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# THE RELIGIOUS FORCES

OF THE

# UNITED STATES

ENUMERATED, CLASSIFIED, AND DESCRIBED

RETURNS FOR 1900 AND 1910 COMPARED WITH THE GOVERNMENT CENSUS OF 1890

CONDITION AND CHARACTERISTICS
OF CHRISTIANITY IN THE UNITED STATES

BY

H. K. ÇARROLL, LL.D.

IN CHARGE OF THE DIVISION OF CHURCHES, ELEVENTH CENSUS

REVISED AND BROUGHT DOWN TO 1910

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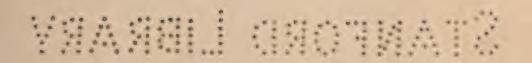
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# CONDITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF CHRISTIANITY IN THE UNITED STATES

IN FOUR PARTS



#### PART I.—RESULTS OF THE CENSUS OF 1890.

The purpose of this volume is to describe and classify all denominations, with statistical exhibits, so as to give a clear idea of the character and strength of the religious forces of the United States, as represented by ecclesiastical organizations.

1. The Sources of Information and the Plan.—The body of this volume is occupied by the results of the United States Census of Religious Denominations taken in 1890. Some results of the government census of 1906 are also furnished, and statistical summaries for 1900 and 1910, gathered by the author from denominational sources, official and unofficial, published and unpublished, and so arranged as to show the gains and the losses for each decade and changes in the list of denominations by union or division, by dissolution or creation.

The government report for 1890 is very voluminous. It makes the county the civil unit and the classis, conference, diocese, presbytery, synod, etc., the ecclesiastical unit. That is, the statistics of each denomination are given by counties and States and by dioceses, presbyteries, conferences, etc., and denominations. In this volume it is deemed sufficient to give summaries by States and Territories and by conferences, dioceses, etc., advising those who want more minute details to consult the census volumes. The

descriptive accounts are, in the main, those prepared for the census of 1890. Their object is to show the general characteristics of denominational families, or groups; to give the date, place, and circumstances of the origin of each denomination, together with its peculiarities in doctrine, polity, and usage; to state the cause of every division, and to indicate the differences which separate branches bearing

the same family name.

The order of the alphabet is followed in presenting the denominations. The first chapter is given to the Adventists, the second to the Baptists, and so on through the list, A different rule is observed, however, in the arrangement of the branches of denominational families or groups. The stem, or oldest body, is given the first place, and the others appear in chronological order, according to the date of their origin, except in cases where there has been one or more divisions in a branch. To illustrate, let us take the Adventist family. The Evangelical branch is generally conceded to be the oldest. The Advent Christians are second in the order of time, and the Seventh-Day body third. The Life and Advent Union would be fourth, were it not that the Church of God, which is more recent, is a division of or secession from the Seventh-Day branch. The Church of God therefore occupies the fourth place, next to its parent body. The same rule applies to the arrangement of Methodist and other branches. The historical order has been observed because it is the more logical and convenient. The alphabetical order would inevitably lead to confusion and frequent and unnecessary repetition in the descriptive accounts; and arrangement according to numerical strength would be open to the same objection. The method chosen allows the reader to follow the historical development of every denominational group and study the causes of each successive division in the order in which it

occurred. The historical rule is not strictly followed in all cases. For example, the Unitarian Churches, though historically an outgrowth of the Congregational denomination, are separately presented, because they have long been a distinct body, differing widely in doctrine from the parent body and resembling it chiefly in ecclesiastical form.

2. THE SCOPE AND METHOD OF THE CENSUS OF 1000. -The census of 1800 was the first successful effort of the government in this direction. In 1850, 1860, and 1870 religious statistics were gathered by United States marshals or their agents. In the censuses of 1850 and 1860 three items only were given, viz., churches, church accommodations, and value of church property. In 1870 a distinction was made between churches or church societies and church edifices, thus making an additional item. In 1880 large preparations were made for a census which should not only be thorough, but exhaustive in the number of its inquiries. A vast mass of detailed information was obtained; but the appropriations were exhausted before it was tabulated, and the results were wholly lost. Having been appointed in 1889 by the Hon. Robert P. Porter, superintendent of the eleventh census, to the charge of this division of the census office, the author of this volume determined to make the scope of the inquiry broad enough to embrace the necessary items of information, and narrow enough to insure success in collecting, tabulating, and publishing them, and to devise a method of collecting the statistics which would serve the ends of accuracy, completeness, and promptness. It was in some sense to be a pioneer effort, and the plan and methods adopted were designed to bring success within the range of possibility. The scope of the inquiry of 1880 was therefore greatly reduced. Many questions which, if fully answered, would yield desirable information were omitted from the census of 1890, which covers these points: (1)

organizations or congregations; (2) church edifices; (3) seating capacity; (4) other places of worship, with (5) their seating capacity; (6) value of church property; (7) communicants or members. The number of ministers is also given in the totals for denominations.

Great diversity, as every ecclesiastical student knows, exists in the statistical schemes of the various denominations. Some embrace many, others few, items; some give congregations or societies, but not edifices; others edifices but not societies; some report value of church property, while others do not; most give members or communicants, while one, the chiefest of all, gives only population. There are also as many varieties of the statistical year as there are months. Moreover, quite a number of denominations have never made any returns whatever. These considerations suggest the great difficulty of securing anything like uniformity in the returns; but uniformity was kept steadily in view, and it was attained. All denominations thus appear in the census of 1800 on the same statistical basis. For the first time the Roman Catholic Church was represented by communicants, and not by population.

The method of gathering the statistics was to make the presbytery, the classis, the association, the synod, the diocese, the conference, etc., the unit in the division of the work, and to ask the clerk or moderator or statistical secretary of each to obtain the desired information from the churches belonging to his presbytery, association, or diocese, as the case might be. This officer received full instructions how to proceed, and sufficient supplies of circulars, schedules, etc., to communicate with each church. This method proved to be quite practicable, and very satisfactory. Several thousand agents thus gave information which they were best qualified to secure, and the results

Roman Catholic.

were found, when tests were applied, to be full and accurate. I may mention that, having a large force of clerks with ample supplies, a vast correspondence was conducted. For example, desiring to obtain a complete list of Lutheran congregations unattached to synods, a letter of inquiry was addressed to every Lutheran minister asking him to report any such congregations in his neighborhood. In this way, much information, otherwise unattainable, was received.

It should be understood that the census enumerators. who take the population by domiciliary visitation, are not allowed to ask individuals as to their religious connections. In the first place, they have but a brief time in which to complete their work; in the second place, their schedules are already overburdened with inquiries; and in the third place, the constitutional provision of the First Amendment. restraining Congress from making any "Law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof," is interpreted as forbidding it. Many persons would, under this constitutional guarantee, refuse to answer questions as to their religious faith, and it is doubtful whether the courts would not uphold them in their refusal. The census authorities believed that it would add greatly to the difficulties of a successful enumeration if some questions were mandatory and some not. This is the reason we cannot have in this country what the census reports of Canada, Australia, and certain other countries include statistics of religious populations.

3. Variety in Religion.—The first impression one gets in studying the results of the census is that there is an infinite variety of religions in the United States. There are Churches small and Churches great, Churches white and Churches black, Churches high and low, orthodox and heterodox, Christian and pagan, Catholic and Protestant, Liberal and Conservative, Calvinistic and Arminian, native and

foreign, Trinitarian and Unitarian. All phases of thought are represented by them, all possible theologies, all varieties of polity, ritual, usage, forms of worship. In our economical policy as a nation we have emphasized the importance of variety in industry. We like the idea of manufacturing or producing just as many articles of merchandise as possible. We have invented more curious and useful things than any other nation. In matters of religion we have not been less liberal and enterprising. We seem to have about every variety known to other countries, with not a few peculiar to ourselves. Our native genius for invention has exerted itself in this direction also, and worked out some curious results. The American patent covers no less than two original Bibles the Mormon and Oahspe-and more brands of religion, so to speak, than are to be found, I believe, in any other country. This we speak of as "the land of the free." No man has a property in any other man, or a right to dictate his religious principles or denominational attachment. No Church has a claim on the State, and the State has no claim on any Church. We scarcely appreciate our advantages. Our citizens are free to choose a residence in any one of fifty States and Territories, and to move from one to another as often as they have a mind to. There is even a wider range for choice and change in religion. One may be a pagan, a Jew, or a Christian, or each in turn. If he is a pagan, he may worship in one of the numerous temples devoted to Buddha; if a Jew, he may be of the Orthodox or Reformed variety; if a Christian, he may select any one of 125 or 130 different kinds, or join every one of them in turn. He may be six kinds of an Adventist, seven kinds of a Catholic, twelve kinds of a Mennonite or Presbyterian, thirteen kinds of a Baptist, sixteen kinds of a Lutheran, or seventeen kinds of a Methodist. He may be a member of any one of 143 denominations, or of all in succession. If

none of these suit him, he still has a choice among 150 separate and independent congregations, which have no denominational name, creed, or connection. Any resident of the United States is perfectly free to make himself at home with any of these religious companies, and to stay with each as long or as short a time as he will. We sometimes speak as though there were not sufficient freedom of thought. Here are many phases of thought, and any man may pass, if he will, without hindrance through them all.

A closer scrutiny of the list, however, shows that many of these 143 denominations differ only in name. Without a single change in doctrine or polity, the eighteen Methodist bodies could be reduced to three or four; the twelve Presbyterian to three; the twelve Mennonite to two; and so on. The differences in many cases are only sectional or historical. The slavery question was the cause of not a few divisions, and matters of discipline were responsible for a large number. Arranging the denominations in groups or families, and counting as one family each the twelve Mennonite, the seventeen Methodist, the thirteen Baptist bodies, and so on, we have, instead of 143, only 42 titles. In other words, if there could be a consolidation of each denominational group, the reproach of our division would be largely taken away.

4 CLASSIFICATION OF THE CHURCHES.—In order to get a comprehensive idea of the numerous religious bodies it is necessary to classify them. This is a much simpler matter than might, at first sight, be supposed. They fall naturally into three grand divisions, Christian, Jewish, and miscellaneous. The Christian division we divide into classes, as Catholic and Protestant, and Evangelical and non-Evangelical. Quite independently of this classification we have denominational groups, or families.

Under the head miscellaneous I would include Chinese

and Japanese, Buddhists, the Theosophists, and the Ethical Culturists. This is a very small and insignificant division. The Jewish division embraces simply the Orthodox and Reformed Jews. The Christian division contains, of course, the great majority of denominations and believers—Catholics, Protestants, Latter-Day Saints—all bodies not

Jewish or pagan.

I consider as a denominational family all Methodist bodies. They are branches with a common stem, a common name, a common type of doctrine, and certain common features and usages. I consider as a denominational family all Presbyterian bodies. They all go back to the same source historically, they have the same name, the same confession of faith, with two or three exceptions, and the same system of government. I also class the various Lutheran bodies as a denominational family, the numerous Baptist bodies, and so on. A denominational family, therefore, is a number of branches closely affiliated in history and in common characteristics. Nowhere have denominational families developed as in the United States. In no quarter of the globe have the Lutherans or the Methodists, the Presbyterians or the Baptists, the Friends or the Mennonites, separated into so many branches as here in this land of perfect civil and religious liberty.

It was an American Presbyterian, in the great gathering of Presbyterians of all lands, in Belfast, Ireland, some years ago, who exclaimed, alluding to a reference to the "U. P's." of Scotland, and other branches, "We are little better than a lot of split P's." His observation might be given a much wider range. It is far more applicable to Protestants than to Presbyterians—they are "a lot of split P's." If there were in Milton's day "subdichotomies of petty schisms," what phrase would that great master of vivid expression coin to fit the numberless divisions and

subdivisions into which Protestantism has fallen since? We no longer classify these divisions as units, but as families of units. The Presbyterians are not simply one of these divisions, but a whole family. The Methodists, who were a sort of ecclesiola in ecclesia in Wesley's day in England, are now an ecclesia ecclesiarum the world over. According to the scientists, no atom is so small that it may not be conceived of as consisting of halves. It may be divided into halves, and these halves may in turn be divided, and so on ad infinitum. No denomination has thus far proved to be too small for division. Denominations appear in the list given in this volume with as few as twenty-five members. I was reluctantly compelled to exclude from the census one with twenty-one members. The reason was, that while they insisted that they were a separate body and did not worship with other Churches, they had no organized church of their own. Twelve of them were in Pennsylvania, divided between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, six in Illinois, and three in Missouri. They were so widely scattered they could not maintain public worship.

It is not easy to define clearly and to apply discriminatingly the term "Evangelical." It comes, of course, from the Greek word "evangel," for which our Anglo-Saxon "gospel," or good news, is the close equivalent. In a general way, we mean, I suppose, when we say certain denominations are Evangelical, that they hold earnestly to the doctrines of the gospel of Christ as found in the New Testament. Evangelical and non-Evangelical are terms used generally to designate classes of Churches in the Protestant division. The Evangelical Churches are those which hold to the inspiration, authority, and sufficiency of the Scriptures; the Trinity, the deity of Christ, justification by faith alone, and the work of the Holy Ghost in the conversion and sanctification of the sinner. The non-Evan-

gelical Churches are those which take a rationalistic view of the deity of Christ and the doctrines of grace, of which the Unitarians may be taken as an example. There are some denominations which have the word "Evangelical" in their title, and yet are thoroughly rationalistic and therefore non-Evangelical. Practically, we may distinguish as Evangelical all those bodies which are members of the general organization known as the Evangelical Alliance, or in harmony with its articles of faith; and as non-Evangelical all other Protestant bodies.

5. Denominational Titles.—The numerous divisions make modern ecclesiastical history an interesting study. It is interesting because it necessarily deals with so many distinct phases of religious thought, so many diverse denominational movements, and so many divergencies, great and small, in usage, discipline, and polity. But it is a peculiarly difficult study, because of the multiplicity of denominational divisions and the labyrinth of details which must be mastered. No worse puzzle was ever invented than that which the names of the various denominations

present.

We have, for example, the "Presbyterian Church in the United States" and the "Presbyterian Church in the United States of America"; the "Reformed Church in America." Which is which? There are doubtless many members of these bodies who could not tell. The only apparent distinction in each of these cases is geographical. But what is the difference between the "United States" and the "United States of America"? How is anybody to distinguish between the "Presbyterian Church in the United States" and the "Presbyterian Church in the United States of America"?

There are, no doubt, theological distinctions between the

"Reformed Church in the United States" and the "Reformed Church in America." But what precisely are these distinctions? They cannot be of fundamental importance, because both Churches accept the same symbol, the Heidelberg Catechism. We might reasonably expect the theologians of the two Churches to know; but what about the body of ministers? Many may have known once, but might find it difficult to recall the exact shades of difference. As to the laymen, few of them have probably ever heard the difference described. The way we learn to distinguish between the two Churches is by identifying the Reformed Church in America as the "Dutch" body, and the Reformed Church in the United States as the "German" body; and so when we want to use these titles intelligently we bracket the words "Dutch" and "German" in connection with them.

Among the Presbyterians there are four bodies of the Reformed variety. I have always had great difficulty in distinguishing between them. One is called the Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States of America; another, the Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America. One has a synod and the other a general synod. But it is not always easy to remember which has the synod and which the general synod. I used to find in their monthly organs a more sure method of distinction. One of these organs had a blue cover and the other a pink cover. The blue-cover organ represented the general synod, and the general synod represents the Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America; the pink-cover organ represented the synod, and the synod represents the Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

About a century ago a number of ministers and churches seceded from the Kirk in Scotland and organized the

Secession Church. Soon after, half of this Secession Church seceded from the other half, and in process of time the halves were quartered. Then, as a matter of course, there was a dispute among them as to who were the first seceders. Those who thought their claim best prefixed the word "Original" to their title and became Original Seceders. Then there was a union of Seceders and Original Seceders, and the result was the United Original Secession Church, or, more properly, the Church of the United Original Seceders. This is probably the only instance in which the ideas of division and union are both incorporated in one title. This title being neither ecclesiastical nor doctrinal, and not even geographical, we may properly term it mathematical, and think of the Church as the Original and Only Addition-Division Church in the Presbyterian family.

There are twelve bodies of Presbyterians to be distinguished, and eighteen bodies of Methodists; and Methodist titles are scarcely more helpful than Presbyterian. We have the Methodist Episcopal, which we recognize as the parent body, and which we sometimes distinguish as the Northern Church, though it covers the South as well as the North. We have the Methodist Episcopal, South, which resulted from the division in 1844 and which has churches in some of the Northern States. We have the African Methodist Episcopal, the African Methodist Episcopal Zion, the Colored Methodist Episcopal, the Union American Methodist Episcopal, the African Union Methodist Protestant, the Zion Union Apostolic, and the Evangelist Missionary—all colored bodies. We have also three bodies of Congregational Methodists, none of which are Congregational in fact, with Free, Independent, Protestant, Primitive, and other varieties of Methodists, the why of which must forever remain an inscrutable mystery to the

mass of mankind. The word "Protestant" in the title of the Methodist Protestant Church does not, at least historically, mean Evangelical or anti-Catholic, but really anti-Episcopal. The Methodist reformers of 1830 protested against the episcopacy of the parent body as a barrier to the reforms they advocated. "Methodist Protestant" does not, therefore, indicate that there is a Methodist Catholic Church from which this is distinguished, but that there is a Methodist Episcopal Church from which this is distinguished as a Methodist anti-Episcopal Church. In the title Free Methodist Church the word "Free" does not mean free from State control or patronage, as it means in Presbyterian parlance in Scotland, but free from the pew system, free from worldliness, free from instrumental and choir music, and free from unsound preaching. This we ascertain from the history of the body, not from its title. The Primitive Methodist Church does not, of course, claim to belong to the age of Primitive Christianity, nor to be the original Methodist Church. It dates from 1810, and sprang from a revival of the early Methodist practice of field-preaching.

Of Baptist bodies we count thirteen, including the Regular, North, South, and Colored; the Freewill in two varieties; the General, Separate, United, Six-Principle, Seventh-Day, Primitive, white and colored, Old Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian; also the Baptist Church of Christ, which claims to have descended direct from the apostles. Beginning with the three principal bodies, called "Regular," we might, following the old classification of verbs, describe the Baptists as "Regular, Irregular, Redundant, and Defective." The most curious of all Baptist bodies is the Old Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian. Here we have a title that is definitive. It describes and distinguishes. These Baptists are Pre-

destinarian. They believe that every action, whether good or bad, of every person and every event was predestinated from the beginning; not only the initial sin of Eve and the amiable compliance of Adam and the consequent fall of man, but the apostasy of Satan. They are thoroughly Predestinarian; and not only Predestinarian, but they are Old Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarians. The two seeds are good and evil; and one or the other of them will spring up into eternal life or eternal death, according to the nature of the predestination decreed in each particular case.

There are four bodies of Brethren who object to any other designation. They are popularly known as (Plymouth) Brethren. By putting the word Plymouth in parenthesis we can distinguish them from other bodies of Brethren; but how shall we distinguish each of these four bodies of (Plymouth) Brethren from the other three? The device I was led to adopt for the census was that of Roman nu-

merals, thus:

(Plymouth) Brethren I., (Plymouth) Brethren II., (Plymouth) Brethren III., (Plymouth) Brethren IV.,

the word "Plymouth" being in parenthesis in each case.

Much confusion often arises from the similarity of titles. There are, it will be noticed, several bodies called the Church of God, with only a slight variation in two instances. There are the Church of God and Churches of God in Christ Jesus, both Adventist; the Churches of God, otherwise distinguished as the denomination founded by Elder Winebrenner, and the Church of God in Christ. The large body, which appears in the list given in this volume as Disciples of Christ, since become two bodies, also often

calls itself simply "The Christians." There is another denomination, with similar tenets and two branches, which uses the same designation, and is otherwise known as the Christian Connection. The authorities of the census in 1870 declared that in the results it was impossible to draw a line of separation between these denominations. A few years ago the Disciples were popularly distinguished as the body to which President Garfield belonged, and they are probably better known as Campbellites, a term which is offensive to them, than by either of their accepted titles.

Since we have divisions, and so many of them, we need good definitive titles. But how shall we get them? Lord Beaconsfield waged a war to acquire a "scientific frontier" in India. Almost any means would be justifiable that would secure for us a scientific nomenclature. But there is this great difficulty: a definitive title cannot be given where there is no distinction to define. Baptist, Presbyterian, Congregational, Episcopal, are definitive titles; but between many of the Baptist and Presbyterian branches there is no difference which a title could be framed to designate. The only remedy I can suggest in such cases is reunion; and why such reunion has not taken place in scores of instances I cannot explain, except by the prevalence of the doctrine of the perseverance of the saints. It must be that the saints of the sects think they ought to persevere in sectarian division.

6. The Causes of Division.—What is it that has caused so many divisions in our Christianity? The question is one of profound interest, whether considered as a matter of history, as indicating the course of controversy, or as affecting the influence, spirit, and power of organized religion. The differences in some cases between branches bearing the same generic name are important; in others they are not. How shall we explain the fact that there are six kinds of Advent-

ists, fifteen kinds of Baptists, seventeen kinds of Methodists, etc? The natural presumption is that the six branches of Adventists are six kinds of Adventists, the fifteen branches of Baptists fifteen kinds of Baptists, and so on. As a matter of fact, this is not so. Different titles and separate existence, while logically implying distinct varieties, are in some cases simply the result of differences which have long ceased to exist. It would be a mistake, therefore, to say that every one of the 143 distinct titles of denominations represents a difference, either in doctrine or polity or form of worship.

One of the most numerous of the denominational fami-Methodism has had a marvelous lies is the Methodist. growth in the United States, and yet we find it broken into eighteen divisions. There are no doctrinal differences to account for them. They are all Arminian in theology, agreeing in their opposition to the Calvinistic decrees; emphasizing the points of doctrine which Wesley made distinctive; and manifesting substantial oneness in the minor matters of usage. They are one in spirit, and each has the family resemblance in many characteristics. They differ, first, in church government. Some are episcopal; others presbyterian, with presidents of conferences instead of bishops; and one is independent. The oldest of the existing divisions, the Methodist Protestant, became separated from the parent body about 1830 in a controversy over the admission of laymen into the governing body of the Church. Those who espoused this reform believed that bishops and presiding elders were autocratic, and when they formed a system of their own they brought the laymen to the front and sent bishops and presiding elders to the rear. This was a division on principles of government. Eight of the branches became such because of color or race difference. Nearly all of these separated from a white body.

other divisions, the American Wesleyan and the Methodist Episcopal, South, were due to the slavery question, which has been one of the most prolific causes, in the history of the last century, of ecclesiastical controversy and secessions. Another body, the Free Methodists, was the result of too little forbearance and too harsh exercise of discipline, on the one side, and to extravagances of preaching and behavior on the other. In other words, there was a misunderstanding, a quarrel, and a separation. The two Congregational Methodist branches (formerly three) are not really congregational in form of government. They were caused by disciplinary troubles. The Primitive branch comes to us, not by division, but from England through Canada.

To summarize, ten of the seventeen divisions were due to the race or the slavery question, and six to controversies over practical questions. Of course differences were increased, in some instances, by the natural process of development. The itinerancy, for example, has been modified in the Methodist Episcopal and in the Methodist Protestant Church, and the probationary system abolished in the Church, South. Leaving out the Independent and the four Congregational branches, which are very small, I doubt whether there is any difference between the various episcopal bodies that would be harder to overcome in any effort to unite them than that of race and section. There are five non-episcopal bodies which are not widely separated

in practice or spirit.

Of the twelve Presbyterian bodies all are consistently Calvinistic but two, the Cumberland and the Cumberland Colored, which hold to a modified Calvinism. All use the Presbyterian system of government, with little variation. What, then, is it that divides them? Slavery divided the Northern and Southern, the race question the two Cumberland bodies; one branch is Welsh, and the rest are kept

apart by minute variations. They have close points of agreement, but they differ on questions that seem to others utterly insignificant.

We may sum up the causes of division under four heads:
(1) controversies over doctrine; (2) controversies over administration or discipline; (3) controversies over moral questions; (4) controversies of a personal character.

We are a nation made up of diverse race-elements. All varieties of speech, habits of thought, mental, moral, and religious training are represented among us by the older and the newer, the European and the Asiatic immigration. Here there is the utmost freedom for all forms of religion, with no exclusive favors to any. We must expect, from such a commingling, currents, counter-currents, and eddies of religious thought. Different systems of doctrine, different forms of worship, and different principles of discipline are brought into contact, and each has its influence upon the others. Calvinism affects Arminianism, and Arminianism Calvinism. The Teutonic element modifies the English and is modified by it in turn. Catholicism has been most profoundly affected by Protestantism, and some elements of Protestantism by Catholicism. Thus there are various forces acting upon religion in the United States, and producing phenomena in our religious life which the future historian will study with great interest.

Without attempting to consider with any degree of thoroughness the tendencies manifested in the history of religion in the United States, I must refer to that toward liberal views. Most denominations have become much more liberal in spirit than they used to be. It was the growth of this liberal spirit which caused many of the divisions of the past eighty or ninety years. Let me give a single illustration of the tendency. A band of Dunkards came across the sea from Germany to Pennsylvania in 1719.

They were a very simple people, interpreting the Bible literally, fashioning their outward as well as their spiritual lives by it, and believing they were called by God to be a peculiar and exclusive people. More unworldly men and women never inhabited cloister. They were in the world but not a part of the world. They thought it a virtue to resist its customs and ignore its fashions. In the character and cut of their garments, in the manner of wearing their hair, in the way they ordered their homes and their daily life, they were separate and peculiar. They adopted stringent rules of discipline to prevent the trimming of the beard, the wearing of hats instead of bonnets, the laying of carpets, the use of pianos, and similar acts, in order to keep themselves pure and unspotted from the world and maintain their simplicity of life and faith. For many years the influences of the world seemed to have no effect upon them; but gradually innovations crept into their habits. their discipline was insensibly relaxed, and the questions sent up to their annual meeting grew more numerous and perplexing, and differences of opinion became quite common. One year this question was presented, among others: "How is it considered for Brethren to establish or patronize a high-school?" After canvassing the Bible carefully for light, the following answer was returned: "Considered that Brethren should mind not high things, but condescend to men of low estate." Nevertheless the high-school was established and has since developed into a college. Dunkards between 1880 and 1890 split into three bodies. Association with others inevitably changed the view and habits of a number of them, and led to innovation. These innovations were resisted by the more conservative, and division, where full toleration was not possible, was the inevitable result. Consequently, the body that had persisted for a century and a half as an unworldly, harmonious, and united communion was divided into three branches, a Progressive, a Conservative, and an Old Order branch.

Conservative and liberal tendencies appear in all organizations with which men have to do. They are manifested in all Churches. When circumstances accentuate them, only broad toleration and strong interests in common can prevent division.

7. ANALYSIS OF RELIGIOUS FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES.—The statistical results given in the census of 1800 more thoroughly and exhaustively than ever before show that the religious forces of the United States are almost entirely Christian. The number of organizations and members belonging to other than Christian bodies is a very small fraction of the whole, over one, but less than two, per cent. Among the non-Christian denominations we count the Orthodox and Reformed Jews, the Society for Ethical Culture, the Buddhists, and the Theosophists. (The pagan Indians are not included in the census, and no account is made of them here.) Those bodies are all insignificant, except the Jews, and are hardly sufficient in number to constitute a class. Including the Jews, there were in 1800 626 organizations and 132,301 members who are non-Christian. I assume that the Latter-Day Saints and the Spiritualists, whatever may be thought of certain features of their systems of religion, are as bodies properly classed as Christian. The Latter-Day Saints make much of the name of Christ, at least, embracing it in the title of both of their branches. The non-Christian bodies which, excepting the Jewish, are not growing, but rather decreasing, need not further engage our special consideration.

The aggregates by which the forces of religion were represented in 1890 were very large. There were, in the first place, 111,036 ministers. This number represents chiefly those in the active service as preachers, pastors, and mission-

aries. The percentage of those who, though retaining their ecclesiastical standing as ministers, have ceased to perform its duties cannot be large. On the other hand, it should be observed that the very numerous body of men known to Methodism as local preachers, some of whom are ordained, are not counted; nor are any returns given for those who exercise the functions of the ministry in bodies like the Plymouth Brethren, the Christadelphians, the Shakers, and similar societies. The ministry is not an order or an office among the Plymouth Brethren; but any believer who feels called to preach is given the opportunity to manifest his gifts. They have, therefore, no roll of ministers to be reported. The vast majority of the 111,036 ministers give their whole time to their ministerial work, and are supported by the churches they serve.

The number of organizations, or church societies, or congregations was 165,297. This covers not only all self-supporting churches, charges, or parishes, but also missions, chapels, and stations where public worship is maintained once a month, or oftener. Many of these places are supported by home mission societies or neighboring churches. It appears that upward of 23,000 organizations own no church edifices, but meet in halls, schoolhouses, or private houses.

It would be interesting to know how many meetings are held by all denominations in the course of a year. In some Catholic parishes five or six services of the mass, in a few cases even more, are provided every Sunday. In most Protestant churches there are two services on Sunday, besides the week-night prayer-meeting and special evangelistic gatherings. In sparsely settled sections of the South and West bi-monthly or monthly services are the rule. Besides the rented places, there are more than 142,000 Christian church edifices opened periodically to the gen-

eral public. If monthly meetings only were held in these churches, there would be a grand total of 1,711,200 every year. But as a rule three services are held weekly, not including the Sunday-school. Probably the actual number of Sunday and week-night services, to say nothing about Sunday-school sessions, is between 15,000,000 and 20,000,000 a year, with 10,000,000 sermons. Those who would get some idea of the activity of the Churches in publishing the good tidings and propagating the principles of religion must consider the tremendous significance of this conservative estimate.

The accommodations afforded to Christian worshipers by the 142,000 church edifices aggregate 43,000,000 and upward. That is, more than 43,000,000 people could find sittings at one time in the churches, to say nothing of other places where divine service is held. The question has been raised whether, if everybody wanted to go to church once a week, the churches could contain them. It is to be said, in the first place, that not all the inhabitants of any community could attend service at any particular hour or on any particular day. Infants, the infirm, the sick, and those who wait upon them must remain at home, and it is doubtful, under the most favorable circumstances, whether more than two-thirds of the population of any community of a thousand or more could be free to attend any one service. The churches alone, it appears, furnish accommodations for over two-thirds of the population, while the halls, schoolhouses, and other places where sermons are preached have room for nearly two and a quarter millions more. As most churches have at least two services every Sunday, and as many persons attend only one, it seems a very reasonable inference that if the entire population should so desire, and sickness and other controlling conditions did not intervene, they could attend divine worship once a

week. In particular communities where the population is very sparse, the services may be too infrequent; in crowded centres the church accommodations may not in all cases be in adequate proportion to the numbers; but on the whole, taking all circumstances into consideration, it cannot be said that the spiritual interests of the millions are neglected,

so far as privileges to worship are concerned.

It is an enormous aggregate of value (nearly \$670,000,ooo) which has been freely invested for the public use and the public good in church property. This aggregate represents not all that Christian men and women have consecrated to religious objects, but only what they have contributed to buy the ground and erect and furnish the buildings devoted to worship. The cost has in some cases run up into the hundred thousands; in many others it is covered by hundreds; in the vast majority of instances it is measured by thousands. Every community has one or more churches, according to the number, character, and needs of its population. In crowded cities, where real estate is quoted at high rates, and where churches generally occupy the best positions, the average value of the edifices rises to astonishing figures. This is especially true of the older cities, like New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, and of the older denominations, such as the Episcopal, the Reformed Dutch, and the Friends. The average value of the churches, taking the whole country and all Christian bodies into account, is \$4707. Of course in some denominations the average is much greater, in others much smaller. For example, among the Original Freewill Baptists of the Carolinas it is only \$455; while in the Reformed (Dutch) Church it reaches \$19,227; in the Unitarian, \$24,725; and in the Reformed Jewish, \$38,839, which is the highest for any denomination. The high average among the Jews is chiefly due to the fact that most of their communicants

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(nearly 88 per cent.) are to be found in the cities. Unitarian and Episcopal communicants, 48 per cent. are in cities of 25,000 population and upward. Denominations which, like the Disciples of Christ, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the United Brethren, have a constituency made up chiefly of rural inhabitants, report a lower average of value. The figures for the Disciples of Christ are \$2292, for the United Brethren, \$1513, and for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, \$1480. It is to be noted that the average is much smaller in the Southern than in the Northern and New England States. As a matter of fact, at least 20 per cent. of the entire value of church property is returned by the State of New York alone; and New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio, and Illinois together have more than 50 per cent. of it. No account is made in the census report of church debts, and the statistical plan of none of the denominations, with one or two exceptions, is designed to collect information on this point. The Methodist Episcopal Church, however, provides for it in its systematic yearly inquiries. In that body it appears that the debts on the churches constitute about II per cent. of their value. Whether this proportion holds good in other denominations it is impossible to say. In some, doubtless, it is less; in others, more. In the Protestant Episcopal Church no edifice can be canonically consecrated until it is fully paid for.

Among the mightiest of the religious forces of this country are to be reckoned the members or communicants of the Christian Churches. Allowing for those members who are dark beacons and either help not at all or help to lead astray, we have still an army of millions of men and women who, by lives devoted to the service of God and their own race, manifest the power of the gospel to reach and regenerate the human heart and satisfy its highest aspirations.

These are active forces, constant in purpose, with an influence all-pervading and all-persuasive, touching the hearts of the young and shaping their tender thoughts for eternity, helping the older to make choice while opportunity offers, and encouraging the weak and stumbling believer to persevere. There were in 1890 nearly twenty and a half millions of Christian believers, of all creeds and denominations. A considerable number are members of bodies only nominally Christian, and we should naturally exclude Spiritualists, Latter-Day Saints, and certain other denominations. With these omissions we would still have twenty millions of members, Protestant and Catholic, which is nearly one third of the entire population of the United States. When it is remembered that several millions of our population are children too young to be communicants, the showing for the Churches cannot be regarded as unfavorable, by any means. Nearly one person in every three of all ages is a Christian communicant.

8. The Religious Population.—What is our religious population? While no enumeration has been made to ascertain the religious preferences of the people of the United States, it is quite possible to form an estimate upon the basis of the communicants reported, which will be sufficiently accurate for all purposes. The usual way of computing religious population is by multiplying the number of communicants of any Protestant denomination by 3½. This is on the supposition that for every communicant there are 2½ adherents, including, of course, young children. A careful examination has satisfied me that this supposition rests on good grounds. I find support for it in a comparison between the census returns of the religious populations of various communions in Canada with those which the denominations give themselves of communicants. It will be

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convenient to arrange the returns for population and communicants in tabular form.

| DENOMINATIONS. | Religious<br>Population. | Communi- |
|----------------|--------------------------|----------|
| Methodists     | 847,469                  | 241,376  |
| Presbyterians  | 755,199                  | 169,152  |
| Episcopalians  | 644,106                  | 114,931  |
| Baptists       | 303,749                  | 78,059   |

This table indicates that there are 2.5 Methodist, 3.5 Presbyterian, 4.6 Episcopalian, and 2.9 Baptist adherents to every communicant. The average is 3.2. This is higher than I feel warranted in applying to all denominations in the United States. The proportion varies with the denominations, and is probably much lower when the smaller and more obscure denominations are brought into consideration. Certainly, the results justify us in assuming that there are at least 2.5 adherents in the United States to each Protestant communicant, taking all the denominations together. In round numbers we may take 14,180,000 as representing the Protestant communicants. This leaves out not only the Catholics, but the Jews, the Theosophists, the Ethical Culturists, and the Spiritualists. It seems best to omit the Latter-Day Saints also. Multiplying this number by 31. we have 49,630,000, which represents the aggregate of Protestant communicants and adherents, or Protestant population To this we must add the Catholic population, in order to get the entire Christian population. There are 6,257,871 Catholic communicants of all branches. Catholic communicants, according to Catholic estimates, constitute 85 per cent, of the Catholic population. There must, therefore, be a Catholic population of 7.362,000; adding this to the Protestant population, we have 56,002,000. This stands for the Christian population of the United States in 1890. As the population, according to the census, is 62,622,-250, it would appear that there are 5,630,000 people who are neither Christian communicants nor Christian adherents.

Making liberal allowance for the Jews and other religious bodies not embraced in the Christian population, there are 5.000,000 belonging to the non-religious and anti-religious classes, including free-thinkers, secularists, and infidels. We have, of course, no warrant for believing that the majority of these 5,000,000 who are outside the religious populations are atheists, or avowed unbelievers. There are but few real atheists; few who do not have some belief concerning a supreme being and a future. But most of the 5,000,000 are probably opposed to the Churches for various reasons. And we must not forget that in the fifty-seven millions counted as the Christian population are many who are indifferent to the claims of religion, and seldom or never go to a house of worship. Adding these, and the large num ber of members on whose lives religion exercises practically no power, to the 5,000,000, we have a problem of sufficient magnitude to engage the mind, heart, and hand of the Church for a generation. One out of every twelve persons is either an active or passive opponent of religion; two out of every three are not members of any Church.

o. The Growth of the Churches.—The normal condition of the Christian Church is a growing condition. In no other way can it manifest the spirit and power of the gospel; on no other consideration can it retain that spirit and power. It has received salvation that it might press it upon those who have it not; the power of the Spirit, that it might speak in His name; the world as its parish, that it might convert it. It must be aggressive or cease to be prosperous; it must diligently propagate or begin to decline. In the very nature of things this must be so. Death decimates yearly the list of communicants. The losses from this and other causes must be made good by accessions before actual growth is made apparent. There must be a measure of increase to prevent decline. All increase beyond that which repairs the losses we count as net increase. Our Churches,

almost without exception, manifest the conditions of prosperity and growth. Year by year they add to their numbers. In some cases the percentage of growth is large; in others, small; but growth is the rule and decline the rare exception. We ascertain this, of course, by comparison of one year's returns with those of another, as furnished by the denominations themselves, or most of them. It should be said, however, that denominational statistics are not of uniform completeness and excellence, and it is difficult in many instances to obtain them at all for a series of years. This makes it hard to secure anything like a fair comparison. The returns of the census of 1890 may be regarded as exhaustive and accurate as possible; but there is nothing in previous censuses with which to compare them. The published results of the seventh, eighth, and ninth censuses do not include communicants at all, and we cannot be sure from the way they were conducted that they were sufficiently accurate and complete for purposes of comparison. Results obtained in this way must be taken simply as indications of increase, not as accurate representations of it. No distinction was made in 1850 and 1860 between church organizations and church edifices. Two items only appeared in those three censuses in such form as to admit of fair comparison, viz., church accommodations or sittings, and value of church property. It appears that the gain in sittings in the ten years ending in 1860 was 34 per cent., and in value of church property over 100; in the ten years ending in 1870 it was only a little more than 13 per cent. in sittings, but about 100 per cent. in value. Since 1870 the gain in sittings has been about for per cent., and in value of church property, 92. These figures must not, however, be taken without allowance for the more or less imperfect returns of 1870. A more satisfactory comparison may be made for the larger denominations between the census returns of 1890 and returns of 1880 gathered

from denominational year-books. The figures represent communicants.

| DENOMBRATIONS.              | 1880.     | zāgo.      | Increase  |
|-----------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| Baptist, Regular (3 bodies) | 2,296,327 | 3,429,080  | 1,132,753 |
| Baptist, Freewill           | 78,012    | 87,898     | 9,886     |
| Congregational              | 384,332   | 512,771    | 128,439   |
| Disciples of Christ         | 350,000   | 641,051    | 291,051   |
| Dunkards                    | 60,000    | 73.795     | 13.795    |
| Episcopal, Protestant       | 343,158   | 532,054    | 188,896   |
| Episcopal, Reformed         | 5,000     | 8,455      | 3,455     |
| Evangelical Association     | 99,794    | 133,313    | 33,519    |
| Friends                     | 100,000   | 107,208    | 7,208     |
| Lutheran (all bodies)       | 693,418   | 1,231,072  | 537,654   |
| Methodist Episcopal         | 1,707,413 | 2,240.354  | 532,941   |
| Methodist Episcopal (South) | 830,000   | 1,200,076  | 379,976   |
| Methodist (other)           | 987,278   | 1,138,954  | 151,676   |
| Moravian                    | 9,212     | 11,781     | 2,569     |
| Presbyterian (North)        | 573,599   | 788,224    | 214,625   |
| Presbyterian (South)        | 121,915   | 179,721    | 57,806    |
| Presbyterian, Cumberland    | 113,933   | 164,940    | 51,007    |
| Presbyterian (other)        | 122,078   | 145,447    | 23,369    |
| Reformed (Dutch)            | 70,269    | 92,070     | 13.701    |
| Reformed (German)           | 151,761   | 204,018    | 52,257    |
| United Brethren             | 156,735   | 225,281    | 68,546    |
| 4                           |           |            |           |
| Total                       | 9,263,234 | 13,158,363 | 3,895,129 |

The increase indicated is large, amounting to over 42 per cent. In the same period, ten years, the population increased at the rate of 24.86. These churches, which embrace all Protestant communicants except about a million, grew faster than the population by 17.19 per cent. That surely is encouraging. It is a large net gain, and means that Protestant Christianity, notwithstanding the large Catholic immigration of the decade, is advancing at a rapid pace.

The growth of the Roman Catholic Church for the same period must have been large. It was fed by a tremendous stream of immigrants from Catholic Europe and the Catholic section of Canada; and the natural increase of a population of six or seven millions must be considerable. How AXXVIII CHARACTERISTICS IN THE UNITED STATES.

large it was, however, statistics cannot certainly show. The Catholic year-books do not give exact returns of Catholic population, only estimates, based upon diocesan reports of births and deaths. It is true that the census of 1800 makes returns for Catholic communicants; but what is there with which to compare them? Sadlier's "Directory" of 1881 estimated the Catholic population of 1880 at 6,367,330; and in 1891 at 8,277,039 for 1890—an increase of 1,909,709, or about 30 per cent. In view of all the circumstances this rate of growth does not appear to be too high. If it may be taken as applying to the increase of Catholic communicants in the decade ending in 1890, it would appear that the Catholic Church must suffer very heavy losses, for its net increase is far below that of the Protestant Churches represented in the above table. How otherwise can its moderate rate of increase be reconciled with the enormous accessions it must have received by an immigration which helped the Lutherans and a few other Protestant bodies to a far more limited degree?

10. How the Religious Forces Are Distributed. -While the religious forces are established in every State and Territory of the Union and bear more than a hundred and forty different denominational titles, they are massed in a few denominations and in a comparatively few States. The five largest denominations comprise 60 per cent. of the entire number of communicants; and the ten largest, 75 per cent. The Roman Catholic Church is first, with 6,231,000; the Methodist Episcopal second, with 2,240,-000; the Regular Baptists, Colored, third, with 1,340,000; the Regular Baptists, South, fourth, with 1,280,000; and the Methodist Episcopal, South, fifth, with 1,210,000. Catholic figures are truly of magnificent proportions. They exceed by more than 150,000 the sum of those representing the four next largest denominations. Every tenth person in the United States is a Catholic communicant. It is only

fair, however, to remind those interested in this statement that while a communicant is a communicant considered statistically, whether he be a Catholic or a Protestant, there is a difference between the Protestant and the Catholic basis of membership which ought to be kept constantly in view when comparison is undertaken. The Catholic authorities count as communicants all who have been confirmed and admitted to the communion, and these virtually constitute the Catholic population, less all baptized persons below the age of nine or eleven. The Catholic discipline does not contemplate excommunication for violations of the moral code, only for lapses from the faith and refusal to obey the ecclesiastical commandments. There are many who go to make up the Protestant population who have been expelled from membership for offenses which the Catholic Church treats by a very different method. In other words, while the Catholic Church reckons that 85 per cent. of its population are communicants, among Protestants the proportion is estimated to be under, rather than over, 30 per cent. The Protestant basis of membership is belief and conduct; the Catholic, belief and obedience. In any given thousand of Catholic population there are 850 communicants and 150 adherents; while a thousand of Protestant population yields only about 300 communicants, the remaining 700 being adherents. Thus, while the 6,231,000 Catholic communicants represent a Catholic population of about 7,330,000, the 2,240,000 communicants of the Methodist Episcopal Church, alone, indicate a Methodist population of 7,840,000.

The Roman Catholic Church is first also in value of church property, of which it returns, in round numbers, \$118,000,000. The Methodist Episcopal is second (\$97,-000,000); the Protestant Episcopal third (\$81,000,000); the Northern Presbyterian fourth (\$74,000,000); and the Northern Baptists fifth (\$49,000,000). Two of these de-

nominations, the Episcopal and the Presbyterian, are not among the five which return the largest number of communicants. They stand third and fourth respectively in the table of church property, showing that they are much more wealthy in proportion to communicants than any of the five larger denominations.

In number of organizations, or congregations, the Methodist Episcopal Church comes first, with 25,861, and the Roman Catholic last, with 10,231. The Southern Baptists are second, with 16,238; the Southern Methodists third, with 15,017; and the Colored Baptists fourth, with 12,533. The reason the Catholic congregations number only two-fifths as many as the Methodist Episcopal is because their parishes are so much larger and more populous. Some Catholic parishes embrace from 12,000 to 16,000 communicants, all using the same edifice. It is a common thing in the cities for Catholic churches to have five and six different congregations every Sunday.

To recapitulate: The Roman Catholic Church is first in the number of communicants and value of church property, and fifth in number of organizations and houses of worship; the Methodist Episcopal is first in the number of organizations and houses of worship, and second in the number of communicants and value of church property.

Let us now see how the five leading denominational families or groups stand. The Catholics, embracing seven branches, come first as to communicants, with 6,258,000; the Methodists, embracing seventeen branches, come second, with 4,598,000; the Baptists, thirteen branches, are third, with 3,718,000; the Presbyterians, twelve branches, are fourth, with 1,278,000; and the Lutherans, sixteen branches, are fifth, with 1,231,000. It will be observed that the combined Methodist branches have about 1,600,000 fewer communicants than the combined Catholic branches.

As to the value of church property, the Methodist fam-

ily is first, the figures being \$132,000,000. The Catholic family is second, \$118,000,000; the Presbyterian third, \$95,000,000; Episcopalian fourth, \$82,835,000; the Baptist fifth, \$82,390,000. Thus, among denominational families the Catholics are first in the number of communicants, second in value of church property, and fourth in the number of organizations and houses of worship. The Methodists are first in the number of organizations and

houses of worship and value of church property.

Naturally we should expect to find the greatest number of communicants in the States having the greatest population. New York has nearly 6,000,000 population, and returns 2,171,822 communicants. Pennsylvania, second in population, is also second in communicants, reporting 1,726,640. Illinois is third in population, but fourth in communicants; Ohio, fourth in population, but third in communicants; Missouri, fifth in population, but sixth in communicants; Massachusetts, sixth in population, but fifth in communicants. This shows that the percentage of communicants to population varies even in the older States. In New York it is 36.21; in Pennsylvania, 32.84; in Ohio, 33.13; in Illinois, 31.43; and in Massachusetts, 42.11. The highest in any State is 44.17, in South Carolina; the lowest, 12.84, in Nevada. The highest percentage is not found in any State, but in a Territory. New Mexico's population are communicants to the extent of 68.85 per cent.; and, strange to say, Utah is second, its percentage being 61.62. New Mexico is predominantly Catholic. This explains its high percentage of communicants. Utah is the stronghold of the Mormons, and, like the Catholics, they report a large membership in proportion to their population. The Catholics are numerically the strongest in thirty-three States and Territories, including the New England, the Pacific, the newer Northwestern, and various Western and Southern States; the Methodists in South Carolina, Tennessee, West

ical precedence.

Virginia, Delaware, Florida, Indiana, Indian Territory, Kansas, and Oklahoma; the Baptists in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Texas, and Virginia; and the Latter-Day Saints in Utah.

It is interesting to note that Pennsylvania is the stronghold of the Lutherans, the Presbyterians, the Moravians, the Mennonites, and the Reformed (German); North Carolina of the Methodists; New York of the Catholics, the Jews, the Episcopalians, the Universalists, and the Reformed (Dutch); Massachusetts of the Congregationalists, Unitarians, Swedenborgians, Spiritualists; Georgia of the Baptists; Missouri of the Disciples of Christ; Indiana of the Friends; Ohio of the United Brethren.

While New York is first among the States in number of communicants and also in value of church property, it does not occupy this position as respects number of organizations and of church edifices. Pennsylvania leads in both these particulars, having more organizations and church edifices than any other State. Ohio occupies the second place and New York the third as to edifices and the fifth as to organizations. The following table shows how the positions of the leading States vary in the different columns. In each list the States are arranged in the order of numer-

Value of Church Communicants. Church Edifices. Organizations. Property z. New York. 1. New York. r. Pennsylvania. 1. Pennsylvania. 2. Pennsylvania 2 Ohio. z. Pennsylvania. 2. Ohio. 3. New York. 3. Ohto. 3 Massachusetta. 3. Texas. 4. Illinois. 4. Illinois. 4. Ohio. 4. Illinois, s. Illinois. 6. New Jersey. 5. Massachusetts. 5. New York. 5. Georgia. 5. New York 6. North Carolina. 6. Missouri. 6. Missouri. 7. Missouri, 7. Indiana. Missouri. 7. Georgia 8. North Carolina. 8. Michigan. 8. Alahama. 8. North Carolina. 9. Georgia. 20. Texas. 9. Indiana. 9. Indiana. o. Indiana. 10. Connecticut. 10. Alabama.

Only six States appear in all these tables, viz., New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, and Indiana. Texas.

which is tenth in the list arranged according to number of communicants, and does not appear at all in those for value of church property and number of church edifices, stands third in that for number of organizations. This indicates that the average number of communicants to each organization is much smaller in Texas than in the other States mentioned. Texas has a smaller percentage of urban population than the other States, excepting North Carolina, Alabama, and Georgia; it has an immense area, and it is therefore natural that its organizations should be small and numerous.

THE EVANGELICAL AND NON-EVANGELICAL ELE-MENTS.—These terms are commonly applied to Protestants. The sense in which they are used has already been defined; but it is easier to define the terms than to classify denominations under them. In which class, for example, should Universalists be put? They have not been admitted to the Evangelical Alliance, chiefly because of their views respecting the nature and duration of future punishment; but on the main points of New Testament Christianity they are generally evangelical. On the single question of the future of the wicked dead some of the branches of the Adventist family and other bodies would be excluded from the evangelical list; but, on the whole, would it be quite fair to class as non-evangelical those who believe in the divinity of Christ, in the necessity and sufficiency of his atonement, and in salvation by faith alone? By some the Christians or Christian Connection have been classified with the Unitarians; but they have become, in late years, quite orthodox, and are undoubtedly evangelical. In most evangelical denominations persons are to be found who are non-evangelical; and in some of the non-evangelical denominations there are members who are thoroughly evangelical. Yet we cannot draw the line through denominations; we must draw it between them. The classification must therefore

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be more or less arbitrary, and due allowance should be made for this fact.

There are a few bodies which manifestly ought not to be classified as either evangelical or liberal. These may properly be put in a separate list.

### EVANGELICAL DENOMINATIONS.

| DIAMORIUM DENOMINATIONS.         |                     |            |  |  |  |  |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|------------|--|--|--|--|
| DEHOMENATIONS,                   | Organi-<br>antions. | Communi-   |  |  |  |  |
| Adventists                       | 1,757               | 60,491     |  |  |  |  |
| Baptists                         | 43,029              | 3,717,969  |  |  |  |  |
| Brethren (River)                 | 111                 | 3,427      |  |  |  |  |
| Brethren (Plymouth)              | 314                 | 6,661      |  |  |  |  |
| Catholic Apostolic               | 10                  | 1,394      |  |  |  |  |
| Christadelphians                 | 63                  | 1,277      |  |  |  |  |
| Christians                       | 1,424               | 103,722    |  |  |  |  |
| Christian Missionary Association | 13                  | 754        |  |  |  |  |
| Christian Union                  | 294                 | 18,214     |  |  |  |  |
| Church of God                    | 479                 | 22,511     |  |  |  |  |
| Congregationalists               | 4,868               | 512,771    |  |  |  |  |
| Disciples of Christ              | 7,246               | 641,051    |  |  |  |  |
| Dunkards                         | 080                 | 73,795     |  |  |  |  |
| Evangelical Association          | 2,310               | 133,313    |  |  |  |  |
| Friends (3 bodies)               | 855                 | 85,216     |  |  |  |  |
| Friends of the Temple            | 4                   | 340        |  |  |  |  |
| German Evangelical Synod         | 870                 | 187,432    |  |  |  |  |
| Lutherans                        | 8,595               | 1,231,072  |  |  |  |  |
| Mennonites                       | 550                 | 41,541     |  |  |  |  |
| Methodists                       | 51,489              | 4,589,284  |  |  |  |  |
| Moravians                        | 94                  | 11,781     |  |  |  |  |
| Presbyterians                    | 13,476              | 1,278,332  |  |  |  |  |
| Protestant Episcopal (2 bodies)  | 5,102               | 540,500    |  |  |  |  |
| Reformed                         | 2,181               | 309,458    |  |  |  |  |
| Salvation Army                   | 329                 | 8,742      |  |  |  |  |
| Schwenkfeldians                  | 4                   | 306        |  |  |  |  |
| Social Brethren                  | 20                  | 913        |  |  |  |  |
| United Brethren                  | 4,526               | 225,281    |  |  |  |  |
| Independent Congregations        | 156                 | 14,126     |  |  |  |  |
| Total                            | 151.158             | 13,821,683 |  |  |  |  |
|                                  | -3-7-3-             | -3,052,003 |  |  |  |  |
| CATHOLIC.                        |                     |            |  |  |  |  |
| Catholic bodies                  | 10,276              | 6,257,871  |  |  |  |  |
|                                  |                     |            |  |  |  |  |

### RESULTS OF THE CENSUS OF 1890.

## NON-ORTHODOX.

|                                  | Organi-<br>sations | Communi-   |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|------------|
| Christian Scientists             | 221                | 8,724      |
| Church of the New Jerusalem      | 154                | 7,095      |
| Church Triumphant (Schweinfurth) | 12                 | 384        |
| Communistic Societies            | 32                 | 4,040      |
| Friends (Hicksite)               | 201                | 21,002     |
| German Evangelical Protestant    | 52                 | 36,156     |
| Latter-Day Saints                | 856                | 166,125    |
| Spiritualists                    | 334                | 45,030     |
| Unitarians                       | 421                | 67,749     |
| Universalists                    | 956                | 49,194     |
|                                  | 734                | 491-34     |
| Total                            | 3,239              | 406,498    |
| Non-Christian.                   |                    |            |
| Chinese Temples                  | 47                 |            |
| Ethical Culturists               | 4                  | 1,064      |
| Jews                             | 533                | 130,496    |
| Theosophists                     | 40                 | 695        |
|                                  |                    |            |
| Total                            | 624                | 132,255    |
| RECAPITULATION.                  |                    |            |
| Evangelical                      | 151,158            | 13,821,683 |
| Catholic                         | 10,276             | 6,257,871  |
| Non-Orthodox                     | 3,239              | 406,498    |
| Non-Christian                    | 624                | 132,255    |
| Total                            | 165,297            | 20,618,307 |

From this it appears that the non-evangelical, non-orthodox, and non-Christian bodies count a little more than half a million, or about 2.6 per cent. of the aggregate. The evangelical communicants are to the non-evangelical as 76 to 1, and constitute more than 67 per cent. of all communicants, Christian and non-Christian.

It further appears that the evangelical organizations outnumber all other organizations nearly 11 to 1, and form more than 91 per cent. of the aggregate. tended tables given at the end of this book are not, perhaps, very attractive. But they will repay careful study. There are many significant facts to be obtained from an examination of the summaries of colored organizations, of denominations arranged according to polity, and of churches in the cities. The last is a new feature in church statistics.

Of the classification according to polity a word of explanation is necessary. It is difficult in some cases to know how to classify. It is clear enough that Baptists, Congregationalists, and Disciples of Christ are congregational; but it is not so clear where the vast body of Lutherans belongs. They are not, I am persuaded, purely presbyterian, nor purely congregational, and certainly not purely episcopal. My own inclination was to classify them as presbyterian, and I wrote to representative men among them for their opinion, and it will be interesting to quote from some of the responses.

President Henry E. Jacobs, of the body known as the General Council, says:

I am not surprised at your perplexity concerning the classification of Lutherans with respect to church polity. As the form of government is regarded as unessential and to be determined according to circumstances, there is a lack of uniform ity. The Synodical Conference gives to synods only advisory power, and requires the ratification of all synodical resolutions, and even the election of professors of theology, by the congregations. Nevertheless, they agree with the Presbyterians in maintaining a distinction between the lay and preaching elders, as one resting them Scriptural foundations. Muhlenberg's scheme of church government clearly belongs to a generic presbyterianism, and this has been propagated in General Council, General Synod, United Synod of South, and most of the independent synods. The General Council rejects, however, lay elders, as not warranted in Scripture; although in most of its older congregations the constitutions have not been changed and a lay eldership is retained simply as a useful but not a Scriptural or necessary church institution.

However you may classify us, you will, therefore, not escape criticism—and that, too, with some basis of truth—but taking everything into consideration, I believe that you are right in classifying us as presbyterian.

The Rev. J. Nicum, of the same branch, says the Lutheran Church is not strictly presbyterian, though usually so classified, nor is it congregational.

Everywhere in the Lutheran Church there are conferences, synods, consistories, etc., to whom questions of ordination, discipline, appeals from decisions of vestries or congregations are taken

If you now ask me for a positive opinion as to what the polity of the Lutheran Church really is, I say it is episcopal, or at least more nearly so than anything else. Our presidents of conferences and of synods are really hishops. They are everywhere charged with the supervision of the churches, their visitation, the ordination of pastors, and the recommendation of suitable men to vacant parishes. They also lay the cornerstones to new church buildings, dedicate them, install ministers, or appoint suitable persons to attend to these matters for them. This practice is universally followed in the Synodical Conference, in the General Council, and in almost all the independent synods. Jure disting, every pastor is bishop of his flock, but the institution of diocesan bishops is a matter of human expediency. This is the Lutheran view.

# Professor M. Günther, of the Synodical Conference, writes:

You may be right in supposing "that it is, rather, presbyterian," if you have in view Eastern bodies. But for them (General Council and General Synod) I would not speak

As to the Synodical Conference, its polity is not strictly congregational, but near to it—in reference to the main principle of congregationalism, that every congregation is independent and self-governing. We differ in regard to the mode in which Congregational churches assist each other, etc.

Our congregations have freely entered into a synodical union for mutual assistance and oversight, for the purpose of more effectually securing unity and purity of doctrine, and of more successfully advancing the general interests of the church (institutions, missions, etc.) They are represented by their pastors and lay delegates, who act in their name, in some cases being instructed by them. (Pastors whose congregations have not as yet joined synod have no vote) Synod with us has only advisory power, no legislative or judicial power

Our synodical organization differs quite from that of other bodies, even Lutheran. In our body congregations govern themselves—decide matters in congregational meetings. In others, congregations are governed by church councils. Synods are regarded as legislative and judicial bodies, deposing pastors, etc., giving pastors whose congregations do not belong to synod a vote, etc.

The polity of the Synodical Conference is, therefore, neither strictly congregational nor presbyterian. It is based on the so-called "Collegial System" (in contradistinction to episcopalism and territorialism), formed according to the liberty which the church enjoys in this free country.

## CHARACTERISTICS IN THE UNITED STATES.

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# Professor George H. Schodde, of the Independent Synod of Ohio, says:

In theory, and in practice too, among the most thorough-going representatives of historic Lutheranism, the congregational principle is maintained and lived up to; in reality, and by common consent, so much power has been delegated the synods that the polity almost seems presbyterian. There is no disagreement in practice among us as to the congregational character of our polity; but in practice synods are generally a good deal more than advisory bodies. When, however, it comes to a clash, I have never heard of a synod of any prominence that has claimed a right to control the affairs of any congregation. The latter is the highest court of appeal. "Synod is merely an advisory body" is in theory the fundamental basis of our polity. The struggle between the Ohio Synod and the General Council some fifteen years ago was only on the practical application of this principle, not on the principle itself. I think our leading men would with one voice say that our polity is congregational, and the church to be classified as such.

# I give a single other opinion, from a letter by Professor E. J. Wolf, of the General Synod. He says:

Theoretically, our polity is congregational. Practically, it has varied according to environment, especially so because Lutherans have never claimed any polity to be divine right. The Missourians carry out strictly the congregational idea. Their churches are republics, their ministers are presidents, though when in office they are almost absolute monarchs. In the other divisions we have synods corresponding to the presbyteries of Calvinism, and general bodies made up of deputies from the synods; but when it comes "to the powers and functions of the synod," they can hardly be said to conflict seriously "with the idea of pure congregationalism." These powers are almost wholly "advisory" The exceptions to this rule are that the Augsburg Confession is the acknowledged or implied basis of every Lutheran church, and the General Synod reserves the exclusive right of publishing hymnbooks, liturgies, and catechisms. Should, however, any congregation decline to use such manuals as the General Synod provides, it cannot be disciplined, although cases may arise where the synod will forbid one of its members to officiate in a recalcitrant congregation. The congregation itself cannot be dissolved, and if it sees fit to withdraw from the synod, it does not lose its character as a Lutheran society, though the synod would not allow one of its menbers to serve such a congregation.

In other words, the synod has control over the ministers, which it can depose as well as ordain, although again theoretically, in both cases, only at the instance of a congregation. But the congregation does not stand or fall through any action of synod. And just here is the pivotal point where congregationalism and preabyterianism both come into our polity. A minister once a member of a synod is subject to its requirements—he must submit to the body he has joined. A congre-

gation can dely a synod's action; but the only prejudice it suffers is to lose its connection with the synod. It resumes an independent relation, or it may join a synod connected with another general body.

Amid such conflicting opinions, I have deemed it proper to make a sort of compromise, and classify the Synodical Conference and the Ohio Synod, which all agree are less presbyterian than other Lutheran bodies, as congregational, and all the rest, except the independent congregations who also go into the congregational list, as presbyterian.

13. THE CHURCHES IN CITIES. The tables devoted to the statistics of the Churches in the cities are quite exhaustive, including all municipalities having a population of 25,000 and upward. The cities are divided, for the sake of convenience, into three classes: first, those having 500,oco population and upward; second, those having a population of 100,000 to 500,000; and third, those having a population of 25,000 to 100,000.

The results are, in brief, that there are 5,302,018 communicants in these cities, or more than a fourth of the aggregate for the whole country; 10,241 organizations, which is less than a sixteenth of the whole number; 9722 church edifices, which is a little larger proportion; and church property valued at \$313,537,247, or more than 46 per cent. of the grand total. The large figures representing church property do not need an explanation. The high values of city property account for them. The cities have an aggregate population of 13,088,038. Of this population it appears that one for every 2.64 persons is a communicant. This is a higher average than obtains in the country generally, where it takes more than three persons to yield one communicant. In the United States there are 337+ communicants in every thousand population; in the cities, nearly 379 in every thousand. Much of this difference may be explained by the fact that the Roman Catholic

strength is chiefly in the cities, and it has a larger proportion of communicants to its religious population than any other denomination. The fact that the average of communicants to population is so large in the cities must be an encouragement to those who fear that the church is losing its grip on the masses crowded into our cities.

In the matter of church edifices a little calculation will make it appear that the cities of the second and third classes have more in proportion to population than those of the first class. The latter have one to 2147 of the population; those of the second class, one to 1468; and those of the

third class, one to 1052.

Of the denominations, 37 are not represented in any of the cities. Only three—the Roman Catholic, Methodist Episcopal, and Protestant Episcopal—are represented in all of them. Of the Jews (Orthodox), nearly 92 per cent. are in the cities; of the Jews (Reformed), more than 84 per cent.; of the Unitarians and Episcopalians, upward of 48; of the Roman Catholics, more than 42; of the Presbyterians (North), nearly 29; of the Methodists (Episcopal), nearly 15; and of the Southern Baptists and Southern Methodists, only about 4.

The negro is a religious being wherever you find him and under whatever conditions. In his own continent, where civilizing influences have hardly begun to lift him above the state of savage degradation in which he has so long remained, his religious instincts are dominant. They find expression often in superstitious, idolatrous, and cruel rites and observances; but he has, nevertheless, conceptions of beings of exalted power who affect the destiny of men.

The negro of the United States has no religion but the Christian religion. He is not a heathen, like our native Indian. He worships but one God, who is a just and merciful God, desiring that all men should be free from sin, and should come to a knowledge of the way of life through Jesus Christ. He is still more or less superstitious; he still has some faith in the power of charms; there is still some trace of heathenish practices in him; but our own race has not altogether outgrown childish thoughts about unlucky days and the way to avoid the evil they bring, and how mascots procure success. We cannot condemn the negro for his superstition without taking blame upon ourselves for the tenacity with which we cling to belief in

signs and times and things, lucky and unlucky.

The negro of the United States is a Christian, not an atheist or a doubter. He gives no countenance to secularist or free-thinking organizations; nor does he prefer abnormal types of religion, such as Mormonism and spiritualism. Moreover, he is not a rationalist, or a theosophist, or an ethical culturist. He does not turn aside to adopt the erratic ideas of little coteries of religionists. Neither does he show a preference for the Roman form of Christianity. The splendid ceremonies of Catholic worship might be supposed to have a strong attraction for him, but it is not so. The actual membership of separate negro Catholic churches does not exceed fifteen thousand, and yet the Catholic Church is not weak in Louisiana or Maryland or the District of Columbia. Thirty-one represents the total of separate Catholic negro churches, not including, of course, the negro communicants in mixed churches.

The negro is not only a Christian, he is an evangelical Christian. He is a devout Baptist and an enthusiastic Methodist. He loves these denominations, and seems to find in them an atmosphere more congenial to his warm, sunny nature, and fuller scope for his religious activity, than in other communions. Perhaps this is due to his long association with them and his training. There is no reason

to believe that he might not have been as intense a Presbyterian as he is a Baptist, or as true a Congregationalist as he
is a Methodist, if these denominations had been able to come
as near to him in the days of his slavery as did the Baptist
and Methodist churches. It was fortunate for him that,
while he was the slave of the white master, that master was
a Christian and instructed him in the Christian faith. The
school was practically closed to him; but the church was
open, and thus he came into personal freedom and into the
rights of citizenship an illiterate man, but a Christian, with
that measure of culture in things spiritual and moral that the
Christian faith, voluntarily accepted, necessarily involves.

According to the census of 1890, there are 7,470,000 negroes in this country. This includes all who have any computable fraction of negro blood in their veins. Of these all except 581,000 are in the old slave territory, now embraced in sixteen States and the District of Columbia. In other words, notwithstanding the migration of negroes to the North and West, 91 per cent. of them are still in the South, on the soil where the Emancipation Proclamation of 1862 reached them, and made them forever free, from involuntary bondage. The negro churches of the South, therefore, form a large and important factor in the Christianity of that section. In ten of those States the number of negro communicants ranges between 106,000 and 341,000, and in four of them it exceeds the total of white communicants. Thus in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina there are more colored than white communicants, although in Mississippi and South Carolina only does the negro population exceed the white. This shows that in point of church-membership the negro is quite as devoted as his white brother. Indeed, the proportion of colored people who are connected with the church throughout the United States is larger than that which

obtains among the white people. About one in every three whites is a church-member. On this basis there should be 2,410,000 colored members. The actual number is 2,674,000, or an excess of 264,000 beyond the proportion that obtains among the whites.

The aggregate of colored communicants in the United States, so far as it could be ascertained by the careful methods of the census, is, in round numbers, 2,674.000. This includes all colored denominations, and all colored congregations in mixed denominations, so far as they could be ascertained; but it does not take account of colored communicants in mixed congregations. The number omitted, however, cannot be very large. The States in which the negro communicants are most numerous are as follows:

| Georgia        | <br>341,433 | Texas     | 186,038 |
|----------------|-------------|-----------|---------|
| South Carolina | <br>317,020 | Tennessee | 131,015 |
| Alabama        | 297,161     | Louisiana | 108,872 |
| North Carolina | 290,755     | Arkansas  | 106,445 |
| Virginia       | 238,617     | Kentucky  | 92,768  |
| Mississippi    | <br>224,404 | Florida   | 64,337  |

In these twelve States are found 2,398,865 communicants, leaving about 275,000 to the rest of the States and Territories of the Union.

As to denominational connection, the negro is predominantly Baptist. More than half of all negro communicants are of this faith, the exact number being 1,403,559. Most of these are Regular Baptists, there being less than 20,000 in the Freewill, Primitive, and Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit branches. It is significant that the negro prefers the progressive and missionary type of the Baptist faith, and does not believe in the Hard-shell, Old School, or anti-missionary wing. Not less Calvinistic than the most Calvinistic

of the Regular Baptists, he is also strict in his practice and thoroughly denominational in his spirit, and takes no little satisfaction in winning negro members of other bodies to the Baptist faith.

The number of negro Methodists is 1,190,638, or about 213,000 less than the aggregate of colored Baptists. The Methodists are divided into more branches than the Baptists, those having the episcopal system embracing the great majority of church-members. The Presbyterians have about 30,000, the Disciples of Christ 18,578, and the Protestant Episcopal and Reformed Episcopal bodies somewhat less than 5,000. The Baptists are organized into associations, and have State conventions; the Methodists and Presbyterians into annual conferences and presbyteries. A large measure of superintendence is characteristic of the Methodist bodies, the system of episcopal and sub-episcopal supervision resulting apparently in more intelligent endeavor, greater concert of action, and better discipline.

The increase in the number of colored communicants since emancipation has been marvelous. How many of the slaves were church-members is not and cannot be known certainly. Such statistics as we have must be regarded as imperfect, particularly of the colored Baptists. There were of colored Methodists at the outbreak of the war about 275,000, as nearly as I can ascertain. According to this, there has been an increase in thirty years of over 900,000 negro Methodists. This is truly enormous. In the Methodist Episcopal Church alone are more colored communicants, mainly in the South, than the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, reported in 1865, and the two leading African branches have had a marvelous growth. The number of colored Baptists in 1860 did not, probably, exceed 250,000. We do not know, of course, how many colored communicants there were who were not organized into churches and

reported in denominational statistics. But according to the figures we have, there was an increase in thirty years of more than 1,150,000 colored communicants. I know of no parallel to this development in the history of the Christian church, when all the circumstances are considered.

The negro, considering the little wealth he had when slavery ceased, has achieved wonders in the accumulation of church property. The value of the churches he owns is \$26,626,000, the number of edifices being 23,770. Making due allowance for the generous help which the whites have given, it still appears that the negro has not been unwilling to make large sacrifices for the sake of religion, and that his industry, thrift, and business capacity have been made to contribute to his successful endeavors to provide himself with suitable accommodations and to encourage men of his own race to fit themselves to serve him as ministers in the expectation of a reasonable support.

The foregoing pages apply entirely to conditions as

shown by the census of 1890.

# PART II.—THE GOVERNMENT CENSUS OF 1906.

It is to be regretted that the second complete census of religious denominations was not taken for the decennial year 1000. While the census law forbade the doing of any work for the first two years of the period except that of gathering and compiling the statistics of populations and manufactures, it might have been possible, beginning in 1902, to have obtained the statistical facts for 1900. For purpose of comparison the decennial period is quite as desirable and necessary for religious growth as for growth of population; indeed the one is associated with the other. Nevertheless a government census of religious denominations is of particular value, whenever taken, for the resources of the Census Office are not limited as to money, clerical and expert help, and facilities of communication. The mails are free for correspondence, and experts can be sent to any part of the country for personal inquiry where letters fail. The intelligence, perseverance, and skill brought to bear in securing the results of 1906 are to be highly commended, and the wide range of the inquiry brought together numerous items of information which the census of 1890 did not try to obtain. If in some particulars the census of 1906 seems unsatisfactory or doubtful, at most points it is complete and accurate. I do not adopt its summaries among the tables given in this volume, except of States, chiefly because they do not conform to the decennial period, but I use its figures for those denominations, mostly small and obscure, which make no returns and give

no estimates, and of which little can be ascertained except by personal visitation and inquiry. I give herewith some of the special statistics afforded by the census of 1906.

The table, given further on, compiled from the census of 1006, shows the division by sex of communicants, something new in religious statistics, only a very few denominations ever having given it; value of church property (not including parsonages) not reported annually by a large number of denominations; and number of Sunday-school scholars, in which particular not all denominational statistics have been complete. It should be noted that the statistics include returns of sex of members for 193,229 organizations, or church societies, 10,001 not reporting; of value of church property for 186,132 organizations, 26,008 not reporting, and of Sunday-school scholars for 167,574 organizations.

44,656 organizations not reporting.

I. SEX IN MEMBERSHIP. The highest percentage of female membership is reported for the Church of Christ, Scientist, 72.4; the Congregationalists, 65.9; the Seventh-Day Adventists, 65.2; the Protestant Episcopalians, 64.5; the Northern Presbyterians, 63.5; and the Methodist Episcopal Church, 62.6. The average for all denominations is 56.9. The Roman Catholics report nearly an even division, 50.7 per cent. female and 49.3 male. Of the Latter-Day Saints, 47.6 per cent. are males and 52.4 per cent. females. Immigration is undoubtedly an important factor in the percentages. There are naturally many more males among the newly arrived foreigners than females. This it is that makes the percentage of females in the Greek Orthodox Church only 6.1, and in the Hungarian Reformed Church 31.3. Of the 1,285,340 immigrants admitted to the United States in the year ending June 30, 1907, 929,976, or 72.4 per cent., were male, and 355,373, or 27.6 per cent., female. Nearly all those coming from Greece and Turkey, and other

Japan, were males. The census report calls attention to the fact that the percentage of males is generally higher in the South than the North.

# TABLE OF SPECIAL STATISTICS.

|   |                          | embers.<br>Female.       | Value<br>Church<br>Property. | Sunday-<br>school<br>Scholars, |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Adventists (6 bodies) Baptists (16 bodies)                              | 32,088<br>2,055,558      | 55,221<br>3,289,327      | \$2,425,200<br>139,842,656   | 69,110                         |
| Brethren (Dunkards) (4<br>bodies)<br>Brethren (Plymouth) (4             | 39,928                   | 53,676                   | 2,802,532                    | 78,575                         |
| bodies)<br>Brethren (River) (3 bod-                                     | 4,390                    | 6,161                    | 118,200                      | 8,911                          |
| ies)  | 1,823<br>2,387           | 2,746<br>778             | 165,850<br><b>88,000</b>     | 2,812                          |
| ies)<br>Catholics (Eastern Ortho-                                       | 1,914                    | 3,013                    | 161,500                      | 420                            |
| dox) (5 bodies). Catholics (Western) (3                                 | 89,904                   | 17,827                   | 1,002,791                    | 849                            |
| bodies).<br>Christadelphians  | 5,194,279<br>626         | 5,332,544<br>786         | 293,193,487<br>3,245         | 480                            |
| Christian Catholic (Dowie)  | 40,740                   | 60,022                   | 2,740,322                    | 72,963                         |
| Christian Scientists<br>Christian Union                                 | 2,330<br>22,736<br>5,626 | 3,535<br>59,596<br>7,406 | 8,806,441<br>299,250         | 16,116<br>9,234                |
| Church of God (Winne-<br>brennerian) Churches of the Living             | 9,198                    | 14,012                   | 1,050,706                    | 29,487                         |
| God (Colored) (3 bodics)  | 1,686                    | 3,590                    | 58,575                       | 1,760                          |
| Church of the New Jeru-<br>salem (2 bodies)<br>Communistic Societies (2 | 2,579                    | 4,489                    | 1,791,041                    | 3,544                          |
| bodies). Congregationalists Disciples of Christ (2 bod-                 | 966<br>236,968           | 1,306<br>457,615         | 31,190<br>63,240,305         | 638,089                        |
| ies)  Evangelical (2 bodies)  Faith Associations (14                    | 432,682<br>67,448        | 650,139<br>100,972       | 29,995,316<br>8,999,979      | 634,504                        |
| bodies) . Free Christian Church   | 4,397<br>740             | 5,790                    | 532,185<br>5,97 <b>5</b>     | 7,615<br>340                   |
|   |                          |                          |                              |                                |

Only o congregations have church property.

|                           | Me<br>Male. | mbers.<br>Female.   | Value<br>Church<br>Property             | Sunday-<br>school<br>Scholars. |
|---------------------------|-------------|---------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| Friends (4 bodies)        | 51,708      | 60,224              | \$3,857,451                             | 53,761                         |
| Friends of the Temple     | 158         | 218                 | 11,000                                  | 168                            |
| German Evangelical Prot-  | -5-         |                     | , |                                |
| estant                    | 12,830      | 17,724              | 2,556,550                               | 11,362                         |
| German Evangelical        | 201030      | - / / / - 4         | -133-133-                               | ,5,                            |
| Synod                     | 111,681     | 138,434             | 9,376,402                               | 116,106                        |
| Jewish Congregations      |             | -3-1-0-1            | 23,198,925                              | 49,514                         |
| Latter-Day Saints (2      |             |                     | -01-2012-3                              | 4913-4                         |
| bodies)                   | 117,026     | 128,776             | 3,168,548                               | 130,085                        |
| Lutherans (24 bodies)     | 853,339     | 998,000             | 74,826,389                              | 782,786                        |
| Swedish Evangelical (2    | 433:339     | ganna               | 1410201309                              | 102,100                        |
| hadia.)                   | 11,977      | 14,821              | 1,638,675                               | 22 504                         |
| Mennonites (15 bodies)    | 25,053      |                     | 1,237,134                               | 32,504                         |
| Methodists (15 bodies)    | 2,042,713   | 29.745<br>3,268,664 |   | 44,922                         |
| Moravians (2 bodies)      | 6,532       | 9,189               | 936,650                                 | 4,472,930                      |
| Non-Sectarian Bible Faith | 0,552       | 9,109               | 930,030                                 | 12,998                         |
| Churches                  | 69          | 2008                | 00.000                                  | 7 016                          |
|                           | 3,368       | 3,028               | 25,910                                  | 1.976                          |
| Penterostal Church        | 1,968       | 3,289               | 383,990                                 | 5,039                          |
| Presbyterians (12 bodies) | 633,598     | 1,037,197           | 150,189,446                             | 1,511,175                      |
| Protestant Episcopal (2   |             | .6. D               |   |                                |
| bodies)                   | 255,165     | 462,851             | 126,510,285                             | 474,215                        |
| Reformed (4 bodies)       | 181,619     | 241,542             | 30,648,247                              | 261,548                        |
| Salvationista (2 bodies)  | 11,977      | 11,360              | 3,184,854                               | 17,521                         |
| Schwenkfelders            | 318         | 407                 | 38,700                                  | 991                            |
| Social Brethren           | 487         | 775                 | 13,800                                  | 180                            |
| Society for Ethical Cul-  |             |                     |   |                                |
| ture                      | 1,303       | 737                 | *******                                 | 466                            |
| Spiritualists             | 15.135      | 19,552              | 958,048                                 | 2,699                          |
| Theosophical Societies    | 953         | 1,583               | 51,300                                  | 78                             |
| Unitarians                | 21,817      | 35,866              | 14,263,277                              | 24,005                         |
| United Brethren (2 bod-   |             |                     |   |                                |
| ies)                      | 107,369     | 160,623             | 9,073,791                               | 301,320                        |
| Universatists             | 18,279      | 33,346              | 10,575,656                              | 42,201                         |
| Independent Congrega-     |             |                     |   |                                |
| tions                     | 26,895      | 38,012              | 3,934,267                               | 57,680                         |
| m - 1                     |             | -4.0                | A                                       | /0                             |
|                           |             |                     |   |                                |

2. VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.—The total valuation of church property, not including parsonages, of all denominations, was \$1,257,575,867, showing an increase in the 16 years since the census of 1890 of \$578,149,378, or 85.1 per cent. The increase, in the same period, of communicants, was 60.4 per cent., exclusive of Jewish congregations. The increase in value is not accompanied by a corresponding in-

Total.... 12,767,466 16,849,505 \$1,257,575,867 14,685,997

crease in the number of church edifices and in their seating capacity. The gain in church edifices was 50,308 in a total of 192,705, or a percentage of 35.3; and in seating capacity of 14,076,767 in a total of 58,536,830, or 34.4 per cent. The conclusion, therefore, is that more costly edifices have been erected, and that there has been a large natural increase in values, with increase in cost of living.

The gains in value of church property were very unequally distributed. The Roman Catholic Church, the largest of all denominations, reported \$292,638,787, a gain of 147.7 per cent. The Methodist bodies standing next, with \$229,450,996, gained only 73.6. The Presbyterian bodies, coming third, with \$150,180,446, gained considerably less, 58.3; the Baptist bodies, with \$139,842,656, gained nearly 70 per cent., and the Protestant Episcopal Church, with \$125,040,498, gained 54 per cent. The Lutheran bodies more than doubled their church valuation, reporting in 1906 \$74,826,389, an increase of \$39,766,035, or 113.4 per cent. The Disciples of Christ advanced from \$12,206,038

to \$20,005,316, or 145.7 per cent.

The average value of church edifices has a wide variance. The Unitarians having their congregations mostly in cities report the highest average value-\$35,141; the Jewish congregations, under similar conditions, come second, with \$31,056; the Roman Catholics, whose vast strength is also largely in populous centres, is third, with \$28,431; the Christian Scientists, fourth, with \$21,061; the Protestant Episcopal Church, fifth, with \$20,644. On the other hand, the Methodist and Baptist bodies being widely distributed, and each having a vast number of edifices, report average valuations of \$3,884 and \$2,834 respectively. As compared with the Roman Catholics, the Methodist bodies have more than five times as many edifices and the Baptist bodies more than four times as many.

- 4. Average of Members to Church Edifices.—The Roman Catholic Church has only 11,881 church edifices for its 12,070,142 communicants. indicating an average of 1,017 communicants to each edifice. The Lutherans have one church edifice to 188 communicants, the Presbyterians one to 119, the Baptists one to 113, the Episcopalians one to 102, and the Methodists one to 96. As between Roman Catholic and Protestant denominations, the difference in average is very marked. It is due, of course, to the fact that Roman Catholic services Sunday mornings include from one to eight or nine masses, attended generally by different congregations, while in Protestant churches one service Sunday morning is the rule. Some Catholic parishes report a population of 10,000 or more. The entire seating capacity of Catholic churches is only 4,404,377, as against 17,053,302 of Methodist churches and 15,702,377 of Baptist churches. In other words, the seating capacity of Catholic churches is only sufficient to accommodate a little over one-third of the Catholic communicants at any one hour, while that of the Methodist churches would accommodate nearly three times as many persons as they have communicants.
  - 4. TENDENCY OF POPULATION TO THE CITIES. -The marked tendency of the population to the cities is abundantly established by the last two or three decennial censuses; in none has it been so great as in that of 1910. The total of population in cities (50 in number) having over 100,000 was in 1890, 11,470,364; in 1900 it was 15,199,375; in 1910 it was 20,303,047, indicating an increase of 3,729,001 in the first of the two decades, and of 5,103,672 in the second; or, in percentage, of 32.5 for the first and 33.6 for the second decade. The percentages of increase in particular cities in the last decade were phenomenal—in Birmingham, Ala., over 245; in Los Angeles, Cal., over 211; in Seattle, Wash.,

194; in Spokane, Wash., over 183; in Portland, Ore., more than 129; and in Oakland, Cal., more than 124. Allowance must be made, in some cases, for annexation of suburban territory; most of the increase, however, is the result of the sweep of population to the cities.

Taking cities having 25,000 to 100,000 population in 1910, 179 in number, we find they have an aggregate of 8,204,960 population, against 5,878,814 in 1900, indicating an increase of 2,326,146, or 39.6 per cent., as compared with 34.3

per cent. in the previous decade.

The cities having 25,000 population and upward in 1910 number 229. The total of population they report is 28,-543.816, an increase for the decade of 7,465,627, or over 35 per cent. In round numbers, the total population of the United States, not including Alaska, Porto Rico, and Hawaii. is 92,000,000, and the gain of the decade about 16,000,000. It would appear, therefore, that while the population of the cities is 31 per cent, of the total population of the country. the absolute increase reported by them is more than 46 per cent. of the increase for the whole country. In other words, the increase for the whole country, including the cities, is 21, while the increase for the cities is over 35 per cent. Much more striking is the fact that the increase of the population, 54,900,000 in round numbers in 1900, and 63,498,450 in 1910, outside the cities was only 8,528,450, or between 15 and 16 per cent., while the increase in the 229 cities was 7,465,627, or over 35 per cent.

5. Communicants in the Cities.—The drift of population to the cities must, of course, affect the churches as profoundly as it affects the municipalities. The business area must increase, involving changes in the residence sections. Hence the down-town problem, congested areas, foreign-speaking sections, new residence areas, etc., requiring quick and extensive adjustments by the churches.

The following table, compiled from the United States Census of Religious Bodies for 1906, shows the relative strength of the various religious bodies in the cities, 160 in number, having, according to the census of 1900, 25,000 and more in population outside the cities:

### COMMUNICANTS IN THE CITIES.

|                      | Cities<br>s5,000<br>and over. | Outside<br>the<br>cities. | Per cent.<br>in the<br>cities. | Per cent.<br>outside<br>the cities. |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Baptist bodies       | 686,784                       | 4,975,459                 | 12.1                           | 87.9                                |
| Christian Scientists | 70,772                        | 14,945                    | 82.6                           | 17.4                                |
| Congregationalists   | 217,507                       | 482,973                   | 31.1                           | 68.9                                |
| Disciples of Christ  | 130,755                       | 1,011,604                 | 11.4                           | 88.6                                |
| Friends              | 13,129                        | 100,643                   | 11.5                           | 88.5                                |
| Jewish Congregations | 89,947                        | 11,510                    | 88.7                           | 11.3                                |
| Lutheran bodies      | 521,494                       | 1,591,000                 | 24.7                           | 75-3                                |
| Mennonite bodies     | 1,176                         | 53,622                    | 2.1                            | 97.9                                |
| Methodist bodies     | 812,099                       | 4.937.739                 | 14.1                           | 85.9                                |
| Presbyterian bodies  | 503,775                       | 1,326,780                 | 27-5                           | 72.5                                |
| Protestant Episcopal | 453,966                       | 432,976                   | 51.2                           | 48.8                                |
| Reformed bodies      | 137,937                       | 311,577                   | 30.7                           | 69.3                                |
| Roman Catholic       | 6,307,529                     | 5,776,613                 | 52.2                           | 47.8                                |
| Unitarians           | 32,840                        | 37,702                    | 46.6                           | 53-4                                |
| All other bodies     | 531,468                       | 1,365,133                 | 3800                           | 61.1                                |
| Total                | 10,511,178                    | 22,425,267                | 31.9                           | 68.1                                |

The percentage of church-members in the cities, 31.9, is, on the whole, a fair showing for the churches. Assuming that the change in population percentages since 1906 have not been very great, it would appear that the percentage of church-members in the cities, 31.9 in 1906, is only a few points behind that of the population, 33.6 in 1910.

6. VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY IN THE CITIES.—The following table, gathered from the United States Census of

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1906, shows the value of church property in cities of the various classes:

### AVERAGE VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY IN THE CITIES IN 1006.

| CITIES.            | No.   | Church<br>Edifices. | Value           | Average<br>Value |
|--------------------|-------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 300,000 and over   | II    | 5,770               | \$340,430,592   | \$59,000         |
| 100,000 to 300,000 | 27    | 3,903               | 110,357,931     | 28,275           |
| 50,000 to 100,000  | 40    | 3,075               | 82,271,671      | 26,755           |
| 25,000 to 50,000   | 82    | 3,769               | 79,773,121      | 21,166           |
|                    |       |                     |                 | -                |
| Total              | 1 100 | 16,517              | \$612,833,315   | \$37,103         |
| Outside the cities |       | 176,278             | 644,742,552     | 3,657            |
| 0 10 1             |       | _                   |                 |                  |
| Grand Total        |       | 192,795             | \$1,257,575,867 | \$6,523          |

It will be observed that nearly half the total value of church property in the United States is reported in the 160 cities; the 16,517 churches in the cities returning a total valuation of \$612,833,315, while 176,278 churches outside the cities returned a valuation of \$644,742,552. That is to say, nearly eleven times as many churches outside the cities returned a valuation only \$32,000,000 greater than the churches in the cities. This is not at all surprising, as not only is property vastly more valuable in the crowded centres, but there the churches command wealth, and buildings are much larger and more sumptuous. The average value of city edifices, including, of course, site and furniture, is \$37,103, while the average value of churches outside the cities is \$6,523.

7. GROWTH BY STATES IN COMMUNICANTS.—The changes in sixteen years shown in the column of communicants by States are quite remarkable. The increase in communicants for the United States, not including its colonial possessions and Alaska from 1890 to 1906, reached 12,332,990, or nearly 60 per cent. for the sixteen years. The increases in

<sup>2</sup> According to census of 1900; the number in 1910 was 229.

the various States would naturally be affected by the tides of migration—the flow from foreign immigration and the flow or ebb of population from or to other States; also by the prevalence of the Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox Churches, which report a much higher percentage of their "populations" as communicants than do other bodies. The States least affected by foreign immigration are naturally those of the South and the far West; but those of the far West have increased immensely by the migration of population from States east of the Rocky Mountains. The older South has contributed to the currents setting to the Pacific Coast, but more heavily to those which have filled up Texas, Oklahoma, and Arizona and crossed the border to the Canadian Northwest.

8. THE RATE OF GROWTH IN THE SOUTH.—The increase of communicants in the body of the South has naturally fallen below the percentage which obtains in the whole country. Virginia, to begin south of the Potomac, the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida (despite the migration from the North), Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, all fall below the general percentage of growth, North Carolina showing a gain of only 20 per cent. Louisiana constitutes a notable exception in the rate of increase. having almost doubled its number of communicants, which is far beyond the increase of population. The explanation is to be found in the growth of the Roman Catholic Church. It had in 1890 a little less than 20 per cent. of the population; in 1906 it had 31 per cent. In the same period the population increased nearly 38 per cent. Taking the States of the South, except Florida, Louisiana, and Texas, which had an unusual growth in the period under consideration, it will be found that in every State, save North Carolina alone, the net increase in communicants was large, considerably larger than the net increase of population, showing that the

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Churches in that section of the country, whatever may be said of other sections, enjoyed a high measure of prosperity. The following table of increases will make this clear:

| States.        | Percentage o<br>increase in pop<br>lation, 1890-19 | u- increase in commu- |
|----------------|--|-----------------------|
| Alabama        | 33   | 47                    |
| Arkansas       | 26   | 44                    |
| Florida        |  | 56                    |
| Georgia        | 33   | 52                    |
| Kentucky       | 25   | 42                    |
| Louisiana      | 48   | 95                    |
| Maryland       | 22   | 25                    |
| Mississippi    |  | 53                    |
| Missouri       |  | 63                    |
| North Carolina | 27   | 20                    |
| South Carolina | 26   | 79                    |
| Tennessee      | 23   | 26                    |
| Texas          | 54   | <b>81</b>             |
| Virginia       | • •  | 38                    |

It is very remarkable that Virginia, gaining only 13 per cent. in population, should have gained 38 per cent. in communicants; and simply amazing that Missouri and South Carolina should show such immense advances in Church growth beyond the growth in population. Oklahoma, though properly a Southern State, is not included in the above comparison, because its growth has been abnormal, and has been gathered from many sources.

Putting the matter in another way, the Churches have made, in most of the Southern States, a marked gain upon what may be roughly called the unchurched population; that is, those who are not communicants. For example, in Missouri, in 1890, 72.5 per cent. of the population were not church-members; in 1906 the percentage was 64.3; in Virginia, whose increase in population was only 13 per cent., the number of persons in every 100 not church-members was reduced from 65.6 in 1890 to 59.8 in 1906; in Louisiana, from 64.2 in 1890 to 49.4 in 1906.

9. THE LARGEST ABSOLUTE INCREASES.—Turning now to the other States of the Union we find that the largest absolute increases in communicants were as follows:

| New York      | 1,420,152 | Wisconsin  | 444,420 |
|---------------|-----------|------------|---------|
| Pennsylvania  | 1,250,382 | Michigan   | 412,975 |
| Illinois      | 874,600   | Louisiana  | 378,000 |
| Massachusetts | 610,870   | Georgia    | 349,086 |
| Texas         | 549,745   | New Jersey | 349,197 |
| Ohio          | 526,407   | California | 330,845 |
| Missouri      | 463,400   | Minnesota  | 301,852 |

In most of these States the chief factor in the gains is the Roman Catholic Church. In New York and New Jersey the Protestant percentage of the population was less in 1906 than in 1890, while the Catholic was greater. In Pennsylvania, the Protestant gain was 2.8, the Catholic 7.1; in Massachusetts, the Protestant gain was .6; the Catholic 8. In Texas the Protestants have 25.8 of the population, a gain of one-tenth of 1 per cent., while the Catholics advanced from 4.5 to 8.7. Ohio is still a strong Protestant State; Missouri likewise, but in the latter the Catholics are gaining faster than the Protestants. In Michigan and Wisconsin the rate of Catholic growth is large, the Catholic percentage of population in the latter having in the period under review passed the Protestant. Louisiana is, of course, strongly Catholic. Georgia is a Baptist State, and there the Catholic growth is inappreciable. California shows a gain in the Protestant percentage of population of 4.9 and of Catholic 8.6. The latter now have 21.5 in every 100 and the former 14.3. In Minnesota, which is a Lutheran State, the Protestant percentage has advanced from 19.7 to 22.2, while the Catholic percentage has fallen from 20.7 to 18.7. This is one of ten States which show an increase in the Protestant percentage and a decrease in the Catholic, namely Maryland, Florida, Minnesota, North

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Dakota, Tennessee, Wyoming, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Oregon. The same is also true of the District of Columbia. The growth by percentage brings into view a different list of States, as follows:

| Oklahoma     | 652 | South Dakota 80  |
|--------------|-----|------------------|
| Washington   | 227 | New Hampshire 85 |
| Idaho        | 210 | Texas 81         |
| Montana .    | 202 | Wisconsin 80     |
| North Dakota | 167 | Rhode Island 70  |
| Nevada       | 154 | Nebraska 78      |
| Colorado     | 137 | Illinois 73      |
| California   | 118 | Michigan 73      |
| Wyoming      | 105 | Pennsylvania 72  |
| Louisiana    | 95  | Oregon           |

10. EFFECT OF MIGRATION. - In this group of States the large percentages are not specially significant, except as showing how migration into the newer States is affecting church growth. In seven of the States they are large because the numbers were so small in 1890; they were not remarkably large in 1906. Colorado and California have both grown by the flow of migration into their borders, but the gains of the Churches have been greater than those of population. New Hampshire has lost in Protestant and gained in Catholic percentage, due chiefly to immigration. The large Texas percentage is due chiefly to the enormous increase in population. Wisconsin, Rhode Island, Illinois, and Michigan owe their notable percentages largely to Catholic growth, to which immigrants have no doubt greatly contributed. Nebraska was nearly stationary in population; but the Churches, both Protestant and Catholic, appear to have been exceedingly active, and very successful in adding to their membership. Pennsylvania shows a much larger percentage of communicants of all faiths in 1906 than in 1890.

# PART III.—THE RETURNS FOR 1900 AND 1910 AND WHAT THEY SHOW.

As already stated the Government census of religious bodies was not repeated in 1900 and 1910; but was taken in great elaboration of detail in 1906. As some of the denominations do not attempt to gather and publish annual statistics of their own numbers, it is necessary either to take the census returns for them or to prevail upon their leading ministers to furnish more or less approximate estimates. As the census agents do particularly effective work in reaching these denominations it is manifestly the part of wisdom to adopt the census figures in such cases. Therefore in the general tables of 1900, the census of 1890 has been followed in particular cases, and in those of 1910, that of 1906.

YEARS.—A study of the denominational summaries for 1900 and 1910 will give much encouragement to those desirous that the Churches shall prosper and prevail. The growth in these periods, considering the increasing complexity of the population, the multiplication of languages, the immense tide of foreign immigration from Eastern, Southern, and Northern Europe, and other countries; the crowding of the cities with a heterogeneous population, and the creation of problems of congested foreign quarters, "down-town" churches, etc; the draining of rural districts and the question of abandoned country churches; sudden migrations from older to newer States—considering the immense

difficulties the Churches have had to encounter, the growth of the last twenty years has been most remarkable. There never was, it is safe to say, a more active double decade in the history of the country. The problem of finance alone, which has been carried to a successful solution, would have brought a paralysis of discouragement upon a previous generation. The building of new churches for new communities and in newer sections of older communities; of costly cathedrals and churches of modern character and equipment in cities and towns; of large and expensive structures to replace old and outgrown edifices; the increased expense of elaborate church adornments and furnishings; the constantly growing budget of current expenses for ministerial salaries, for music, maintenance, etc.; the call for home and foreign missions, schools, colleges, hospitals, and other necessary church institutions-these and similar demands have tested the loyalty and resources of church-members.

Church-members must have realized that though they may occasionally sing "Salvation's free," it costs enormously to maintain it, and yet they have multiplied in a remarkable degree. The net gain in the first ten years was six and two-third millions and in the second seven and twothird millions-more than sixteen and a half millions in the two decades-1800-1010. It must not be forgotten that before any net increase can be reported the losses due to death, removal, withdrawal, excommunication, etc., must be made good out of new accessions. The 16,626,989 of net increase in the twenty years represent a growth of nearly 81 per cent. In other words, at this rate of increase the aggregate of communicants in 1890-20,618,307-would be doubled in less than twenty-five years. With all conceivable allowances for a large immigration, etc., this rate of advance is truly most remarkable.

2. The Largest Absolute Increases.—The denominations showing the largest absolute increase in communicants during the twenty years are: the Roman Catholic, 6,183,-680, or 99 per cent.; the Southern Baptist, 1,003,000, or 78 per cent.; the Methodist Episcopal, 946,508, or 42 per cent.; the Disciples of Christ (the older branch), 667,065, or 104 per cent.; the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 641,173, or 53 per cent.; the Presbyterian (Northern), 540,490, or 69 per cent.; the Colored Baptist, 441,176, or 33 per cent.; the Northern Baptist, 410,263, or 51 per cent.; the Lutheran Synodical Conference, 409,128, or 115 per cent.; the Protestant Episcopal, 396,726, or 75 per cent.; and the Congregational, 222,629, or 43 per cent.

By denominational families or groups the chief gains were:

| Catholic, chiefly Roman | 6,199,588 |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Methodist               | 2,025,768 |
| Baptist                 | 1,885,168 |
| Lutheran                | 1,012,414 |
| Disciples of Christ     | 823,723   |
| Presbyterian            | 642,433   |

3. Growth of the Roman Catholic Church.—The miracle of growth is, of course, the Roman Catholic. It has been three times as great as that of the Methodist group and six times as great as that of the Lutheran group. Its natural increase, supposing that it holds most of those born of Catholic parents, would be very large; but Europe and French Canada have poured an immense stream into its pale and given it predominance wherever the foreign element is considerable. It is, indeed, a polyglott Church, holding more nationalities in its communion, doubtless, than any other Church; all assimilated in an effective domination by a hierarchy largely of the Irish race. Its cardinals, archbishops, bishops bear, at least the great majority of them do, unmistakable Celtic names. It is one

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of the most remarkable facts of history that Ireland, so long deprived of home rule in the British Union, has made so great an impress upon not only the political history of the United States, but also upon its religious life, through both the Catholic and Protestant Churches.

4. Religious Population in 1910.—Dividing the denominations into groups, we have:

|    |   | Communi-   |
|----|---|------------|
| 1. | Evangelical Protestant                    | 21,471,747 |
| 2  | Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox       | 12,826,420 |
| 3. | Unorthodox Protestant                     | 795,414    |
| 4. | Jewish                                    | 143,000    |
|    | Miscellaneous, Buddhist, Theosophist, etc | 8,715      |
|    |   |            |
|    | Total                                     | 35,245,296 |

It is quite probable that the ratio of 21/2 adherents to each communicant, applied to the Protestant group in 1890, would be too large in 1910. The proportion of children who are church-members is unquestionably larger than it was twenty years ago. All Churches receive children into that relation much earlier in life than formerly and there are other factors tending to reduce the ratio of adherents to communicants, particularly the relaxation of discipline and the retention of some who formerly would have been dropped, expelled, or excommunicated. At any rate we cannot apply the ratio 31/2. It would use up so much of the population that, with the other groups added, we should have more religious than actual population. Reducing the ratio to three for the Evangelical Protestant group; taking the Roman Catholic population as reported and estimating that of the Eastern Orthodox Churches on the same basis; putting down from denominational sources the Jewish population at 1,900,000; and giving liberal estimates for

the populations of the remaining groups, we have the following result:

| I. Protestant population                          | 64,415,241 |
|---|------------|
| 2. Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox population | 15,080,006 |
| 3. Jewish population                              | 1,000,000  |
| 4. Unorthodox Protestant population               | 000,000,1  |
| 5. Miscellaneous population                       | 12,000     |
|   |            |
| Total religious population in United States       | 82,417,147 |

The population of the United States in 1910 was 91,972,-266. The religious population in the same year was 82,-417,147, leaving 9,555,119 persons presumed to be without any religious preference. Among this number are included the pagan Indians. Twenty years ago the total religious population was estimated at 59,992,000, and those without denominational preference at 5,630,000. It would appear that in the twenty years there has been a gain of 22,425,147 in the religious population, or 37 per cent., and of 3,925,119 in the non-religious population, or nearly 70 per cent. These figures, however, must be taken as approximate only. They are estimates which have no very sure basis and are given simply for what they are worth.

5. CHANGES OF TWENTY YEARS. It will be seen that the list of denominations in 1910 is not shorter, but rather longer, than it was in 1890. The process of creating new denominations by division of existing ones has gone on with little or no interruption. The Salvation Army now exists as two bodies, the American Salvation Army being the newer branch; the Disciples of Christ has suffered a division and there is an organization known as Churches of Christ; the colored Primitive Baptists are now reported separately from the white Primitive Baptists; there is a second New Jerusalem Church and a second Catholic Apostolic Church; the Theosophists are divided, and the

United Evangelical Church and the Polish National Church represent separations, the former from the Evangelical Association, the latter from the Roman Catholic Church. The Scandinavian Evangelical bodies, three in number, take the place of one Swedish Evangelical body, which was in existence in 1800, but was not included in the census. migration has brought to the United States several Eastern Orthodox Churches not represented here in 1800—the Servian, the Syrian, the Roumanian, and the Bulgarian; also the Union of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren, the Hungarian Reformed Church, and the Japanese Buddhists. On the other hand, a number of denominations, all quite small, have disappeared, including six communistic societies, the Old Catholic Church, and other insignificant bodies. Union has practically done nothing to reduce the total of denominations. In 1906 a union was in part consummated of the Cumberland Presbyterian with the Northern Presbyterian Church, but the Cumberland organization is still maintained and it claims a majority of members reported in 1906. A union for co-operation in general denominational work, missionary, educational, etc., has been arranged between the Northern and Free Baptists, and it may lead to a consolidation of churches and associations. Denominations represented in 1800 as consisting of two branches, the Jews and the Christians, are now classed as one, with no better reason for doing so, however, than obtained twenty years ago.

The total of denominations may be set down at 170 in 1910, counting the Faith Associations separately, which is perhaps questionable, and consolidating certain evangelistic churches with independent congregations. This aggregate indicates an increase of 27 in the twenty years, the number returned in 1890 being 143. What is said of the religious bodies of 1890 can be said just as truly of those of 1910;

many of them are small and unimportant. A full half of the 170 bodies report less than 10,000 communicants each, and 70 have less than 5,000 each. To put the matter in another way, the great mass of communicants are found in the first 37 denominations in Table III, embracing all denominations having 100,000 and upward. These 37 bodies contain more than 95 per cent. of all communicants, or 33,580,000, leaving only 1,665,000 for all the remaining 133 bodies. From all which it appears that the division of religious bodies is more a matter of name than of fact.

6. ORDER ACCORDING TO DENOMINATIONAL FAMILIES OR GROUPS.—In the order of number of communicants the several denominational groups stand as follows in 1910:

| T.  | Roman Catholic (3 bodies)           | 12,443,520 |
|-----|-------------------------------------|------------|
| 2.  | Methodist (16 bodies)               | 6,615,052  |
| 3.  | Baptist (15 bodies)                 | 5,603,137  |
| 4.  | Lutheran (23 bodies)                | 2,243,486  |
| 5.  | Presbyterian (12 bodies)            | 1,920,765  |
| 6.  | Disciples of Christ (2 bodies)      | 1,464,774  |
| 7.  | Episcopalian (2 bodies)             | 938,390    |
| 8.  | Reformed (4 bodies)                 | 448,190    |
| 9.  | Latter-Day Saints (2 bodies)        | 400,650    |
|     | Eastern Orthodox (7 bodies)         | 385,000    |
| II. | United Brethren (2 bodies)          | 303,319    |
| 12. | Evangelical (2 bodies)              | 182,065    |
| 13. | Friends (4 bodies)                  | 123,718    |
|     | Brethren (Dunkards) (4 bodies)      | 122,847    |
| 15. | Adventist (6 bodies)                | 95,646     |
|     | Scandinavian Evangelical (3 bodies) | 62,000     |
|     | Mennonite (11 bodies)               | 54,798     |
|     | Salvationist (2 bodies)             | 26,275     |

The Catholics, Methodists, and Baptists maintain the order of 1890. The chief changes in the twenty years have been as follows: the Lutherans take fourth place from the Presbyterians, and the latter fall back to fifth place; the Disciples (one body in 1890) take sixth place and the

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Episcopalians fall back to seventh place; the Eastern Orthodox Churches come into view the first time and take tenth place, the United Brethren going down from the eighth to the eleventh place. The other changes are not significant.

7. Increase in Negro Communicants.—The negro population of the United States increased from 7,488,676 in 1890 to 9,828,294 in 1910. This indicates a net gain in the twenty years of 2,335,618, or 31 per cent. The table given among the summaries for 1900 and 1910 shows that the gain in the same period in negro communicants was 1,061,152. This is more than 40 per cent. It appears, therefore, that the Negro is gaining in church membership faster than he is gaining in population. He must also be growing in financial ability, for the increase in negro churches has been about 60 per cent.



PART IV—DOMINANT RELIGIOUS ELEMENTS.

The Christianity which prevails in the United States is Orthodox and Evangelical, using Orthodox as descriptive of the Churches, Roman Catholic and Oriental, which adhere to the Ecumenical Creeds, and Evangelical as applicable to such bodies as Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists, Lutherans, Presbyterians, Reformed, and Episcopalians. Together these Orthodox and Evangelical bodies constitute the great bulk of the Christian forces which possess the country and determine and dominate its religious life.

Foremost numerically as a denomination is the Roman Catholic Church. Though it was the first to set up the Christian altar on this soil, and its missionaries were pioneers in exploration and settlement in the great West and far South, it was not a strong Church at the close of the colonial period. There were in 1784 hardly 30,000 Catholics, most of whom were in Maryland and Pennsylvania, the rest being widely scattered. Immigration from Ireland gave the Church its first considerable impulse of growth, and immigration-Irish, German, French, Italian, Polish, etc. -has made it the largest and most composite Church in the United States. The wonder is that the Church could receive and care for such masses of diverse nationalities. Its energies have been severely taxed, but it has managed to organize and equip its parishes as rapidly as necessity required, and in recent years to give more attention to its

educational facilities, which had been neither excellent nor adequate. A church composed so largely of European elements, with an episcopate foreign in nativity or extraction, education, and ideas, under the immediate control of a foreign pope and his councilors, would hardly be expected to fall in at once with American ideas, particularly with that idea which distinguishes our system of popular education from that of all other countries. The Catholic hierarchy has been openly hostile to our public schools, denouncing them as either sectarian or godless, protesting against the injustice of being taxed for the support of institutions they could not patronize, and insisting that they be relieved of school rates or that the school moneys be divided and a fair share given to Catholic schools. The determined popular resistance to this demand increased Catholic hostility and made the struggle a somewhat bitter one. It is not strange that many Protestants should regard a foreign church, with foreign ideas and under foreign domination, as a menace to American institutions; but no candid observer will hesitate to admit that, whatever may be said concerning the attitude of the priesthood, the Catholics as a body are as American as the Lutherans. No impartial and intelligent person now believes that they want to subvert our liberties or destroy our government. We may justly accuse them of meddling too much at times in party politics; we may deprecate the favor they sometimes receive in municipal councils; but in all those fundamentals which make our government thoroughly and securely Republican, Catholics are at one with Protestants. Their sentiment toward the public schools is still antagonistic, and it would be too much to say that they are becoming reconciled to it. Their opposition, however, though perhaps not less firm, is less demonstrative. Apparently they are convinced that their demands concerning the public schools and public-school moneys cannot be obtained, and they are developing their system of parochial schools at heavy cost, thus seeking to provide, at much sacrifice, schools for their own children, particularly of primary and grammar grade, in which the tenets of their faith are freely and fully taught. Their attitude toward the public-school problem is represented by the American Federation of Catholic Societies in the following propositions:

"1. Let our schools remain as they are. 2. Let no compensation be made for religious instruction. 3. Let our children be examined by a State or municipal board," and, if the work done is satisfactory, let payment for the support of Catholic schools be made from the public funds. There were, in 1910, 4.972 parochial schools with an

attendance of 1,270,131.

The Catholic Church in the United States, while thoroughly loyal to the central government at Rome and obedient to the decrees of the pope, is nevertheless an American institution. When, some years ago, the centenary of the first Catholic bishop in the United States was observed, the preacher, an archbishop, declared with emphasis that the Catholic Church in the United States must be definitely and thoroughly American. The ecclesiastical garment must not be of a foreign cut or have a foreign lining even. Perhaps the distinguished prelate would not so express himself to-day, for conservative rather than progressive churchmen seem to get recognition when cardinals' hats are bestowed; but nevertheless the American school of thought exists and makes its influence felt.

It is a curious fact that while Catholicism is numerically the leading denomination in considerably more than half of the States, actually outnumbering in old New England the Protestant communicants combined, it is in no State in the ascendant in influence. New England is still Protestant in its characteristics, and there are as yet no signs of a revolution in its distinctive institutions. The reason is not far to seek. The Roman Catholic force is in its masses; the Protestant power lies in generations of occupancy and training. Protestantism furnishes the ideas which have made New England what it is and which maintain it essentially unchanged. The Protestant leaven is more powerful and persistent than the Catholic leaven.

2. EVANGELICAL CHRISTIANITY DOMINANT. - Evangelical Christianity is the dominant religious force of the United States. In its various denominational forms it shapes the religious character of the American people. That it has been influenced in no degree by the non-evangelical or rationalistic churches, I would not venture to say. Doubtless its humanitarian impulses have been quickened and strengthened by the example of Unitarianism; but I should be at a loss to name the particular influence which the Church of Rome has exerted upon it. There has been an increase of what some call churchliness, and confessionalism has developed to a remarkable degree among the Lutherans; but these are limited movements, and do not give character to the Christianity of the day. The Catholic revival in the Protestant Episcopal Church is spending itself within the denomination, and High and Broad Church parties are now in control.

The great and absorbing purpose of Evangelical Christianity seems to me to be the spread of the gospel. There are those living who can remember when a far less exalted idea possessed the Church, when it seemed to think its sphere was not in the world, and its main duty not to the world, but to those within its own pale. Now it knows that it is in the world to save the world; that while God loves the saint, he also loves the sinner; that while he has "more graces for the good," he has messages of love for the bad.

It considers itself as commissioned to carry these messages to every heathen land, to every destitute community, to every godless home, and to every unconverted person. Evangelical Churches are like bustling camps of spiritual soldiers who are being told off to go to this country and that, to this destitute section and that, with the gospel of peace, to conquer the whole world for Christ. So thoroughly has this missionary spirit possessed the body of evangelical Christians, that the smallest and most obscure divisions feel constrained not only to evangelize home communities, but to have their representatives abroad.

3. EVANGELICAL CHRISTIANITY SYSTEMATICALLY OR-GANIZED.—This dominant purpose has made agencies and organizations and financial methods necessary. The business of saving the world requires organization complete and extensive; it requires administrators, agents, means, machinery, enterprise. All these the Church has provided, and a great system has been worked out, rivaling in its universal operations and the volume of its transactions that of any commercial project of which we have knowledge. Any kingdom, country, province, island, settlement, with hardly an exception, can be reached directly and quickly through the numerous channels of communication established by gospel enterprise. If a devoted man or woman wants to enter a field of work abroad, the widest range of choice is presented. Any country between Greenland and New Zealand, in the western or eastern circuit of the globe, may be selected, and there is a gospel society to commission him and send and support him. If any one has a sum of money to be applied to the proclamation of the gospel, he may have it expended in any presidency in India, in any division in Japan, in any kingdom in Africa, or in any island of the sea. The machinery exists to place it wherever he wants it to go.

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We have the same appliances for work at home. Here are Indians, Chinese, and negroes; ignorant and vicious populations; groups of foreigners; the frontiers of civilization and the centres of cities; the prairies and the slums; the jails, asylums, and workhouses. Here is book and Bible work, evangelistic work, reformatory work, educational work, missionary work, and many other forms of gospel benevolence, with abundance of machinery for all the exigencies of service. Places are ready for the men and women, and societies exist to commission and direct them, and to collect and administer the necessary funds.

Organization is, indeed, one of the characteristics of the Church of to-day. The idea of organization was in the first church ever formed Where two or more believers are, there is a call for fellowship, for association, and for co-operation. The Church of the present is but working out more fully the central idea of Christian fellowship. This fellowship is now understood to be for mutual helpfulness and for service. We are saved to serve, and we can serve best if we serve according to some system. Hence we organize. Every church has come to have its committees for regular and special work. The women are organized for those parish duties which they can best perform; for missionary work for which they have special aptitude. They are given a much larger share of the Lord's business than our forefathers dreamed of allotting to them. We have organized our young people. This is one of the most remarkable movements of the century in religious work. This mighty development has come almost within a generation. The young people of both sexes have been banded together into Endeavor Societies, Epworth Leagues, Unions, and the like, and their members are numbered by the million. By organization for prayer, praise, and Christian work, and particularly training in public service, a great body of young believers have been made a positive, aggressive force in all our Churches. Who can measure the influence which these young people thus organized will exert in the immediate future? Not many years ago the cry was raised: "We are losing our hold on the young people. They are not coming into the Church. They are growing up indifferent to religion." To-day we have no more devoted and enthusiastic and helpful workers in the Church than the young people.

4. EVANGELICAL CHRISTIANITY EVANGELISTIC. - The evangelical Christianity of to-day is not polemic. It is intensely practical. It emphasizes more than it used to the importance of Christian character and of Christian work. It is less theological in its preaching, making more, indeed, of biblical exposition, but less of doctrinal forms and definitions. And yet it would be wrong to say that it makes little or no account of belief. All that it says, all that it does, is based upon profound and unshaken belief. It is the gospel it declares and is trying to work out in a practical way. The Church of to-day is a gospel Church. It has the fullest confidence in the power of the gospel, and believes it was given for all men, is adapted to all conditions, and is to become supreme in the world. Christ, the centre of this gospel, is the divine Lord and Master of the Church. Belief in Him as a human manifestation of the divine love and a divine manifestation of a perfect humanity was never more clear and strong. It is upon Him, as the corner-stone, His atonement, and His teachings that the evangelical Church builds its system of religion; and while this is the age of the higher biblical criticism, the most critical and careful study of the Bible has confirmed no conclusions which shake belief in its character as the Word of God, or in its authority, or in its moral and spiritual teachings. It would be misleading, however, to contend that no change has taken place

in the attitude of the evangelical Churches generally toward the Bible and toward doctrinal preaching. The Bible is still held in reverence; but the generation of to-day is much freer in its criticism and interpretation of it than the generation which is passing off the stage. The human side of the Book is recognized, and this recognition naturally means that the divine side is not held in such a way as to preclude error. The revival method has also been largely abandoned; that is, the method of Finney and Moody and Hammond. More emphasis appears to be placed in what has been called cultural or educational evangelism, and upon the Sunday-school as an efficient recruiting agency for the Church. Thorough indoctrination of the child in the principles of the faith is a cardinal doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church. Evangelical Churches seem to be appropriating it or adapting it to Protestant children. It may be truthfully said that revival sermons, such as were formerly preached in revival campaigns and at camp-meetings, are becoming somewhat rare in this day. The sharp lines that used to be drawn between the Church and the world, between the saint and the sinner, between the state of grace and the lost condition, between the joys of heaven and the woes of hell, are blurred and indistinct in most modern preaching, and the Church in general seems to have less interest in the prodigals or less zeal in reaching them, and to give more attention to the prevention of prodigals.

5. Co-operation, Federation, and Union.—No development of the past quarter of a century has been more noteworthy than the tendency to co-operation and union among the evangelical Churches. This spirit of oneness has had its most remarkable manifestation in the conduct of foreign missions. All the societies in the United States and Canada conducting missions in foreign lands have

united in a conference, held annually in January, in which questions of common interest are discussed, and under the authority of which an ad interim Committee of Reference and Counsel acts for the societies in appeals to governments and in other matters affecting the affairs of all. Out of this have grown co-operative agencies at home, such as the Missionary Education Movement, which aims specially at the creation of missionary literature for mission study classes and the Student Volunteer Movement, which seeks to enlist an army of trained young men and women for service as missionaries. In the mission field itself, co-operation and union have been going forward in a way simply astonishing. The mission churches of various societies are uniting to form large and comprehensive native Churches, as, for example, the Methodist Mission Churches of Japan, which have organized a Methodist Church of Japan; the Presbyterian Mission Churches of China, which have formed with other Presbyterian and Reformed Churches a united native Church. The same thing has taken place in India. Moreover, union in educational, publication, and hospital work is the order of the day, and comity is everywhere recognized and intrusion into fields already occupied is discouraged.

Not much in the way of organic union has been accomplished in the United States. Negotiations between bodies of similar belief and practice are in progress; but no immediate results are probable. The Free Baptists have resolved to use the missionary and other general agencies of the Northern Baptists, and this measure of consolidation may be followed in time by a merging of the two denominations. The most influential movement among the evangelical Churches is doubtless that known as the Federal Council of Churches of Christ. In this body thirty-two of the leading evangelical Churches are federated for the pur-

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pose of fellowship and action. It is founded on the basis of unity in Christ, and in purpose and aim it seeks to establish comity and co-operation and prevent rivalry and waste in effort and means.

There are also such general bodies as the Alliance of Reformed Churches, the Ecumenical Methodist Conference, the World Baptist Congress, which seek to draw into closer relations bodies belonging to the same denominational group or family. Religious controversy over questions of doctrine and practice is a thing of the past. The denominations are not now divided into separate camps of a more or less hostile character, but are coming into closer sympathy and fellowship, making less and less of denominational differences and more and more of the points of agreement.

6. How the Church Affects Society.—It is to be remembered that all the houses of worship have been built by voluntary contributions. They have been provided by private gifts, but are offered to the public for free use. The government has not given a dollar to provide them, nor does it appropriate a dollar for their support. And yet the church is the mightiest, most pervasive, most persistent, and most beneficent force in our civilization. It affects, directly or indirectly, all human activities and interests.

It is a large property-holder, and influences the market for real estate.

It is a corporation, and administers large trusts.

It is a public institution, and is therefore the subject of protective legislation.

It is a capitalist, and gathers and distributes large wealth.

It is an employer, and furnishes means of support to ministers, organists, singers, janitors, and others.

It is a relief organization, feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, and assisting the destitute.

It is a university, training children and instructing old

and young, by public lectures on religion, morals, industry, thrift, and the duties of citizenship.

It is a reformatory influence, recovering the vicious, immoral, and dangerous elements of society and making them exemplary citizens.

It is a philanthropic association, sending missionaries to the remotest countries to Christianize savage and degraded races.

It is organized beneficence, founding hospitals for the sick, asylums for orphans, refuges for the homeless, and schools, colleges, and universities for the ignorant.

It prepares the way for commerce, and creates and stimulates industries. Architects, carpenters, painters, and other artisans are called to build its houses of worship; mines, quarries, and forests are worked to provide the materials, and railroads and ships are employed in transporting them. It requires tapestries and furnishings, and the looms that weave them are busy day and night. It buys millions of Bibles, prayer-books, hymn-books, and papers, and the presses which supply them never stop.

Who that considers these moral and material aspects of the Church can deny that it is beneficent in its aims, unselfish in its plans, and impartial in the distribution of its blessings? It is devoted to the temporal and eternal interests of mankind.

Every corner-stone it lays, it lays for humanity; every temple it opens, it opens to the world; every altar it establishes, it establishes for the salvation of souls. Its spires are fingers pointing heavenward; its ministers are messengers of good tidings, ambassadors of hope, and angels of mercy.

What is there among men to compare with the Church in its power to educate, elevate, and civilize mankind?

#### EXPLANATIONS OF THE TERMS USED.

2. By "organizations" is meant church societies, or congregations. The returns under this head include chapels, missions, stations, etc., when they are separate from churches and have separate services.

2. Under the title "church edifices" are given all buildings erected for divine worship. Chapels under separate roofs are counted as distinct buildings. The fractions which appear in this column indicate joint ownership. A large number of church edifices are owned and occupied by two or more denominations, and the proportion which each owns is expressed by the fractions 1/2, 1/2, etc. The tables do not show how many churches are thus owned. Many fractions have disappeared in the process of addition. If there were, for example, twenty churches in a State or conference or diocese or presbytery, in which a particular denomination had a fractional interest of 1/2 each in eighteen, 1/2 in another, and 1/2 in another, the eighteen halves would be converted into nine integers in the footing, and the sum of 1/2 and 1/2, or 1/2, would be the only fraction that would appear.

3. "Seating capacity" indicates the number of persons a church edifice is arranged to seat. The accommodations of halls and schoolhouses are given

separately, and those of private houses are not counted at all.

4. "Value of church property" covers only the estimated value of church edifices with their chapels, the ground on which they stand, and their furnishings. It does not embrace parsonages, cemeteries, or colleges, or convents, only the chapels belonging thereto. No deductions are made for church debts.

5. "Communicants" embraces all who have the privilege of partaking of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and of members in denominations like the Friends, Unitarians, etc. The Jewish returns are mostly for heads of families who are pewholders. Those for Unitarians are larger, in proportion, than those for the Universalists, because the terms of Unitarian membership are less restrictive.

6. The statistics given in this volume are for the United States only. No returns are included for missions or churches in other lands.

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# RELIGIOUS FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

#### CHAPTER I.

#### THE ADVENTISTS.

THE movement out of which the various Adventist bodies have come began about the year 1831 with a series of lectures on the personal coming of Christ, delivered by William Miller. Mr. Miller, a native of Massachusetts, was converted and joined the Baptist Church at Low Hampton, N. Y., in 1816. He had been a Deist, according to his own statement. A diligent study of the Bible inclined him to the belief in 1818 that the millennium was to begin not before but after the end of the world, and that the second advent of Christ was near at hand. Further examination of the Scriptures fully convinced him of the correctness of this view, and in August, 1831, he began to lecture on the subject. His study of the Apocalypse and the Gospels satisfied him that the "only millennium" to be expected " is the thousand years which are to intervene between the first resurrection and that of the rest of the dead"; that the second coming of Christ is to be a personal coming; that the millennium "must necessarily follow the personal coming of Christ and the regeneration of the earth"; that the prophecies show that "only four universal monarchies are to precede the setting up of God's everlasting kingdom," of which three had passed away—the Babylonian, the Medo-Persian, and the Grecian—and the fourth, that of Rome, was in the last stage; that the periods spoken of in the Book of Daniel of "2300 days," of the "seven times of Gentile supremacy," and of "1335 days," were prophetic periods, and, applied chronologically, led to a termination in 1843, when Christ would personally descend to the earth and reign with the saints in a new earth a thousand years. In 1833 he published a pamphlet entitled "Evidences from Scripture and History of the Second Coming of Christ, about the Year 1843, and of His Personal Reign of One Thousand Years."

He made many converts to his views, both among ministers and laymen of the Baptist, Christian, Methodist, and other denominations, and the new doctrine was widely proclaimed. In 1840 a general gathering of friends of the cause was held in Boston, and an address issued which stated that while those who participated in the conference were not in accord in fixing the year of the second advent, they were unanimously of the opinion that it was "specially nigh at hand." A number of papers, one of which was a daily, appeared, bearing such titles as The Midnight Cry, The Signs of the Times, The Trumpet of Alarm, etc., and helped greatly to spread Mr. Miller's views. When the year in which the advent was fully expected had passed, Mr. Miller wrote a letter confessing his "error" and acknowledging his "disappointment," but expressing his belief that "the day of the Lord is near, even at the door." He also attended a conference of Adventists held in Boston late in May, 1844, and made a similar statement, admitting that he had been in error in fixing a definite time. Subsequently he became convinced that the end would come on or about the 22d of October, 1844, and said if Christ did not then appear he should "feel twice the disappointment" that he had already felt. Some of those who had joined the movement left it after the time for the end of the world had passed without a fulfillment of their expectations; but many still believed that the great event was near at hand, and urged men to live in a constant state of readiness for it.

Various views were developed among the Adventists, after the second date had passed without result, respecting the resurrection of the body, the immortality of the soul, and the state of the dead, and these differences resulted in course of time in different organizations.

At a general conference of Adventists held in Albany, N. Y., April 29, 1845, a report was adopted holding to the visible, personal coming of Christ at an early but indefinite time, to the resurrection of the dead, both the just and the unjust, and to the beginning of the millennium after the resurrection of the saints, denying that there is any promise of the world's conversion, or that the saints enter upon their inheritance, or receive their crowns, at death.

Small companies of Adventists at various times after the failures of 1843 and 1844 set new dates for the second advent, and there were gatherings in expectation of the great event; but the "time brethren," as they are often called, have at no time since 1844 formed a large proportion of the Adventists.

Ministers are ordained to the office of elder by the laying on of hands, upon the recommendation of the churches 4

of which they are members, and after approval by a committee of elders. Baptism is administered by immersion. The Adventists are Congregational in polity, excepting the Seventh-Day branch, which has a government of a presbyterial character. Camp-meetings form prominent and popular annual gatherings among the Adventists. On these occasions some of their societies hold business sessions.

The following is a complete list of Adventist bodies, excepting the Adonai Shomo, which is a small communistic body, and is given elsewhere in that group:

1. Evangelical Adventists,

4. Church of God,

2. Advent Christians,

5. Life and Advent Union,

3. Seventh-Day Adventists, 6. Churches of God in Christ Jesus.

#### I .- THE EVANGELICAL ADVENTISTS.

Those who could not accept the views of the Advent Christians as to the mortality of the soul began in 1855 to hold separate meetings, and to be known as Evangelical Adventists. They believe that the soul is immortal; that all the dead will be raised, the saints first and the wicked last; that the former will enter upon the millennial reign with Christ and after the judgment receive as their reward an eternity of bliss; that the wicked, who will rise at the end of the millennial reign, will be sent away into everlasting punishment. They also hold, contrary to the belief of the Advent Christians, that the dead do not always sleep, but are in a conscious state. In other respects their doctrinal views do not differ from those of the second branch.

They have two annual conferences, besides five congre-

gations, unattached, and are found in Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Pennsylvania. Besides the church edifices reported, this denomination occupies as places of worship 5 halls, etc., with a seating capacity of 775.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.   | Organi-           | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity.    | Value of<br>Church<br>Property.      | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants.  |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Massachusetts Pennsylvania Rhode Island Vermont | 3<br>21<br>2<br>4 | 16<br>2<br>3        | 250<br>3,805<br>1,100<br>700 | \$4,500<br>18,500<br>33,000<br>5,400 | 150<br>509<br>325<br>163 |
| Total   | 30                | 23                  | 5,855                        | 61,400                               | 1,147                    |
| Corne   | M . D. V. DO      | CONTE               | 224086                       |                                      |                          |

#### COMPERENCES.

| Northern Vermont . Pennsylvania Unorganized | 4  | 3      | 700   | \$5,400 | 163   |
|---|----|--------|-------|---------|-------|
|   | 21 | 16     | 3,805 | 18,500  | 509   |
|   | 5  | 4      | 1,350 | 37,500  | 475   |
| Total                                       | 30 | <br>23 | 5,855 | 61,400  | 1,147 |

#### 2.- THE ADVENT CHRISTIANS.

A difference of opinion on the question of the immortality of the soul led to a division in 1855. Those who believe that man, both body and soul, is wholly mortal, and that eternal life is to be had only through personal faith in Christ as the gift of God, constitute the branch known as the Advent Christian Church. They hold to the proximate personal coming of Christ, and that after he comes the millennium will begin; they deny the inherent immortality of the soul, insisting that those only shall put on immortality at Christ's coming who are his true disciples; they believe that all the dead are in an unconscious state;

that all shall rise therefrom—the just first, to receive the gift of immortality and to reign with Christ; the unjust last, to receive sentence of banishment and to be punished by annihilation.

The Advent Christians have twenty conferences, with which three fifths of them are connected. The rest are in congregations which are not associated. The congregations are somewhat loosely organized, there being no general set of rules or particular form of government provided for them. They occupy as places of worship 281 halls, schoolhouses, and private houses, with an aggregate seating capacity of 34,705 for the two former. The seating capacity of private houses is not given in any of the tables in this volume.

| STATES.        | Organi-<br>zations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com-<br>muni-<br>canta |
|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| Alabama        | 15                  | 13%                 | 3,825                    | \$3,055                        | 10.5                   |
| Arkansas       | 22                  | 6                   | 1,750                    | 2,900                          | 671                    |
| California     | 14                  | 8                   | 1,525                    | 13,700                         | 558                    |
| Connecticut    | 26                  | 21                  | 4,825                    | 54,300                         | 1,358                  |
| Florida        | 4                   | 1                   | 200                      | 100                            | 60                     |
| Georgia        | 15                  | 5                   | 2,000                    | 2,850                          | 873                    |
| Illinois       | 21                  | 14                  | 3,775                    | 32,800                         | 1,019                  |
| Indiana        | IO                  | 7                   | 2,490                    | 9,400                          | 455                    |
| Iowa           | 32                  | 14                  | 3,305                    | 17,300                         | 1,272                  |
| Kansas         | 30                  | 3                   | 725                      | 3,200                          | 9940                   |
| Louisiana      | 2                   | 1                   | 250                      | 500                            | St                     |
| Maine          | 65                  | 281/                | 7,520                    | 38,100                         | 2,317                  |
| Massachusetts  | 39                  | 21                  | 5,605                    | 70,500                         | 2,611                  |
| Michigan       | 14                  | 7                   | 2,025                    | 9,800                          | 591                    |
| Minnesota .    | 14                  | 9                   | 2,375                    | 28,150                         | 710                    |
| Mississippi    | 1                   | **                  | + 1 +                    |                                | 30                     |
| Missouri       | 7                   | ×                   | 400                      | 300                            | 230                    |
| Nebraska       | 7                   |                     | 1.5                      |                                | 98                     |
| New Hampshire  | 43                  | 26                  | 6,500                    | 36,500                         | 1,978                  |
| New York       | 17                  | 10                  | 2,500                    | 25,500                         | 1,048                  |
| North Carolina | 18                  | 15                  | 4,750                    | 8,075                          | 1,549                  |

#### SUMMARY BY STATES .- Continued.

| STATES.        | Organi-<br>sations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Sesting<br>Ca-<br>pacity | Value of<br>Church<br>Property, | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Ohio           | 23                  | 17                  | 5,650                    | \$20,500                        | 953                     |
| Oregon         | 8                   | 134                 | 450                      | 1,000                           | 132                     |
| Pennsylvania   | 16                  | 814                 | 2,426                    | 9,800                           | 469                     |
| Rhode Island   | 12                  | 10                  | 2,650                    | 27,450                          | 950                     |
| South Carolina | 10                  | 61/4                | 2,350                    | 2,300                           | 811                     |
| South Dakota   | 6                   | 1                   | 300                      | 1,000                           | 163                     |
| Tennessee      | 7                   | 3                   | 1,100                    | 1,900                           | 185                     |
| Texas          | 9                   | 1                   | 300                      | 2,000                           | 321                     |
| Utah           | I                   | **                  |                          |                                 | 8                       |
| Vermont        | 28                  | 147                 | 3,485                    | 26,000                          | 1,079                   |
| Virginia       | 2                   | 2                   | 350                      | 2,200                           | 165                     |
| Washington     | 7                   | 1                   | 200                      | 700                             | 129                     |
| West Virginia  | 15                  | 6                   | 2,100                    | 2,200                           | 186                     |
| Wisconsin      | 20                  | 12                  | 2,580                    | 11,525                          | 613                     |
| Total          | 580                 | 294                 | 80,286                   | \$465,605                       | 25,816                  |

# SUMMARY BY CONFERENCES.

| Alabama          | 15  | 13%    | 3,825  | \$3,055   | 688    |
|------------------|-----|--------|--------|-----------|--------|
| Arkansas         | 22  | 6      | 1,750  | 2,900     | 671    |
| California       | 14  | 8      | 1,525  | 13,700    | 558    |
| Connecticut      | 26  | 21     | 4,825  | 54,300    | 1,358  |
| Dakota           | 6   | I      | 300    | 1,000     | 163    |
| Georgia          | 15  | 5      | 2,000  | 2,850     | 873    |
| Illinois         | 21  | 14     | 3,775  | 32,800    | 1,019  |
| Indiana          | 10  | 7      | 2,490  | 9,400     | 455    |
| lowa             | 32  | 14     | 3,305  | 17,300    | 1,272  |
| Kansas           | 30  |        | 725    | 3,200     | 990    |
| Maine            | 65  | 281/   | 7,520  | 38,100    | 2,317  |
| Michigan         | 14  | 7      | 2,025  | 9,800     | 591    |
| Minnesota        | 14  | 9      | 2,375  | 28,150    | 710    |
| Missouri         | 7   | - X    | 400    | 300       | 230    |
| Nebraska         | 7   |        |        |           | 98     |
| New Hampshire    | 43  | 26     | 6,500  | 36,560    | 1,978  |
| Ohio             | 23  | 17     | 5,650  | 20,500    | 953    |
| Oregon and Wash- | _   |        |        |           | ,,,,   |
| ington           | 15  | 21/2   | 650    | 1,700     | 261    |
| Tennessee        | 7   | 3      | 1,100  |           | 185    |
| Texas            | 9   | 1      | 300    | 2,000     | 321    |
| Unorganized      | 185 | 107 12 | 29,246 | 186,150   | 10,125 |
| Total            | 580 | 294    | 80,286 | \$465,605 | 25,816 |

#### 3 .- THE SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

These form a branch of the general movement of 1840-44. They differ from other Adventists in observing the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath, in interpretation of the prophetic periods, and in form of organization. They believe that the prophetic period of 2300 days referred to in the Book of Daniel closed in 1844; but that the coming of Christ was not to be looked for then, but is to occur in the indefinite future. They hold that Christ, in 1844, at the termination of the 2300 days, entered as priest upon the work of cleansing the heavenly sanctuary, or temple, from "the presence of our sins." This period, which is to be brief, is to close with the second coming, the time of which cannot be forecast. The observance of the seventh day began with a congregation of Adventists in New Hampshire in 1844. The doctrine respecting the "cleansing of the sanctuary" has helped to establish and confirm this observance. They believe that the second advent is to precede, not follow, the millennium, that the state of the dead is one of unconsciousness, and that immersion is the proper form of baptism. They practice the ceremony of feet-washing when the Lord's Supper is administered.

Their congregations are organized into conferences, of which there are twenty-six, besides five missions. There is also a general conference, which meets annually, composed of delegates from the various conferences. Ordained ministers are not pastors, but traveling evangelists. The local churches are served by local officers who need not be ordained ministers. Members are expected to contribute a tenth of their income to the church.

There are 995 organizations with 418 edifices, valued at \$644,675, and 28,891 communicants. The average seating capacity of the edifices is 225, and their average value \$1542. The headquarters of the Seventh-Day Adventists are at Battle Creek, Michigan, and about a sixth of their communicants are in that State. Their congregations, however, are found in nearly all the States and Territories. They occupy as places of worship 555 halls, etc., with a seating capacity of 27,865.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

| STATES.              | Organi-<br>zations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>canta. |
|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Arizona              | 1                   |                     |                           |                                 | 12                      |
| Arkansas             | 15                  | 3                   | 850                       | \$1,000                         | 363                     |
| California           | 34                  | 24                  | 8,328                     | 157,150                         | 2,226                   |
| Colorado             | 13                  | 2                   | 650                       | 4,650                           | 414                     |
| Connecticut          | 3                   | 1                   | 150                       | 2,000                           | QI.                     |
| Delaware             | 2                   | 1                   | 150                       | 800                             | 26                      |
| District of Columbia | 1                   |                     |                           |                                 | 96                      |
| Florida              | 6                   |                     |                           |                                 | 119                     |
| Georgia              | 4                   |                     |                           | 40                              | 18                      |
| Idaho                | 5                   | 2                   | 400                       | 4,000                           | 148                     |
| Illinois             | 24                  | 16                  | 3,550                     | 52,400                          | 871                     |
| Indiana              | 55                  | 3414                | 7,900                     | 32,010                          | 1,193                   |
| Iowa                 | 85                  | 48                  | 11,249                    | 58,925                          | 2,197                   |
| Kansas               | 67                  | 21                  | 4, 165                    | 15,950                          | 1,990                   |
| Kentucky             | 6                   | 136                 | 400                       | 800                             | 80                      |
| Louisiana            | 5                   | 3                   | 650                       | 200                             | 116                     |
| Maine                | 25                  | 43/5                | 1,550                     | 7,400                           | 459                     |
| Maryland             | 1                   |                     |                           |                                 | 23                      |
| Massachusetts        | 15                  | 2                   | боо                       | 5,900                           | 490                     |
| Michigan             | 134                 | 63                  | 15,875                    | 104,075                         | 4,715                   |
| Minnesota            | 71                  | 31                  | 5,215                     | 27,550                          | 2,313                   |
| Missouri             | 24                  | 7                   | 1,500                     | 6,350                           | 815                     |
| Montana              | 2                   | I                   | 200                       | 1,250                           | 49                      |
| Nebraska             | 38                  | 9                   | 1,025                     | 12,500                          | 829                     |
| Nevada               | 4                   | 2                   | 300                       | 2,025                           | 56                      |
| New Hampshire        | 4                   | I                   | 200                       | 500                             | 112                     |
| New Jersey           | 5                   | 3                   | 425                       | 1,000                           | 85                      |
| New York             | 42                  | 13                  | 3,000                     | 23,300                          | 1,176                   |
| North Carolina       | 5                   | 3                   | 400                       | 500                             | 83                      |

#### 10 RELIGIOUS FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES AND TERRITORIES. - Continued.

| STATES.          | Organi- | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Co-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com-   |
|------------------|---------|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|
| North Dakota     | 4       |                     |                           |                                | 95     |
| Ohio             | 55      | 21 1/2              | 5,575                     | \$25,450                       | 1,189  |
| Oregon           | 26      | 8                   | 1,800                     | 11,300                         | 683    |
| Pennsylvania     | 36      | 101/2               | 2,350                     | 16,300                         | 884    |
| Rhode Island     | 6       | 4                   | 500                       | 1,025                          | 108    |
| South Dakota     | 30      | 9                   | 2,350                     | 7,400                          | 884    |
| Tennessee        | 10      | 514                 | 1,350                     | 2,425                          | 211    |
| Texas            | 15      | 17                  | 800                       | 800                            | 452    |
| Utah             | I       | , .                 |                           |                                | 29     |
| Vermont          | 26      | 4                   | 1,150                     | 4,500                          | 526    |
| Virginia         | 6       | 2                   | 600                       | 1,800                          | 114    |
| Washington       | 21      | 10                  | 1,925                     | 20,050                         | 560    |
| West Virginia    |         | 3                   | 450                       | 2,500                          | 136    |
| Wisconsin        | 58      |                     | 7,045                     | 28,850                         | 1,892  |
| W GCOHSHI        | 20      | 43                  | 7,045                     | 20,050                         | 1,092  |
| Total            | 995     | 418                 | 94,627                    | \$644,675                      | 28,991 |
| SUMMARY B        | Y CONE  | ERENCE              | S AND !                   | dissions.                      |        |
| Arkansas         | 15      | 3                   | 850                       | \$1,000                        | 363    |
| Atlantic         | 10      | 4                   | 575                       | 1,800                          | 309    |
| California       | 40      | 26                  | 8,628                     | 159,175                        | 2,323  |
| Colorado         | 13      | 2                   | 650                       | 4,650                          | 414    |
| Illinois         | 24      | 16                  | 3,550                     | 52,400                         | 871    |
| Indiana          | 55      | 347                 | 7,900                     | 32,010                         | 1,193  |
| Iowa             | 85      | 48                  | 11,249                    | 58,925                         | 2,197  |
| Kansas           | 67      | 21                  | 4,165                     | 15,950                         | 1,990  |
| Maine            | 25      | 43/3                | 1,550                     | 7,400                          | 459    |
| Michigan         | 134     | 63                  | 15,875                    | 104,075                        | 4,715  |
| Minnesota        | 75      | 31                  | 5,215                     | 27,550                         | 2,408  |
| Missouri         | 24      | 7                   | 1,500                     | 6,350                          | 815    |
| Nebraska         | 38      |                     | 1,025                     | 12,500                         | 829    |
| New England      | 28      | 9                   | 1,450                     | 9,425                          | 801    |
| New York         | 31      | 10                  | 2,400                     | 22,800                         | 883    |
| North Pacific    | 35      | 12                  | 2,425                     | 20,300                         | 879    |
| Ohio             | 55      | 211/2               | 5,575                     | 25,450                         | 1,189  |
| Pennsylvania     | 46      | 131/2               | 2,950                     | 16,800                         | 1,098  |
| South Dakota     | 30      | 9                   | 2,350                     | 7,400                          | 884    |
| Tennessee River  | 11      | 534                 | 1,550                     | 2,425                          | 220    |
| Texas            | 15      | 1                   | 800                       | 800                            | 452    |
| Upper Columbia . | 17      | 8                   | 1,700                     | 15,050                         | 512    |
| Vermont          | 26      | 4                   | 1,150                     | 4,500                          | 526    |
| 77               | 6       | 2                   | 600                       | 1,500                          | 114    |
| West Virginia    | 5       | 3                   | 450                       | 2,500                          | 136    |
| Wisconsin.       | 58      |                     | 7,045                     | 28,850                         | 1,892  |
| at learning      | 30      | 43                  | 7,143                     | 20,030                         | 11092  |

#### SUMMARY BY CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS .- Continued.

| STATES.          | Organi-<br>zations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Co-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com-   |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|
| MISSIONS.        |                     |                     |                           | ,                              |        |
| Cumberland       | 5                   | 1                   | 200                       | \$800                          | 71     |
| Louisiana        | 5                   | 3                   | 650                       | 200                            | 116    |
| Montana          | 2                   | Ĭ                   | 200                       | 1,250                          | 49     |
| North Carolina . | 5                   | 3                   | 400                       | 500                            | 83     |
| South Atlantic   | 10                  |                     |                           | 40                             | 200    |
| Total            | 995                 | 418                 | 94,627                    | \$644,675                      | 28,991 |

### 4.—THE CHURCH OF GOD.

Adventists. A division occurred among the latter in the years 1864-66. This division resulted in the organization of the Church of God. The chief cause of the division was, it is stated, the claim of the Seventh-Day Adventists that Mrs. Ellen G. White was inspired and that her visions should be accepted as inspired. There are differences between the two bodies on the subject of health-reform—which is made prominent by the parent body—abstinence from swine's flesh, tea, and coffee—which the latter recommends—and with relation to prophecy.

The Church of God has three annual conferences, also a general conference representing the whole denomination. The number of members is 647. There are 23 halls, etc., with a seating capacity of 1445.

| STATES.  | Organi- | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants |
|----------|---------|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| Indiana  | 2       |                     |                           |                                | 20                     |
| Kansas   | I       | 4.4                 |                           |                                | 20                     |
| Michigan | 15      |                     |                           | \$600                          | 248                    |
| Missouri | 11      | 1                   | 200                       | 800                            | 359                    |
|          | _       |                     |                           |                                |                        |
| Total    | 29      | I                   | 200                       | \$1,400                        | 647                    |

#### 12 RELIGIOUS FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

#### SUMMARY BY CONFERENCES.

| STATES.                       | Organi-<br>extens. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-      |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Kansas & Nebraska<br>Michigan | 17                 |                     | ,                        | \$600                           | 20<br>268 |
| Missouri                      | 11                 | 1                   | 200                      | 800                             | 359       |
| Total                         | 29                 | I                   | 200                      | \$1,400                         | 647       |

#### 5.—THE LIFE AND ADVENT UNION.

This branch differs from the Evangelical and Advent Christian bodies respecting the doctrine of the resurrection of the wicked dead. Both the latter believe that the wicked dead will rise at the end of the millennial reign and be sentenced to everlasting punishment which, according to the Evangelical Adventists, will be everlasting suffering, and according to the Advent Christians, everlasting destruction. The Life and Advent Union holds that they will not rise at all; that when they die they die never to wake, but are doomed to sleep eternal. This belief had adherents as early as 1844. The branch, however, dates from 1864. It was organized in Wilbraham, Mass.

It has 28 organizations, fourteen of which are in New England. It has about 1000 members. There are 19 halls, etc., with a seating capacity of 1830.

| STATES.       | Organi- | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|---------------|---------|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Connecticut   | 6       | 1                   | 100                       | \$3,040                        | 243                     |
| Delaware      | I       | + 1                 |                           |                                | 75                      |
| lowa          | I       |                     |                           |                                | 20                      |
| Maine         | 7       | 3                   | 1,200                     | 1,250                          | 188                     |
| Massachusetts | 5       | 2                   | 500                       | 2,000                          | 177                     |
| New Jersey    | I       | I                   | 150                       | 900                            | 56                      |
| New York      | 2       | I                   | 300                       | 9,500                          | 140                     |
| Rhode Island  | I       |                     |                           | 100                            | 75                      |
| Virginia      | 4       | * *                 | *****                     |                                | 44                      |
|               |         | _                   |                           | <u> </u>                       |                         |
| Total         | 28      | 8                   | 2,250                     | \$16,790                       | 1,018                   |

# 6.-THE CHURCHES OF GOD IN CHRIST JESUS.

The members of this branch are popularly known as Age-to-Come Adventists. They believe that God is pledged, through the mouth of the prophets, to the final restitution of all things, and expect to see the kingdom of God established on earth, with Christ as King of kings, the saints being associated with him in the government of the world. They believe that Israel will be restored to rule in Jerusalem; that the dead will have a literal resurrection, the righteous to receive the blessings of immortality and the wicked to be destroyed; and that eternal life comes only through Christ. They hold that acceptance of the gospel, repentance, immersion in the name of Christ for the remission of sins, are conditions of forgiveness of sins, and that a holy life is essential to salvation.

They have churches in twenty-three States. They are associated in district conferences, and there is also a general conference. There are 61 halls, etc., with a seating capacity of 4825.

| SYATES.     | Organi-<br>actions. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com-<br>munt-<br>cante. |  |
|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Arkansas    | 3                   | 3                   | 400                       | \$500                          | 59                      |  |
| California  | 3                   |                     |                           |                                | 38                      |  |
| Delaware    | 1                   |                     |                           |                                | 16                      |  |
| Florida     | 1                   |                     |                           |                                | 10                      |  |
| Illinois    | 10                  | 4                   | 700                       | 2,700                          | 541                     |  |
| Indiana     | 19                  | 9                   | 3,050                     | 9,900                          | 621                     |  |
| lowa        | 4                   | 1                   | 200                       | 2,000                          | 121                     |  |
| Kansas      | 9                   | Ī                   | 200                       | 400                            | 205                     |  |
| Louisiana   | E                   |                     |                           |                                | 10                      |  |
| Maryland    | 2                   | 1                   | 180                       | 275                            | 47                      |  |
| Michigan    | 7                   | 2                   | 375                       | 3,800                          | 170                     |  |
| Mississippi | ī                   | 36                  | 200                       | 100                            | 9                       |  |
| Missouri    | 3                   |                     |                           |                                | 49                      |  |
| Nebraska    | 9                   | I                   | 200                       | 500                            | 205                     |  |
| New Jersey  | 2                   |                     | *****                     |                                | 31                      |  |
| New York    | t                   |                     |                           | 400                            | 48                      |  |

# 14 RELIGIOUS FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES .- Continued.

| STATES.       | Organi- | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|---------------|---------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Ohio          | 5       | 5                   | 1,175                     | \$21,500                        | 319                     |
| Oregon        | 6       | 13/2                | 550                       | 1,000                           | 89                      |
| Pennsylvania  | 1       | E                   | 300                       | 3,000                           | 90                      |
| South Dakota  | 2       |                     |                           |                                 | 29                      |
| Washington    | 3       |                     |                           |                                 | 99                      |
| West Virginia | 1       |                     |                           |                                 | 30                      |
| Wisconsin     | I       |                     | ****                      |                                 | 36                      |
| Total         | 95      | 30                  | 7,530                     | \$46,075                        | 2,872                   |

The following table represents the six branches of Adventists:

# SUMMARY OF ALL ADVENTISTS.

| STATES.              | Organi-<br>zations | Church<br>Edifices. | Senting<br>Ca-<br>pacity | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Alabama              | 15                 | 13                  | 3,825                    | \$3,055                        | 688                     |
| Arizona ,            | 1                  |                     |                          |                                | 12                      |
| Arkansas             | 40                 | 12                  | 3,000                    | 4,400                          | 1,093                   |
| California           | 51                 | 32                  | 9,853                    | 170,850                        | 2,822                   |
| Colorado             | 13                 | 2                   | 650                      | 4,650                          | 414                     |
| Connecticut          | 35                 | 23                  | 5,075                    | 59,340                         | 1,692                   |
| Delaware             | 4                  | I                   | 150                      | 800                            | 117                     |
| District of Columbia | 1                  |                     |                          |                                | 96                      |
| Florida              | 11                 | 1                   | 200                      | 100                            | 189                     |
| Georgia              | 19                 | 5                   | 2,000                    | 2,890                          | 954                     |
| Idaho                | - 5                | 3                   | 400                      | 4,000                          | 148                     |
| Illinois             | 55<br>86           | 34                  | 8,025                    | 87,900                         | 2,431                   |
| Indiana              | 86                 | 51                  | 13,440                   | 51,310                         | 2,289                   |
| Iowa                 | 122                | 63                  | 14,754                   | 78,425                         | 3,610                   |
| Kansas               | 107                | 25                  | 5,090                    | 19,550                         | 3,205                   |
| Kentucky             | 6                  | 1                   | 400                      | 800                            | 80                      |
| Louisiana            | 8                  | 4                   | 900                      | 700                            | 177                     |
| Maine                | 97                 | 36                  | 10,270                   | 46,750                         | 2,964                   |
| Maryland             | _3                 | 1                   | 180                      | 275                            | 70                      |
| Massachusetts        | 62                 | 27                  | 6,955                    | 82,900                         | 3,428                   |
| Michigan             | 170                | 72                  | 18,275                   | 118,275                        | 5.724                   |
| Minnesota            | 85                 | 40                  | 7,590                    | 55,700                         | 3,023                   |
| Mississippi          | 2                  | 3/2                 | 200                      | 100                            | 39                      |
| Missouri             | 45                 | 8                   | 2,100                    | 7,450                          | 1,453                   |
| Montana              | 2                  | I                   | 200                      | 1,250                          | 49                      |
| Nebraska             | 54                 | 10                  | 1,225                    | 13,000                         | 1,132                   |

# SUMMARY OF ALL ADVENTISTS.—Continued.

| STATES.        | Organi-<br>sations. | Churc<br>Edifice | h Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|----------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Nevada         | 4                   | 2                | 300                         | \$2,025                         | 56                      |
| New Hampshire  | 47                  | 27               | 6,700                       | 37,000                          | 2,090                   |
| New Jersey     | 8                   | 4                | 575                         | 1,900                           | 172                     |
| New York       | 62                  | 24               | 5,800                       | 58,700                          | 2,412                   |
| North Carolina | 23                  | 18               | 5,150                       | 8,575                           | 1,632                   |
| North Dakota   | 4                   |                  |                             | • • • • •                       | 95                      |
| Ohio           | 83                  | 44               | 12,400                      | 67,450                          | 2,461                   |
| Oregon         | 40                  | ΪΪ               | 2,800                       | 13,300                          | 904                     |
| Pennsylvania   | 74                  | 36               | 8,881                       | 47,800                          | 1,952                   |
| Rhode Island   | 21                  | 16               | 4,250                       | 61,575                          | 1,458                   |
| South Carolina | 10                  | 7                | 2,350                       | 2,300                           | 811                     |
| South Dakota   | 38                  | 10               | 2,650                       | 8,400                           | 1,076                   |
| Tennessee      | 17                  | 8                | 2,450                       | 4,325                           | 396                     |
| Texas          | 24                  | 2                | 1,100                       | 2,800                           | 773                     |
| Utah           | 2                   | • •              |                             | • • • • •                       | 37                      |
| Vermont        | 58                  | 22               | 5,335                       | 35,900                          | 1,768                   |
| Virginia       | 12                  | 4                | 950                         | 4,000                           | 323                     |
| Washington     | 31                  | 11               | 2,125                       | 20,750                          | 788                     |
| West Virginia  | 21                  | 9                | 2,550                       | 4,700                           | 847                     |
| Wisconsin      | <b>79</b>           | 55               | 9,625                       | 40,375                          | 2,541                   |
| Total          | 1,757               | 774              | 190,748                     | \$1,236,345                     | 60,491                  |

# CHAPTER IL

#### THE BAPTISTS.

THERE are numerous bodies of Christians who are called Baptists. While they differ on other points they all agree on these: that (1) the only proper subjects of Christian baptism are those who have been converted and profess personal faith in Christ; and that (2) the only Scriptural baptism is immersion. They therefore reject infant baptism as invalid, and sprinkling or pouring as unscriptural. There are certain denominations which accept these principles in whole or in part—the Disciples of Christ, the Christians, the Mennonites, and others-but they are not Baptists in name, and are not counted as such in any strict classification. The Disciples of Christ accept the two principles above stated, but also hold that it is only through baptism that "divine assurance of remission of sins and acceptance with God" is received. The Christians generally believe in immersion for believers, but do not refuse to tolerate pouring or sprinkling; while the Mennonites baptize usually by pouring.

The Baptists appear in history as early as the first quarter of the sixteenth century. Beginning in Switzerland in 1523, they soon took root in Germany, Holland, and other countries on the Continent, whence they found their way to England, driven thence by the persecution which their rejection of infant baptism occasioned. Persons who had been baptized in infancy, on professing conversion and

applying for admission to Baptist churches were baptized again. Hence the persecuted people were often called Anabaptists. The first Baptist churches in England were organized before the middle of the seventeenth century. The American Baptists did not spring historically from the English Baptists. They trace their origin to Roger Williams, a minister of the Church of England, who came over to Massachusetts, whence he was driven because he did not conform to Congregationalism, which was the established religion of that province. He became the founder of the colony of Rhode Island, which, by the charter secured by him in 1644, was declared free to all forms of religion. Five years previously Mr. Williams had become a convert to Baptist principles, and had been immersed by one of the members of his Church, Ezekiel Holliman, whom he in turn immersed, with ten others. Of these he organized a Baptist church in Providence. Of course there were Baptists among the immigrants who came across the sea in the seventeenth century and later, and Baptist churches became numerous in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Georgia, and other States before the close of the eighteenth century.

The Baptists are variously divided. The Regular Baptists, who constitute the great majority in this country, exist in three bodies, Northern, Southern, and Colored. They are Calvinistic in doctrine. The Freewill Baptists, existing in two bodies, together with the General Baptists and others, are Arminian in doctrine. The Primitive or Old-School Baptists, of which there are two or three branches, are strongly Calvinistic. They also oppose Sunday-schools, missionary societies, and other "human institutions."

Baptist churches are defined as "bodies of baptized believers, with pastors and deacons, covenanted together for religious worship and religious work." All Baptist denominations are Congregational in polity, with, perhaps, the exception of the Original Freewill Baptists. Each church manages its own affairs. There are associations and similar organizations, composed of ministers and representatives of the churches, but they have no ecclesiastical power. There are also State conventions, variously constituted of representatives of associations, of other organizations, and of churches. Associations and conventions are chiefly concerned with the general interests of the churches, such as missions, Sunday-schools, education, etc. Men are ordained to the pastorate by councils consisting of ministers and representatives of neighboring churches. Councils also "recognize" new churches, and advise churches whenever requested so to do in cases of difficulty. Deacons are officers of the church, charged with the care of the poor, the visitation of the sick, and similar duties.

The following is a complete list of the various Baptist bodies:

- 1. Regular (North),
- 2. Regular (South),
- 3. Regular (Colored),
- 4. Six Principle,
- 5. Seventh-Day,
- 6. Freewill,
- 7. Original Freewill,
- 8. General,
- 9. Separate,
- to. United,
- 11. Baptist Church of Christ,
- 12. Primitive,
- 13. Old Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian.

# THE REGULAR BAPTISTS.

There are three bodies of Regular Baptists, the Northern, Southern, and Colored. They are not separate by virtue of doctrinal or ecclesiastical differences; but each, nevertheless, has its own associations, State conventions, and general missionary and other organizations.

The question of slavery was the cause of the separation between the Baptists of the Northern and the Baptists of the Southern States. In 1844 the controversy, which had been going on for some time, entered upon the decisive stage. The Alabama State convention, representing the Baptists of that State, adopted in that year a series of resolutions demanding "from the proper authorities in all these bodies to whose funds we have contributed . . . the distinct, explicit avowal that slaveholders are eligible and entitled equally with non-slaveholders to all the privileges and immunities of their several unions, and especially to receive any agency or mission or other appointment which may run with the scope of their operations or duties." The Board of Foreign Missions, which had its headquarters in Boston, and received contributions from the whole denomination, made answer to the demand of the Alabama convention, saying: "If any one should offer himself as a missionary, having slaves and insisting on retaining them as his property, we could not appoint him. One thing is certain, we can never be a party to any arrangement which would imply approbation of slavery." The board of the Home Mission Society made a similar declaration of policy, and division took place in 1845.

The Regular Baptists accept the Bible as the only rule of faith and practice. To its authority all appeals are made. There are, however, two general confessions of faith, which have weight among them as expressions of their belief. The older one, known as the Philadelphia Confession, first appeared in London in the seventeenth century; the other, called the New Hampshire Confession,

was adopted by the New Hampshire State convention in 1833. The Philadelphia Confession follows closely the Westminster (Presbyterian) Confession of Faith, with such changes and additions as were required to set forth the Baptist views as to the proper subjects and mode of baptism and related questions, and as to church government. The New Hampshire Confession was formulated to express the views of the Calvinistic Baptists in their controversy with the Freewill Baptists, who were of the Arminian type of theology. It is regarded as fairly representing the doctrinal opinions of Northern Baptists, while the Philadelphia Confession is more acceptable, perhaps, to Southern Baptists. It is the common practice of Southern associations to print articles of faith in their annual minutes a few instances the whole New Hampshire Confession thus appears; in other cases it is shortened by the omission of two or more articles. The following articles taken from it express the views of all Regular Baptists:

"We believe that a visible church of Christ is a Congregation of baptized believers associated by covenant in the faith and fellowship of the gospel, observing the ordinances of Christ, governed by his laws, and exercising the gifts, rights, and privileges invested in them by his word; that its only scriptural officers are bishops or pastors and deacons, whose qualifications, claims, and duties are defined in the epistles to Timothy and Titus.

"We believe that Christian baptism is immersion in water of a believer, into the name of the Father and Son and Holy Ghost, to show forth, in a solemn and beautiful emblem, our faith in the crucified, buried, and risen Saviour, with its effect in our death to sin and resurrection to a new life; that it is prerequisite to the privileges of a

church relation and to the Lord's Supper, in which the members of the church, by the sacred use of bread and wine, are to commemorate together the dying love of Christ, preceded always by solemn self-examination."

The Southern associations generally set forth brief articles of faith, varying somewhat in phraseology, but declaring the same doctrines. One of these compendiums consists of twelve articles. It appears more often than any other form in the minutes of the various associations, sometimes with two or more articles omitted, sometimes with a distinct one added. Articles 1 and 2 state the doctrine of the Trinity, and accept the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament as the word of God and only "rule of faith and practice"; Article 3 declares that "God chose his people in Christ Jesus before the foundation of the world" and "predestinated them unto the adoption of children"; Article 4, that man is a sinner and consequently in a lost condition; Article 5, that he has no power of his own free will and ability to recover himself from his fallen state; Article 6, that sinners are "justified in the sight of God only by the righteousness of Jesus Christ"; Article 7, that the elect are "called, regenerated, and sanctified by the Holy Spirit through the Gospel"; Article 8, that nothing can separate true believers from the love of God, "and that they shall be kept by the power of God through faith unto salvation"; Article 9, that baptism and the Lord's Supper are ordinances of Christ, and that believers are the only subjects of them, and immersion is the only baptism; Article 10, that the dead shall rise, and there shall be a final judgment; Article 11, that the "punishment of the wicked will be everlasting and the joys of the righteous eternal"; Article 12, that no minister has the right to administer the

# I .- THE REGULAR BAPTISTS (NORTH).

The Baptist churches in the Northern States, after the division of 1845, continued to support, on an antislavery basis, the Home Mission Society and the Baptist Union, the latter taking the place of the Board of Foreign Missions. In 1879 the question of the organic union of Northern and Southern Baptists came up, but nothing was accomplished. The Southern Baptist convention of that year, in appointing five delegates to the anniversaries of the Northern Baptist societies, expressed its fraternal regard; but insisted on "the wisdom and policy of preserving our separate organizations." On the part of the Northern Baptists a leading denominational journal said they were generally agreed that it would be "wholly unad-

visable to try to bring about organic union between the Baptists of the North and South."

The Northern Baptists have churches in all the States north of the Virginias, Kentucky, Missouri, and Texas, including the District of Columbia. Some churches on the border divide their contributions for the general benevolences between the Northern and Southern Baptist bodies, and one educational society represents both.

There are 414 associations of Northern Baptists, who are strongest in the States of New York (129,711), Illinois (95,237), and Pennsylvania (83,122) In three other States they have over 50,000 communicants each: Massachusetts, 59,830; Ohio, 57,685; and Indiana, 54,080. There are in all 800,450 communicants, belonging to 7907 organizations, with 7070 edifices, valued at \$49,530,504. The average value of the edifices is \$7006, and the average seating capacity 308; 1165 halls, etc., with a seating capacity of 109,350, are also occupied.

There is a considerable number of German Baptist churches, most of which are in the Northern and Western States. The earliest of them were organized in Pennsylvania in 1840 and 1841. These German Baptists are not to be confounded with the Dunkards, who are often called German Baptists. Their churches are reported in connection with the various associations within whose bounds they are situated, but they also have conferences of their own. There are five of these conferences, the Eastern, Central, Southwestern, Northwestern, and Texas, and they meet annually. There is also a general conference in which they are all represented. This conference meets once in three years. There are in all upward of 200 German churches with about 17,000 members. There

are also some 200 Swedish churches with more than 12,000 members, a few Danish churches, and a number of Welsh churches.

### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.              | Organi-<br>rations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Arisona              | 6                   | 4                   | 875                       | \$11,200                       | 197                     |
| California           |                     | 121                 | 34,025                    | 744,360                        | 11,204                  |
| Colorado             |                     | 40                  | 10,935                    | 440,000                        | 4,944                   |
| Connecticut          | 135                 | 138                 | 47,280                    | 1,650,050                      | 22,372                  |
| Delaware             |                     | 16                  | 4,782                     | 165,300                        | 1,823                   |
| District of Columbia |                     | 2                   | 1,900                     | 65,000                         | 3,000                   |
| Idaho                | 20                  | 10                  | 2,180                     | 26,100                         | 656                     |
| Illinois             | 996                 | 116                 | 282,463                   | 3,495,010                      | 95,237                  |
| Indiana              | 552                 | 515                 | 164,055                   | 1,313,422                      | 54,080                  |
| Iowa                 | 417                 | 340                 | 89,231                    | 1,162,640                      | 30,901                  |
| Kansas               | 545                 | 339                 | 87,015                    | 893,233                        | 32,172                  |
| Maine                | 237                 | 223                 | 61,669                    | 921,550                        | 18,917                  |
| Massachusetts        |                     | 346                 | 142,589                   | 6, 107, 830                    | 59,830                  |
| Michigan             |                     | 353                 | 101,535                   | 1,858,419                      | 34,145                  |
| Minnesota            |                     | 161                 | 40,575                    | 1,107,839                      | 14,698                  |
| Montana              |                     | 2.1                 | 2,950                     | 89,000                         | 683                     |
| Nebraska             |                     | 164                 | 36,590                    | 514,710                        | 11,917                  |
| Nevada               |                     | 1                   | 500                       | 7,000                          | 63                      |
| New Hampshire        | 85                  | 97                  | 28,310                    | 585,050                        | 8,768                   |
| New Jersey           |                     | 252                 | 94,575                    | 2,957,628                      | 38,757                  |
| New Mexico           |                     | . 4                 | 1,250                     | 22,000                         | 355                     |
| New York             | 875                 | 898                 | 309,581                   | 12,938,913                     | 129,711                 |
| North Dakota         |                     | 33                  | 7,675                     | 90,300                         | 2,298                   |
| Ohio                 |                     | 585                 | 168,835                   | 2,543,888                      | 57,685                  |
| Oregon               |                     | 69                  | 17,740                    | 317,325                        | 5,306                   |
| Pennsylvania         |                     | 642                 | 219,589                   | 5,984,322                      | 83,122                  |
| Rhode Island         |                     | 73                  | 28,693                    | 1,151,960                      | 12,055                  |
| South Dakota         |                     | 54                  | 11,311                    | 227,175                        | 3,856                   |
| Utah                 |                     | 3                   | 700                       | 65,000                         | 327                     |
| Vermont              |                     | 103                 | 28,124                    | 584,500                        | 8,933                   |
| Washington           |                     | 55                  | 13,540                    | 241,760                        | 3,870                   |
| West Virginia        |                     | 324                 | 94,045                    | 381,200                        | 34,154                  |
| Wisconsin            |                     | 180                 | 46,131                    | 838,945                        | 14,152                  |
| Wyoming              | 9                   | 3                   | 525                       | 27,875                         | 262                     |
| -                    |                     |                     |                           |                                | -                       |

Total ...... 7,907 7,070 2,180,773 \$49,530,504 800,450

# 2.- THE REGULAR BAPTISTS (SOUTH).

This is the more numerous branch of white Baptists. After the division of 1845 the Southern churches organized the Southern Baptist convention, which meets annually, to consider, promote, and direct the general interests of the denomination, such as home and foreign missions and Sunday-schools. It is composed of delegates from associations and other organizations, and from churches. It has no ecclesiastical authority whatever. It represents churches in sixteen States, including Kansas, which has a few churches belonging to an association in Missouri, the District of Columbia, the Indian Territory, and Oklahoma.

The oldest Baptist churches and associations are in the North. Of the seventy-seven churches reported for 1770 only seven were in the South; these were in Delaware, the Carolinas, and Virginia. In the next decade churches rose in Georgia, Tennessee, and Kentucky. There were none, however, in Missouri, Mississippi, and Louisiana until after the present century opened, and none in Arkansas until a considerably later date. The first association in the South was that of South Carolina, organized in 1751; those of Sandy Creek and Kehukee, in North Carolina, were organized in 1758 and 1765 respectively; the Ketocton, in Virginia, in 1766; and the Holston, in Tennessee, in 1786. Virginia was in 1784 the Baptist stronghold, having more than forty-two per cent. of all the members. It maintained the lead for nearly half a century, then lost it, and regained it from New York in 1850, and held it until Georgia took it some fifteen or twenty years later.

Kentucky, North Carolina, Georgia, Texas, Missouri, and

Tennessee are the great Baptist States of the South. They contain nearly two thirds of the total of members. Kentucky has 153,668; North Carolina, 153,648; Georgia, 137,-860; Texas, 129,734; Missouri, 121,985; and Tennessee, 106,632—making a total of 803,527 in these six States. Alabama reports 98,185; Virginia, 92,693; Mississippi, 82,315; and South Carolina, 76,216. In all, the Southern Baptists number 1,280,066. These members are divided among 16,238 organizations, which report 13,502 edifices, with a seating capacity of 4,349,407, and an aggregate value of \$18,196,637. Besides the edifices, 2641 halls, etc., with a seating capacity of 326,000, are used as places of worship.

Southern Baptists seem to be very thoroughly distributed over the States they occupy They have organizations in all the counties in the State of Alabama (66). In the State of Arkansas they have organizations in 74 counties out of 75; in South Carolina, in 34 out of 35; in Florida, in 44 out of 45; in Georgia, in 135 out of 137; in Kentucky, in 111 out of 119; in Louisiana, in 38 out of 59; in Mississippi, in 74 out of 75; in Missouri, in 114 out of 115; in North Carolina, in 95 out of 96; in Tennessee, in 92 out of 96; in Texas, in 185 out of 244; in Virginia, in 96 out of 100.

There are 658 associations, the largest of which is the Dover, of Virginia, having 11,711 members. The associations are given alphabetically under each State, but are not footed by States, because many of them cross State lines.

The average seating capacity of edifices is 322, and the average value \$1348.

### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.           | Organi-<br>zations. | Church<br>Edifices | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Alabama           | 1,495               | 1,373              | 407,119                  | \$1,170,219                     | 98,185                  |
| Arkansas          |                     | 732                | 220,390                  | 408,885                         | 58,364                  |
| Dist. of Columbia | 16                  | 16                 | 6,000                    | 466,000                         | 3,621                   |
| Florida           | 403                 | 334                | 73,435                   | 208,933                         | 18,747                  |
| Georgia           | 1,647               | 1,602              | 519,050                  | 1,848,675                       | 137,860                 |
| Indian Territory  | 181                 | 011                | 18,485                   | 35,765                          | 9,147                   |
| Kansas            |                     | 4                  | 790                      | 2,100                           | 273                     |
| Kentucky          |                     | 1,277              | 426,720                  | 2,364,238                       | 153,668                 |
| Louisiana         |                     | 438                | 108,730                  | 333,977                         | 27,736                  |
| Maryland          | 47                  | 48                 | 21,420                   | 651,050                         | 8,017                   |
| Mississippi       |                     | 1,071              | 319,370                  | 689,451                         | 82,315                  |
| Missouri          |                     | 1,265              | 390,775                  | 2,386,898                       | 121,985                 |
| North Carolina    | 1,480               | 1,472              | 603,938                  | 1,662,405                       | 153,648                 |
| Oklahoma          | 8                   |                    |                          |                                 | 216                     |
| South Carolina .  | 759                 | 748                | 234,080                  | 894,724                         | 76,216                  |
| Tennessee         |                     | 1,159              | 396,715                  | 1,802,015                       | 106,632                 |
| Texas             |                     | 1,081              | 332,348                  | 1,384,035                       | 129,734                 |
| Virginia          | 787                 | 762                | 266,982                  | 1,859,292                       | 92,693                  |
| West Virginia     |                     | 10                 | 3,150                    | 27,975                          | 1,009                   |
|                   |                     |                    |                          |                                 |                         |

Total . . . . 16,238 13,502 4,349,407 \$18,196,637 1,280,066

# 3.-THE REGULAR BAPTISTS (COLORED).

The Colored Baptists of the South constitute the most numerous body of Regular Baptists. Not all Colored Baptists are embraced in this division; only those who have separate churches, associations, and State conventions. There are many Colored Baptists in Northern States, who are mostly counted as members of churches belonging to white associations. None of them are included in the following tables.

The first State convention of Colored Baptists was organized in North Carolina in 1866; the second in Alabama and the third in Virginia in 1867; the fourth in Arkansas in 1868; and the fifth in Kentucky in 1869. There are colored conventions in fifteen States.

In addition to these organizations the Colored Baptists of the United States have others more general in character: the American National Convention, the purpose of which is "to consider the moral, intellectual, and religious growth of the denomination," to deliberate upon questions of general concern, and to devise methods to bring the churches and members of the race closer together; the Consolidated American Missionary Convention; the General Association of the Western States and Territories; the Foreign Mission Convention of the United States, and the New England Missionary Convention. All except the first are missionary in their purpose.

The American National Convention, in its annual session in 1890, adopted a resolution recommending that the practice of receiving into membership persons immersed in Pedobaptist churches be discontinued, on the ground that Pedobaptist organizations are not churches, and therefore have no power to administer baptism. The exchange of pulpits with Pedobaptists was also condemned as "inconsistent and erroneous."

It was extremely difficult to obtain returns of a third or more of the Colored Baptist associations in the South. No response was made, in many instances, to repeated requests to clerks or moderators for statistics. Some of their State missionaries, professors, and others were induced to undertake the work of gathering the returns of such associations for the eleventh census, and after more than a year and a half of earnest endeavor, all possible resources being exhausted in the effort, full reports were secured from all. Several correspondents reported to the Census Office that radical changes in colored associations are frequent. A few discontented churches often withdraw and form a new association, which continues for a year or two, and then is absorbed by another association. The boundaries of these bodies change frequently, and sometimes they are also quite irregular, embracing not contiguous territory, but counties or portions of counties widely separated.

The Colored Baptists are represented in fifteen States, all in the South, or on the border, and in the District of Columbia. In Virginia and Georgia they are very numerous, having in the latter 200,516, and in the former 199,871 communicants. In Alabama they have 142,437; in North Carolina, 134,445; in Mississippi, 136,647; in South Carolina, 125,572; and in Texas, 111,138 members. The aggregate is 1,348,989 members, who are embraced in 12,533 organizations, with 11,987 church edifices, valued at \$9,038,549. There are 416 associations, of which 66 are in Alabama, 63 in Georgia, 49 in Mississippi, 40 in North Carolina, and 23 in Virginia. As associations generally conform to county lines, the excess of associations in Georgia and Alabama over Virginia is probably chiefly due to the greater number of counties.

The average seating capacity of the church edifices is 287, and their average value \$754. There are 663 halls, etc., with a seating capacity of 45,520.

While some of the Colored Baptist churches are very large, particularly in the cities, there are many weak congregations in the rural districts which, as is the case among the smaller white churches, do not have regular Sunday services oftener than once or twice a month.

## SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.           | Organi-<br>extions. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Alabama           | 1,374               | 1,341               | 376,839                  | \$795,384                       | 142,437                 |
| Arkansas          | 923                 | 870                 | 243,395                  | 585,947                         | 63,786                  |
| Dist. of Columbia | 43                  | 33                  | 18,600                   | 383,150                         | 12,717                  |
| Florida           | 329                 | 295                 | 61,588                   | 137,578                         | 20,828                  |
| Georgia           | 1,818               | 1,800               | 544,546                  | 1,045,310                       | 200,516                 |
| Kentucky          | 378                 | 359                 | 109,030                  | 406,949                         | 50,245                  |
| Louisiana         | 865                 | 168                 | 191,041                  | 609,890                         | 68,008                  |
| Maryland          | 38                  | 34                  | 12,389                   | 150,475                         | 7,750                   |
| Mississippi       | 1,385               | 1,333               | 371,115                  | 682,541                         | 136,647                 |
| Missouri          | 234                 | 212                 | 60,015                   | 400,518                         | 18,613                  |
| North Carolina    | 1,173               | 1,164               | 362,946                  | 705,512                         | 134,445                 |
| South Carolina.   | 860                 | 836                 | 275,529                  | 699,961                         | 125,572                 |
| Tennessee         | 569                 | 534                 | 159,140                  | \$19,923                        | 52,183                  |
| Texas             | 1,464               | 1,288               | 282,590                  | 664,286                         | 111,138                 |
| Virginia          | 1,001               | 977                 | 358,032                  | 1,192,035                       | 199,871                 |
| West Virginia.    | 79                  | 50                  | 14,175                   | 59,000                          | 4,233                   |
| Total             |                     | 11.087              | 2 440 020                | \$0.028.540                     | 1 748 080               |

Total..... 12,533 11,987 3,440,970 \$9,038,549 1,348,989

### 4.—GENERAL SIX-PRINCIPLE BAPTISTS.

This small body of less than 1000 members is represented only in three States. Its first church was organized in 1670 in Rhode Island. The creed is formed from the first and second verses of Chapter VI. of the Epistle to the Hebrews, and consists of six principles: 1. Repentance from dead works; 2. Faith toward God; 3. The doctrine of baptism; 4. The laying on of hands; 5. Resurrection of the dead; 6. Eternal judgment. Hence they derive their name.

They have two yearly meetings: one in Pennsylvania, and one in Rhode Island and Massachusetts. There are 18 organizations, 12 of which are in Rhode Island. They occupy 4 halls, with a seating capacity of 400.

## SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.       | Organi-<br>zations. | Church<br>Edifices | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|---------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Massachusetts | 1                   |                    |                          |                                 | 4                       |
| Pennsylvania  | 5                   | 3                  | 1,300                    | \$3,800                         | 218                     |
| Rhode Island  | 12                  | 11                 | 2,300                    | 15,700                          | 715                     |
| Total         | 18                  | 14                 | 3,600                    | \$19,500                        | 937                     |

### 5.—THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTISTS.

Baptists who observed the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath appeared in England as early as the latter part of the sixteenth century, and were known as Sabbatarian Baptists, until the general conference of the body in the United States changed the name in 1818. The first Seventh-Day Baptist church in this country was organized in Newport, R. I., in 1671, by Stephen Mumford, an English Sabbatarian Baptist. From this Rhode Island church the denomination has gradually developed in the United States. As early as 1700 Philadelphia became a second center of Seventh-Day Baptists, and soon after Piscataway, N. J., a third.

In doctrine the Seventh-Day Baptists differ from other Baptist bodies only concerning the observance of the seventh day. They believe that the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord, that it was instituted in Eden, promulgated at Sinai, made binding upon all men at all times, and is in the nature of its relation to God and to man irrepealable. They hold that any attempt to connect the Sabbath law and obligation with any other day of the week is illogical and tends to destroy the institution.

The Seventh-Day Baptists have two collegiate institu-

tions, one at Milton, Wis., the other at Albert Center, N. Y. Both sexes are admitted on equal terms to these colleges. Albert Center is also the headquarters of its publishing interests.

The denomination is represented in twenty-four States, having 106 organizations, 78 church edifices, valued at \$265,260, and 9143 communicants. The average seating capacity of the edifices is 285; average value, \$3401. Eighteen halls, etc., with a seating capacity of 1125, are also occupied.

### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.        | Organi-<br>zations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Scating<br>Ca-<br>pacity | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com-<br>muni-<br>cunts. |
|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Alabama        |                     |                     | ,                        |                                | 11                      |
| Arkansas       | 2                   | ī                   | 240                      | \$900                          | 60                      |
| Connecticut    | 2                   | 2                   | 600                      |                                |                         |
| Florida        | 1                   | î                   | 800                      | 4,500                          | 103                     |
| Ed. L.         | 1                   | Ī                   | 200                      | 1,500                          | 14<br>28                |
| 1162           |                     | 6                   |                          | 400<br>9 905                   |                         |
| Illinois       | 9                   | 2                   | 1,650                    | 8,825                          | 350                     |
| Kansas         | 3                   | 1                   | 500                      | 4,300                          | 169                     |
| L'ambural      | 3                   |                     | 300                      | 3,500                          | 229                     |
| Louisiana      | 1                   | *                   |                          |                                | _                       |
| Minnesota      |                     | 2                   | Fon                      | 2 500                          | 36                      |
|                | 5                   | _                   | 500                      | 2,500                          | 246                     |
| Mississippi    |                     | • • •               |                          |                                | 33                      |
|                | I                   | i i                 | 200                      | 500                            | 13                      |
| Nebraska       | * *                 | 2                   | 400                      | 3,900                          | 267                     |
| New Jersey     | - 4                 | 5                   | 1,400                    | 55,285                         | 745                     |
| New York       | 28                  | 24                  | 7,015                    | 71,025                         | 3,274                   |
| North Carolina | I                   | :                   | ****                     | *****                          | 10                      |
| Ohio           | I                   | 1                   | 350                      | 3,000                          | 131                     |
| Pennsylvania   | 5                   | 4                   | 1,300                    | 5,800                          | 224                     |
| Rhode Island   | 7                   | 7                   | 2,162                    | \$5,700                        | 1,271                   |
| South Dakota   | 2                   | I                   | 225                      | 1,000                          | 28                      |
| Texas          | 4                   |                     |                          |                                | 50                      |
| West Virginia  | 9                   | 8                   | 1,800                    | 15,900                         | 767                     |
| Wisconsin      | 10                  | 9                   | 2,425                    | 26,725                         | 1,078                   |
| Total          | 106                 | 78                  | 21,467                   | \$265,260                      | 9,143                   |

### 6.-THE FREEWILL BAPTISTS.

The first church of this denomination was organized by Benjamin Randall in New Durham, N. H., in 1780. He was at first a Congregationalist. Changing his views on the subject of baptism, he became a Baptist; but he did not adhere to the Calvinistic doctrines of predestination, election, limited atonement, and final perseverance of the saints, as generally held at that time in that denomination. He was therefore adjudged unsound, and fellowship was withdrawn from him by the Baptists. This was in 1779. In 1780 he was ordained by two Baptist ministers who sympathized with his doctrinal views, and in the same year the first Freewill Baptist church was organized, as already stated. This church and others of like faith which sprung up in New England were simply called Baptist churches. At the close of the century the distinctive word "Freewill" was adopted, members having been popularly designated "Freewillers," in allusion to the doctrine held concerning the freedom of the will. The churches multiplied. At the end of the first year there were 5, at the close of the first decade 18, and at the close of the first half-century 450, with 21,000 members. The denomination was gradually extended beyond the bounds of New England into the West. Its strong antislavery sentiment prevented its advance into the South. In 1835 the general conference, speaking for the whole body, took a pronounced position against slavery. In 1841 the Free-Communion Baptists of New York united with the Freewill Baptists, adding 55 churches and 2500 members. The body lost several thousand members, however, by the Adventist movement and by local divisions. It had 60,000 in 1845, but in 1857 this

number had been reduced to less than 49,000. Its numbers also declined during the war, many of its ministers and members going into the army. By 1870 it had recovered from all its losses, reporting 60,000 members as returned in 1845. A fact deserving mention is that women began to labor as preachers among the churches as early as 1791. They are not debarred from ordination.

The principles of doctrine and practice held by the Freewill Baptists are embodied in a "Treatise" ordered by the general conference in 1832 and published in 1834 and since revised. The doctrinal chapters, twenty-one in number, declare (to give their more distinctive statements) that though man cannot in his fallen state become the child of God by natural goodness and works of his own, redemption and regeneration are freely provided for him. The "call of the gospel is coextensive with the atonement to all men," so that salvation is "equally possible to all." The "truly regenerate" are "through infirmity and manifold temptations" in "danger of falling," and "ought therefore to watch and pray, lest they make shipwreck of faith." Christian baptism is immersion, and participation in the Lord's Supper is the "privilege and duty of all who have spiritual union with Christ," and "no man has a right to forbid these tokens to the least of his disciples." The denomination has always advocated open communion, as expressed in the foregoing sentence, in opposition to close communion, which is the rule among the Regular Baptists. In the brief articles of faith provided for churches the "human will" is declared to be "free and self-determined, having power to yield to gracious influences and live, or resist them and perish," and the doctrine of election is described, not as an " unconditional decree " fixing the future

state of man, but simply as God's determination "from the beginning to save all who should comply with the conditions of salvation."

The Freewill Baptists have quarterly and yearly conferences, and a general conference meeting once in two years. The quarterly conference consists of delegates representing a number of churches. It inquires into the condition of the churches, and is empowered to advise, admonish, or withdraw fellowship from them. It may not, however, "deprive a church of its inpependent form of government nor its right to discipline its members, nor labor with individual members of churches as such"; it may only deal with the churches as churches. The yearly meeting is composed of delegates elected by quarterly meetings. It occupies the same relation to quarterly meetings as quarterly meetings do to the churches. The general conference, which is charged with the care of the general interests of the denomination, is composed of delegates from the yearly meetings. It may discipline yearly meetings, but not quarterly meetings or churches. It is expressly forbidden to reverse or change the decisions of any of the subordinate bodies. Those desiring to become ministers are licensed for a year by the quarterly meeting and ordained by a council of the meeting. Each church, besides its pastor, clerk, and treasurer, has a board of deacons, who assist at baptism and the Lord's Supper, which is observed monthly, have the care of the poor, and conduct religious meetings in the absence of the pastor.

The denomination has 51 yearly meetings (some are called associations), with 1586 organizations, 1225 edifices, valued at \$3,115,642, and 87,898 communicants. It also occupies 349 halls, etc., having a seating capacity of 37,260.

It is represented in thirty-three States, chiefly Northern and Western. It is strongest in New England, where it originated. In Maine there are 16,294 members. This is the banner State of the denomination.

The average seating capacity of the churches is 285, and the average value \$2543.

### SUMMARY BY STATES.

|                  |           |        |                  |                     | _      |
|------------------|-----------|--------|------------------|---------------------|--------|
|                  | Organi-   | Church | Seating          | Value of            | Com-   |
| STATES.          | ENDODS.   |        | Ca-<br>pacity.   | Church<br>Property. | muni-  |
| A1-1             |           |        |                  | _                   |        |
| Alabama          | 15        | 13     | 3,100            | \$1,245             | 847    |
| Arkansas         | 1         | 1      | 500              | 250                 | 40     |
| California       | 2         | 2      | 900              | 19,500              | 179    |
| Connecticut      | 2         | 2      | 400              | 2,200               | 125    |
| Florida          | 3         |        |                  |                     | 22     |
| Illinois         | 115       | 83     | 19,320           | 71,500              | 6,096  |
| Indiana          | 31        | 28     | 8,075            | 39,000              | 1,926  |
| Iowa             | 45        | 36     | 9,740            | 65,800              | 2,029  |
| Kansas           | 36        | 11     | 4,900            | 12,425              | 1,361  |
| Kentucky         | 21        | 17     | 4,450            | 7,980               | 1,641  |
| Louisiana        | 40        | 25     | 4,830            | 24,245              | 1,000  |
| Maine            | 280       | 232    | 67,930           | 584,750             | 16,294 |
| Maryland .       | 3         | 3      | 525              | 1,800               | 98     |
| Massachusetts .  | 20        | 17     | 6,265            | 188,200             | 3,122  |
| Michigan         | 128       | 113    | 29,145           | 277,275             | 5,435  |
| Minnesota        | 30        | 24     | 5,385            | 94,550              | 1.497  |
| Mississippi      | 25        | 20     | 7,880            | 7,540               | 1,339  |
| Missouri         | 108       | 56     | 15,720           | 59,825              | 4,752  |
| Nebraska         | 43        | 19     | 4,990            | 29,600              | 1,185  |
| New Hampshire.   | 94        | 89     |                  | 379,000             | 8,004  |
| New York         | 134       | 128    | 33,325<br>36,727 | \$29,050            | 8,636  |
| North Carolina . | 1.34<br>I |        | 200              | 100                 |        |
| Ohio             | 128       | TOD    |                  |                     | 5 080  |
| Oklahoma         |           | 103    | 30,645           | 149,350             | 6,982  |
|                  | 56        | 40     | 0 600            | *6 200              | 100    |
| Pennsylvania     | 26        | 40     | 9,695            | 76,300              | 2,478  |
| Rhode Island     |           | 26     | 7,845            | 226,757             | 3,252  |
| South Dakota     | 5         | - 4    | 700              | 11,500              | 168    |
| Tennessee        | 53        | 35     | 10,895           | 22,825              | 2,864  |
| Texas .          | 8         | 6      | 887              | 3,300               | 261    |
| Vermont          | 43        | 34     | 9,110            | 94,375              | 2,325  |
| Virginia         | 9         | 6      | 1,725            | 7,000               | 478    |
| West Virginia    | 32        | 10     | 3,350            | 34,000              | 1,668  |
| Wisconsin        | 48        | 42     | 10,150           | 94,400              | 1,683  |
|                  |           |        |                  |                     |        |
| Total            | 1,586     | 1,225  | 349,309          | \$3,115,642         | 87.8,8 |
|                  |           |        |                  |                     |        |

# 7 .- THE ORIGINAL FREEWILL BAPTISTS.

In the first half of the eighteenth century a number of General Baptist churches were organized in North Carolina. These, with some which had been formed in Virginia a little earlier, constituted an association in 1729. Thirty years later many of these General had become Calvinistic or Regular Baptist churches. Those who did not unite with the Calvinistic associations were popularly called "Freewillers," because they held to the doctrine of the freedom of the will. Accepting that term, they became known eventually as Original Freewill Baptists, the word "original" probably referring to their early history.

Their doctrines are set forth in a confession of faith consisting of eighteen articles. It declares that Christ "freely gave himself a ransom for all, tasting death for every man"; that God wants all to come to repentance; that "all men, at one time or another, are found in such capacity as that through the grace of God they may be eternally saved"; that those "ordained to condemnation" are the ungodly who refuse to repent and believe the gospel; that children dying in infancy are not subject to the second death; that God has not "decreed any person to everlasting death or everlasting life out of respect or mere choice," except in appointing the "godly unto life and the ungodly who die in sin unto death"; that only believers should be baptized, and the only baptism is immersion. They believe in washing the saints' feet and in anointing the sick with oil.

The churches hold for business purposes quarterly conferences, in which all members may participate; they have a clerk, a treasurer, deacons who prepare for the communion service and care for the poor, and ruling elders to settle controversies between brethren. Communion and feet-washing are as a rule held quarterly. Members of churches are forbidden to frequent the "race-track, the card-table, shooting-matches, or any other place of disorder." In church trials it is provided that "no person of color within the pale of the church shall give testimony against any person" except one "of color." Only male members shall occupy the offices of the church. Annual conferences, composed of all the elders (pastors), ministers (ordained), and preachers (licentiates) in good standing, and of delegates from the churches, have power to "silence" preachers, try and disown or discontinue elders, receive new churches, and settle difficulties in churches.

There are three conferences, with churches in the two Carolinas. The number of organizations is 167, with 125 church edifices, valued at \$57,005, and 11,864 communicants. The average seating capacity of the edifices is 331, and their average value \$455. Forty-three halls, etc., afford seating capacity for 4650 persons.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.                          | Organizations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Senting<br>Ca-<br>pacity | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>custs. |
|----------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| North Carolina<br>South Carolina | 133<br>34      | 99<br>26            | 35,750<br>5,650          | \$52,355<br>4,650               | 1,640                   |
| Total                            | 167            | 125                 | 41,400                   | \$57,005                        | 11,864                  |

## 8.—THE GENERAL BAPTISTS.

The General Baptists are thus distinguished because originally they differed from the Particular or Regular Baptists in holding that the atonement of Christ was general, not particular; that is, for the whole race, and not

simply for those effectually called. There were General Baptists in England early in the seventeenth century. Indeed, some of their historians claim that they appeared both in England and America before the Particular or Regular Baptists.

General Baptists in New England associated themselves in a yearly meeting at the beginning of the eighteenth century. Churches of the same faith and order were also organized in the first half of that century in Maryland, Virginia, and the Carolinas. Most of these early churches, it appears, subsequently became Regular or Calvinistic churches.

The first association of General Baptists in the West, where the denomination now has its entire strength, was the Liberty, of Kentucky, organized in 1824. In 1830 it adopted the practice of open communion, and about 1845 changed one of its articles of belief, which had been formulated at its organization, so as to embrace "infants and idiots" in the covenants of God's grace, and another so as to say that "he that shall endure to the end, the same shall be saved," instead of declaring that "the saints will finally persevere through grace to glory." These changes indicated the desire to eliminate such elements of Calvinism as had been introduced when the articles were adopted a few years before.

In 1870 the General Baptists formed a general association, in which all General Baptist associations are represented. The purpose of the general association was to bring "into more intimate and fraternal relation and effective cooperation various bodies of liberal Baptists." The denomination has received accessions of Freewill churches, but some of its churches have in turn joined Freewill and

The confession of faith adopted by the general association declares that the Bible is the only rule of faith and practice; that there is one God, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost; that man is "fallen and depraved" and has no ability in himself to salvation; that he that endures to the end shall be saved; that rewards and punishment are eternal; that the only proper mode of baptism is immersion; that the only proper subjects of baptism are believers; that none save infants and idiots can partake of the benefits of the atonement, which was made for all, except by repentance and faith. They are in substantial agreement with the Freewill Baptists.

The General Baptists have 22 associations, 399 organizations, 209 edifices, valued at \$201,140, and 21,362 communicants. The average seating capacity of the edifices is 344, and their average value \$964. There are 180 halls, etc., with a seating capacity of 28,201.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.   | Organi-<br>zations | Church<br>Edificus | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Arkansas  | 33                 | 4                  | 2,000                     | \$1,565                         | 1,217                   |
| Illinois  | 41                 | 30                 | 8,400                     | 12,125                          | 2,605                   |
| Indiana   | 64                 | 59                 | 22,800                    | 135,425                         | 5,351                   |
| Kentucky  | 68                 | 27                 | 10,125                    | 20,950                          | 4,455                   |
| Missouri  | 166                | 70                 | 21,025                    | 22,675                          | 6,654                   |
| Nebraska  | 5                  |                    |                           |                                 | 72                      |
| Tennessee | 22                 | 19                 | 7,500                     | 8,400                           | 1,008                   |
| Total     | 399                | 209                | 71,850                    | \$201,140                       | 21,362                  |

## 9.—THE SEPARATE BAPTISTS.

The Separate Baptists of the last century were those who favored the great Whitefield revival movement. They separated from those Baptists who, for various reasons, opposed the revival. They had considerable accessions from the Congregational churches, and became numerous in New England, Virginia, and elsewhere. Most of these Separate Baptists formed a union with the Regular Baptists a century or more ago, but a few still maintain separate organizations. Two associations which retain the word "Separate" in their title are counted as Regular Baptists.

Separate Baptists are generally in doctrinal agreement with the Freewill Baptists, holding to a general atonement and rejecting the doctrine of election and reprobation.

There is one association, with 24 organizations, 19 church edifices, valued at \$9200, and 1599 communicants. The average seating capacity of the edifices is 297, and their average value \$484. There are 5 halls, etc., with a seating capacity of 525.

### SUMMARY.

| STATE.  | Organi-<br>sations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-  |
|---------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|
| Indiana | 24                  | 19                  | 5,650                     | \$9,200                         | 1,599 |

#### 10.-THE UNITED BAPTISTS.

There being in Congregational and Baptist churches in New England some opposition to the great revival movement of the eighteenth century led by George Whitefield, a separation occurred in many instances, and there were "Separates" both among the Congregationalists and Baptists. The latter were called Separate Baptists, and those from whom they separated were called, by way of distinction, Regular Baptists, a name which they still retain. The Separate Baptists became quite numerous in New England (where many of those who separated from the Congregational churches united with them) and elsewhere. But in the last quarter of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the present, Separate and Regular Baptists came together in Virginia, Kentucky, and elsewhere, and called themselves United Baptists. The great body of these are now known as Regular or Missionary Baptists.

There are still a few United Baptists who retain the old title and an independent existence. These are tabulated herewith separately. A few associations in full fellowship with the Regular Baptists still use the word "United." The doctrinal basis on which the union of Separate and Regular Baptists was accomplished in Kentucky in 1801 was not distinctly Calvinistic. While it did declare the final perseverance of the saints, it did not set forth election or reprobation, and it stipulated that the holding of the doctrine that "Christ tasted death for every man" (general atonement) should be "no bar to communion." The United Baptists, according to the articles of faith set forth by most of their associations, are now moderately Calvinistic. These articles declare that Christ "suffered and died to make atonement for sin," not indicating whether this atonement was general or particular; that though the gospel is to be preached to all nations, and sinners are to be called upon to repent, such is their opposition to the gospel that they freely choose a state of sin; that God in his "mere good pleasure" elected or chose in Christ a great

multitude among all nations; that through the influences of the Holy Spirit he "effectually calls them," and they "freely choose Christ for their Saviour"; that those who are united to God by a living faith are forgiven and justified "solely on account of the merits of Christ"; that those who are justified and regenerated will persevere to the end; that baptism should be administered only to believers and by immersion; that the Lord's Supper should be "observed by those who have been regenerated, regularly baptized, and become members of a gospel church"; that feet-washing ought to be practiced by all baptized believers.

There are 12 associations of United Baptists, with 204 organizations, 179 church edifices, valued at \$80,150, and 13,209 communicants. The average seating capacity of the churches is 336, and their average value \$448. Halls, etc., 23, with a seating capacity of 3650.

### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES                                       | Organi-<br>sations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Senting<br>Ca-<br>pacity.                    | Value of<br>Church<br>Property               | Com-                                  |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| Alabama Arkansas Kentucky Missouri Tennessee | 3<br>81<br>45<br>60 | 78<br>32<br>51      | 4,900<br>1,000<br>29,850<br>11,920<br>12,550 | \$5,900<br>925<br>39,750<br>15,975<br>17,600 | 702<br>146<br>6,443<br>2,738<br>3,180 |
| Total  | 204                 | 179                 | 60,220                                       | \$80,150                                     | 13,200                                |

#### II.-THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF CHRIST.

This body holds a separate position among Baptists. Its oldest associations, the Elk River and Duck River, were organized in 1808 in Tennessee, where more than half of

the communicants reported are to be found. Its articles of faith set forth a mild form of Calvinism, with a general atonement. They declare that Christ "tasted death for every man" and made it possible for God to have mercy upon all who come unto him on gospel terms; that sinners are justified by faith; that the saints will persevere; that true believers are the only proper subjects of baptism; that immersion is the only proper baptism; and that baptism, the Lord's Supper, and feet-washing are ordinances of the gospel to be continued until Christ's second coming. This body claims to be the oldest body of Baptists, and that there were no others in Tennessee until 1825, when the Two-Seed churches came into existence as the result of what is known as the Antinomian Controversy.

There are 152 organizations, 135 church edifices, valued at \$56,755, and 8254 communicants. Of the latter, 5065 are in Tennessee; the rest are divided between Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, and Texas. The average seating capacity of the edifices is 304, and their average value \$422. Seventeen halls, etc., are occupied as places of worship. They have a seating capacity of 1275.

### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.        | Organi-<br>zationa | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Alabama        | 18                 | 18                  | 4,800                    | \$5,200                        | 782                     |
| Arkansas       | 27                 | 81                  | 4,700                    | 7,800                          | 887                     |
| Mississippi    | 8                  | 8                   | 2,400                    | 4,950                          | 368                     |
| Missouri       | 4                  | 2                   | 435                      | 900                            | 185                     |
| North Carolina | 16                 | 16                  | 4,600                    | 5,400                          | 659                     |
| Tennessee      | 69                 | 69                  | 22,950                   | 31,355                         | 5,065                   |
| Texas          | 10                 | 3                   | 1,000                    | 1,150                          | 308                     |
| Total          | 152                | 135                 | 40,885                   | \$56,755                       | 8,254                   |

### 12.-THE PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS.

Those who are variously known as "Primitive," "Old School," "Regular," and "Anti-Mission" Baptists are so called because of their opposition, begun more than fifty years ago, to the establishment of Sunday-schools, mission, Bible, and other societies, which they regard as modern and human institutions unwarranted by the Scriptures and unnecessary.

Opposition among Baptists to the missionary and other church societies was manifested some years before the division began. In 1835 the Chemung Association, having churches in New York and Pennsylvania, adopted a resolution declaring that as a number of associations with which it had been in correspondence had "departed from the simplicity of the doctrine and practice of the gospel of Christ," "uniting themselves with the world and what are falsely called benevolent societies founded upon a monied basis," and preaching a gospel "differing from the gospel of Christ," it would not continue in fellowship with them. It urged all Baptists who could not approve the new ideas to come out and be separate from those holding them. The Baltimore (Md.) Association made a similar declaration in 1836, and a gradual separation was the result. The Warwick Association of New York issued a circular letter in 1840, which shows that a warm controversy was then in progress. This letter, which was written in behalf of the "new ideas," charged the Primitive brethren with holding hyper-Calvinistic doctrines, and insisted that their predestinarianism was such as practically to deny any responsibility in man for his conduct or condition. It attributed to them statements to the effect that God carries on his

work "without the least instrumentality whatever," and that "all the preaching from John the Baptist until now, if made to bear on one unregenerated sinner," could not "quicken his poor dead soul," The Primitive Baptists do not oppose the preaching of the gospel, but believe that God will convert the world in his own way and own good time without the aid of missionary societies.

Primitive Baptist associations generally print in their annual minutes articles of faith, a form of constitution, and rules of order. The articles of faith, while practically the same in doctrinal view, vary in length and phraseology. of them have eleven articles, some less, some more. They declare that by Adam's fall or transgression "all his posterity became sinners in the sight of God"; that the "corruption of human nature" is such that man cannot by his own free will and ability "reinstate himself in the favor of God"; that "God elected, or chose, his people in Christ before the foundation of the world"; that sinners are justified "only by the righteousness of Christ, imputed to them"; that the saints will finally persevere and "not one of them will ever be finally lost"; that "baptism, the Lord's Supper, and washing the saints' feet are ordinances of the gospel and should be continued until Christ's second coming"; that "the institutions of the day [church societies] are the works of man"; that it is therefore "wrong to join them," and that no fellowship should be had with them. An article of the constitution declines "fellowship with any church or churches" which support any "missionary, Bible, tract, or Sunday-school union society or advocates State conventions or theological schools," or "any other society" formed "under the pretense of circulating the gospel of Christ." The Primitive Baptists have no State conventions or theological seminaries. They acknowledge no other mode of baptism than immersion, and insist that only believers are proper subjects of it, that it is a prerequisite to the Lord's Supper, and that no minister has a right to administer the ordinances unless he has been "called of God," "come under the imposition of hands by a presbytery," and is "in fellowship with the church of which he is a member."

The denomination is represented in twenty-eight States and the District of Columbia. Its strongholds are: Georgia, 18,535; Alabama, 14,903; Tennessee, 13,972; North Carolina, 11,740; and Kentucky, 10,665. It has little strength in any Northern State except Indiana and Illinois. The total of members is 121,347. There are 3222 organizations which have 2849 edifices, with a seating capacity of 899,273 and a value of \$1,649,851. The average seating capacity is 312 and the average value \$580.

According to the Baptist Almanac of 1844, there were in that year 184 Primitive Baptist associations, with 1622 churches, 900 ordained ministers, and 61,162 members. If these returns were correct they have gained since that date 1600 churches and about 60,000 members. While their associations usually print annual minutes, which give statistics of membership and number of churches, no general returns for the denomination are published. For many years its membership has been estimated at 45,000 by statisticians of other churches. The census tables show that this estimate was wide of the mark. There are 279 associations, of which 15 are colored. Colored members are not numerous.

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### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.              | Organi-<br>sutions. | Charch | Senting<br>Ca-<br>pacity | Value of<br>Clourch<br>Property | Con-    |
|----------------------|---------------------|--------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|
| Alabama .            | 360                 | 325    | 105,076                  | \$125,364                       | 14 002  |
| Arkansas             | 121                 |        | 21,708                   | 29,032                          | 14.903  |
| Delaware             | 6                   | 93     | 1,550                    | 19,000                          | 2,994   |
| District of Columbia | 2                   | - 1    | .,,,,,                   | 19,000                          | 34      |
| Florida .            | 67                  | 65     | 15,820                   | 27,525                          | 1,997   |
| Georgia              | 483                 | 475    | 168,935                  | 210,455                         | 18,535  |
| Illinois             | 160                 | 132    | 40,100                   | 93,100                          | 5,301   |
| Indiana              | 144                 | 128    | 50,024                   | 123,550                         | 7,078   |
| Iowa                 | 34                  | 15     | 5,300                    | 9,950                           | 853     |
| Kansas .             | 19                  | 7      | 2,300                    | 10,100                          | 468     |
| Kentucky             | 225                 | 208    | 60,580                   | 151,425                         | 10,665  |
| Louisiana            | 43                  | 42     | 14,775                   | 18,955                          | 1,602   |
| Maine                | 3                   | 3      | 625                      | 3,300                           | 137     |
| Maryland             | 16                  | 15     | 3,325                    | 27,950                          | 373     |
| Massachusetts        | 1                   | 1      | 150                      | 5,500                           | 01      |
| Мизимерри .          | 109                 | 104    | 26,620                   | 38,600                          | 3,259   |
| Missouri             | 129                 | 93     | 28,250                   | 83,975                          | 3,763   |
| Nebraska             | 2                   | 1      | 300                      | 800                             | 40      |
| New Jersey .         | 4                   | 4      | 1,400                    | 8,000                           | 258     |
| New York             | 31                  | 26     | 8,700                    | 84,700                          | 1,019   |
| North Carolina       | 311                 | 294    | 89 800                   | 129,695                         | 11,740  |
| Ошо                  | 139                 | 138    | 40,285                   | 123,190                         | 4,262   |
| Pennsylvania         | 15                  | 10     | 3,420                    | 14,100                          | 314     |
| South Carolina       | 23                  | 23     | 5,750                    | 7,050                           | 531     |
| Tennessee            | 316                 | 290    | 97,165                   | 147,455                         | 13,972  |
| Texas                | 156                 | 91     | 27,220                   | 34,675                          | 4,201   |
| Virginia             | 234                 | 191    | 62,195                   | 93,205                          | 9,950   |
| West Virginia        | 65                  | 64     | 16,700                   | 24,700                          | 2,777   |
| Wisconsin .          | 4                   | 4      | 1,200                    | 4,500                           | 128     |
| Total                | 3,222               | 2,849  | 899,273                  | \$1,649,851                     | 121,347 |

Total .... 3,222 2,849 899,273 \$1,649,851 121,347

# 13.—THE OLD TWO-SEED-IN-THE-SPIRIT PREDESTI-NARIAN BAPTISTS.

These are very conservative Baptists, who are not in fellowship with the Regular or Missionary, nor with the Primitive or any other body of Baptists. They are strongly Calvinistic, holding firmly to the doctrine of predestination,

as their name indicates. The phrase "Two Seed" is understood to indicate their belief that there are two seeds—one of evil and one of good. This doctrine is generally accredited to Elder Daniel Parker, a native of Virginia, who was ordained in Tennessee in 1806, and labored in that State till 1817, in Illinois till 1836, and then in Texas, where he died. He published in 1826 a pamphlet which set forth the two-seed doctrine, and in 1829 another, entitled "Second Dose of the Doctrine of Two Seeds." The following explanation of the doctrine has been given by a writer who had access to the pamphlets and other writings relating to it:

"The essence of good is God; the essence of evil is the devil. Good angels are emanations from or particles of God; evil angels are particles of the devil. When God created Adam and Eve they were endowed with an emanation from himself, or particles of God were included in their constitution. They were wholly good. Satan, however, infused into them particles of his essence, by which they were corrupted. In the beginning God had appointed that Eve should bring forth only a certain number of offspring; the same provision applied to each of her daughters. But when the particles of evil essence had been infused by Satan, the conception of Eve and of her daughters was increased. They were now required to bear the original number, who were styled the seed of God, and an additional number, who were called the seed of the serpent.

"The seed of God constituted a part of the body of Christ. For them the atonement was absolute; they would all be saved. The seed of the serpent did not partake of the benefits of the atonement, and would all be lost. All the manifestations of good or evil in men are but displays of the essence that has been infused into them. The Christian warfare is a conflict between these essences."

Not all the associations accept the peculiar title given above. Some call themselves simply "Regular," others, "Regular Predestinarian," and still others, "Regular Two-Seed Predestinarian Primitive Baptists." Their articles of faith also vary in phraseology. One set is quite brief, having only ten articles; another is more extended and embraces twelve articles. The latter declares that God is the Creator of all things and governs all things in righteousness; that man was created holy, but by sin fell into a depraved state, from which he is utterly unable to extricate himself; that God's elect were chosen in Christ before the world began, and "appointed to faith and obedience in love" by the Spirit of God because of the "righteousness, life, death, resurrection, and ascension" of Christ; that God's elect will in due time be effectually called and regenerated, the righteousness of God being imputed to them; that they will never finally fall away; that good works are the fruits of faith and grace in the heart and follow after regeneration; that ministers should receive "legal authority" through the imposition of the hands of a presbytery acting for a gospel church, and should be subject to the discipline of the church; that the "eternal work of the Holy Spirit" is manifested externally as well as internally, in experimental religion and the call to the ministry, and the true church should distinguish itself from all "false sects," and have no fellowship with them; that the church is a spiritual kingdom which men in a state of nature cannot see, and it should therefore receive as members only those who have hope in Christ and

an experimental knowledge of salvation; that the ceremony of feet-washing ought to be observed, and that the joys of the righteous and the punishment of the wicked will be endless.

Two-Seed Predestinarian Baptists differ from Primitive Baptists concerning the doctrine of Predestination. The former hold, according to the statements of one of their prominent elders, that God predestined all his children to eternal life, and the devil and all his spiritual children to the eternal kingdom of darkness; that he foreordained all events whatever, from the creation to the consummation of all things, not suffering, in his infinite wisdom and perfect knowledge, anything to occur to change his plans. The Primitive Baptists hold, as explained by the same authority, that while God predestined some to eternal life, his predestination did not extend absolutely to all things, for this doctrine would, they insist, blasphemously impute to the Almighty the existence of evil, and do away with sin and human accountability. Some of the Old Two-Seed Baptists claim Peter Waldo, John Calvin, Wyclif, Knox, and Bunyan as "elders" who held the true faith as to the two seeds, and say that Arminius was the great corrupter of sound doctrine on this subject.

Many of the Two-Seed Baptists are strongly opposed to a paid ministry. They hold that the calling of the ministry is "to comfort Zion, feed the flock, and contend earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints." They are antinomians, and do not believe that the help of a minister is needed by the Saviour to reach and save sinners. He is a full and complete Saviour and carries on the work of salvation without the help of men. "Modern insti-

tutions," such as Sunday-schools, theological seminaries, Bible and missionary societies, are regarded with marked disfavor, as among the Primitive Baptists.

There are 50 associations, with 473 organizations, 397 church edifices, valued at \$172,230, and 12,851 communicants. Though the communicants are scattered over twenty-four States, they are most numerous in Texas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Arkansas. The average seating capacity of the edifices is 339, and the average value \$434. There are 75 halls, etc., with a seating capacity of 5285.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.        | Organi-<br>zations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Alabama        | 24                  | 24                  | 4,900                     | \$7,050                         | 538                     |
| Arkansas       | 62                  | 58                  | 24,880                    | 30,800                          | 1,230                   |
| Florida        | 4                   | 4                   | 800                       | 400                             | 39                      |
| Georgia        | 18                  | 18                  | 4,900                     | 4,950                           | 330                     |
| Idaho          | 2                   | 2                   | 550                       | 700                             | 61                      |
| Illinois       | 3                   | 1                   | 200                       | 800                             | 1.7                     |
| Indiana        | 14                  | 14                  | 5,000                     | 6,700                           | 346                     |
| Iowa           | 1                   |                     |                           |                                 | 10                      |
| Kansas         | 8                   | 2                   | 500                       | 600                             | 162                     |
| Kentucky       | 58                  | 58                  | 21,700                    | 29,450                          | 2,401                   |
| Louisiana      | 10                  | 10                  | 3,050                     | 1,900                           | 170                     |
| Maine          | 3                   | 3                   | 1,000                     | 1,400                           | 115                     |
| Mississippi    | 26                  | 26                  | 6,800                     | 10,250                          | 840                     |
| Missouri       | 32                  | 23                  | 7,900                     | 9,050                           | 668                     |
| New York       | 3                   | 3                   | 1,300                     | 1,900                           | 96                      |
| North Carolina | 9                   | 3                   | 850                       | 680                             | 183                     |
| Ohio           | I                   | I                   | 300                       | 400                             | 33                      |
| Oregon         | 15                  | 2                   | 1,400                     | 1,800                           | 194                     |
| Pennsylvania   | 5                   | 5                   | 4,900                     | 4,000                           | 264                     |
| Tennessee      | 37                  | 36                  | 13,900                    | 16,800                          | 1,270                   |
| Texas          | 101                 | 82                  | 23,075                    | 31,650                          | 2,831                   |
| Virginia       | 7                   | 2                   | 675                       | 1,050                           | 142                     |
| Washington     | 5                   | 1                   | 150                       | 400                             | 71                      |
| West Virginia  | 25                  | 19                  | 7,000                     | 9,500                           | 806                     |
| Total          | 473                 | 397                 | 134,730                   | \$172,230                       | 12,851                  |

The following table gives a summary of all Baptist bodies. The returns in one or two cases are somewhat fuller than those of the census.

# SUMMARY BY STATES OF ALL BAPTIST BODIES.

| AT A THE         | Organi-  | Church<br>Edifices | Senting<br>Ca- | Value of<br>Church | Com-            |
|------------------|----------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| STATES.          | rations. | Edifices.          | pacity.        | Property.          | muni-<br>cants. |
|                  |          |                    |                |                    |                 |
| Alabama          |          |                    | 906,734        | \$2,110,362        | 258,405         |
| Arizona          |          | 4                  | 875            | 11,200             | 197             |
| Arkansas         | 2,279    |                    | 518,813        | 1,066,104          | 128,724         |
| California       |          | 123                | 34,925         | 763,860            | 11,383          |
| Colorado         |          | 40                 | 10,935         | 440,000            | 4,944           |
| Connecticut      |          | 142                | 48,280         | 1,656,750          | 22,600          |
| Delaware         | 19       | 23                 | 6,332          | 184,300            | 2,006           |
| District of Co-  |          |                    |                |                    |                 |
| lumbia .         | 63       | Şī                 | 26,500         | 914,150            | 19,372          |
| Florida          | 807      | 699                | 151,843        | 375,936            | 41,647          |
| Georgia          | 3,966    | 3,895              | 1,237,431      | 3,109,390          | 357,241         |
| Idaho            | 23       | 13                 | 2,930          | 27,200             | 745             |
| Illinois         | 1,324    | 1,163              | 352,133        | 3,681,360          | 109,640         |
| Indiana          | 829      | 763                | 255,604        | 1,627,297          | 70,380          |
| Indian Territory | 181      | 110                | τ8,485         | 35,765             | 9,147           |
| Iowa             | 500      | 393                | 104,771        | 1,242,690          | 33,962          |
| Kansas           | 617      | 364                | 95,715         | 921,958            | 34,665          |
| Kentucky         | 2,273    | 2,024              | 662,455        | 3,020,742          | 229,524         |
| Louisiana        | 1,441    | 1,376              | 321,426        | 988,967            | 98,552          |
| Maine            | 523      | 461                | 131,224        | 1,511,000          | 35,463          |
| Maryland         | 104      |                    | 37,659         | 831,275            | 16,238          |
| Massachusetts .  | 340      | 364                | 149,004        | 6,301,530          | 62,966          |
| Michigan         | 523      | 466                | 130,680        | 2,135,694          | 39,580          |
| Minnesota        | 229      | 187                | 46,460         | 1,204,889          | 16,441          |
| Mississippi      | 2,679    | 2,562              | 734,185        | 1,433,332          | 224,801         |
| Missouri         | 2,355    | 1,755              | 536,240        | 2,980,316          | 159,371         |
| Montana          | 14       |                    | 2,950          | 89,000             | 683             |
| Nebraska         | 284      | 186                | 42,280         | 549,010            | 13,481          |
| Nevada           | 9        | 1                  | 500            | 7,000<br>964,050   | 63              |
| New Hampshire    | 179      | 186                | 61,635         | 964,050            | 16,772          |
| New Jersey       | 232      | 261                | 97,375         | 3,020,913          | 39,760          |
| New Mexico       | 15       | 4                  | 1,250          | 22,000             | 355             |
| New York         | 1,071    | 1,079              | 363,323        | 13,625,588         | 142,736         |
| North Carolina . | 3,124    | 3,048              | 1,098,084      | 2,556,147          | 310,920         |
| North Dakota     | .54      | 33                 | 7,665          | 90,300             | 2,298           |
| Ohio             | 885      | 828                | 240,415        | 2,819,828          | 69,093          |
| Oklahoma         | 1        |                    |                |                    | 316             |

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# SUMMARY BY STATES OF ALL BAPTIST BODIES .- Continued.

| STATES.   | Organizations.  | Church<br>Edifices.  | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity.   | Value of Church Property.   | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants.  |
|---|---|--|---|---|--|
| Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia | 123<br>720<br>113<br>1,676<br>90<br>2,413<br>4,061<br>4<br>143<br>2,038 | 71<br>704<br>117<br>1,633<br>59<br>2,193<br>2,551<br>3<br>137<br>1,938<br>56 | 19,140<br>240,204<br>41,000<br>521,009<br>12,236<br>720,815<br>667,120<br>700<br>37,234<br>689,609<br>12,690<br>140,220 | \$319,125<br>6,088,322<br>1,450,117<br>1,606,385<br>239,675<br>2,566,373<br>2,119,096<br>65,000<br>678,875<br>3,152,582<br>242,160<br>552,365 | 5,500<br>86,620<br>17,293<br>203,959<br>4,052<br>186,174<br>248,523<br>327<br>11,258<br>303,134<br>3,941<br>45,414 |
| Wisconsin Wyoming   | 254<br>9  | 235  | 59,906<br>525   | 964,570<br>27,875   | 17,041   |

Total ..... 43,029 37,789 11,599,534 \$82,392,423 3,717,969



### THE RIVER BRETHREN.

THOSE who first constituted the body popularly known as River Brethren came to this country from Switzerland in 1750 and settled near the Susquehanna River in eastern Pennsylvania. They have no history to which the inquirer can refer, and they are able to give few particulars of the early life of the denomination. They were, it is supposed, Mennonites. As the result of a revival movement, beginning in 1770, many of these people who had been formal in their worship became zealous believers, and organized separate congregations. The first members were baptized, it is believed, in the Susquehanna River, and the denomination thus came to be known as River Brethren. Jacob Engle was their first minister.

In their belief they hold to trine immersion, the washing of feet, nonresistance, and nonconformity to the world. In many points in belief and practice they are like the Mennonites.

#### I .- THE BRETHREN IN CHRIST.

This is by far the largest and best organized branch of the River Brethren. Its churches, of which there are 78, are associated in district conferences, and there is also a general conference, representing the whole body. There are twenty of the district conferences. The total of com-



# 56 RELIGIOUS FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

municants is 2688. The average seating capacity of the churches is 422, and their average value \$1623. There are 27 halls, etc., with a seating capacity of 1080.

### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.                 | Organi-<br>secons. | Church<br>Edificat. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>musi-<br>cants. |
|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Iltinois                | 12                 | 6                   | 2,300                     | \$13,700                        | 181                     |
| Indiana                 | 7                  | 2                   | 700                       | 1,800                           | 130                     |
| Iowa                    |                    | • •                 | , , , , ,                 |                                 | 40                      |
| Kansas                  |                    | 5                   | 2,150                     | 9,500                           | 588                     |
| Maryland                | 1                  | Ī                   | 600                       | 3,000                           | 36                      |
| Michigan                | 7                  | 3                   | 250                       | 550                             | 52                      |
| New York                |                    | 1                   | 400                       | 1,800                           | 32                      |
| Ohio                    |                    | 9                   | 3,900                     | 14,100                          | 410                     |
| Pennsylvania            | 26                 | 19                  | 8,705                     | 28,600                          | 1,219                   |
| Total                   | 78                 | 45                  | 19,005                    | \$73,050                        | 2,688                   |
| DISTRICTS.              | MARY :             | BY DIS              | TRICTS.                   |                                 |                         |
| Ashland, Ohio           | 3                  | 2                   | 500                       | \$1,500                         | 56                      |
| Center, Pa              |                    |                     |                           | *****                           | 23                      |
| Clarence Center, N. Y   | ī                  | 1                   | 400                       | 1,800                           | 32                      |
| Cumberland, Pa          | 2                  | 2                   | 800                       | 3,000                           | 130                     |
| Dayton, Ohio and Ind    | 6                  | 4                   | 1,900                     | 8,400                           | 235                     |
| Donegal, Pa             | 2                  | 2                   | 1,200                     | 4,500                           | 222                     |
| Indiana, Ind            |                    | 11%                 | 700                       | 1,800                           | 130                     |
| Iowa, Iowa              | 2                  |                     |                           | *****                           | 40                      |
| Lykins Valley, Pa       | - 5                | 4                   | 1,105                     | 4,000                           | 216                     |
| Morrison's Cove, Pa     |                    | 4                   | 1,900                     | 3,600                           | 137                     |
| New Guilford, Pa. & Md. |                    | 2                   | 1,000                     | 4,200                           | 72                      |
| North Dickinson, Kan    |                    | 5                   | 2,150                     | 9,500                           | 289                     |
| North Franklin, Pa      |                    | 3                   | 1,700                     | 4,600                           | 234                     |
| Pine Creek, Ill.        |                    | I                   | 500                       | 1,200                           | 43                      |
| Port Huron, Mich        |                    | 2                   | 250                       | 550                             | 52                      |
| Rapho, Pa               |                    | 3                   | 1,600                     | 7,700                           | 23[                     |
| Shannon, Ill.           |                    | 4                   | 1,500                     | 11,300                          | 91                      |
| South Dickinson, Kan    |                    |                     |                           | *****                           | 299                     |
| Wayne, Ohio             |                    | 3 X                 |                           | 4,200                           | 129                     |
| Whiteside, Ill          | 4                  | I                   | 300                       | 1,200                           | 47                      |
|                         | _                  |                     |                           |                                 |                         |

Total...... 78 45 19,005 \$73,050 2,688

# 2.-THE OLD ORDER OF YORKER BRETHREN.

This branch is generally called "Yorker" Brethren, because when the River Brethren were divided in 1862 the churches in York County were not affected by the division. It is an extremely small body, holding to the original doctrines and practices of the River Brethren.

### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES. | Organi- | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Church | Com- |
|---------|---------|---------------------|---------------------------|--------|------|
| Indiana | I       |                     |                           |        | 12   |
| Iowa    | 1       | 4 b                 | • •                       |        | 38   |
| Ohio    | 4       |                     |                           |        | 149  |
|         |         |                     | <b>→</b>                  |        | -49  |
| Total   | 8       | - +                 |                           |        | 214  |

# 3.-THE UNITED ZION'S CHILDREN.

This branch is the result of a division which occurred in Dauphin County, Pa., in 1853. It has the same confession of faith as the River Brethren, and differs from them only in unimportant particulars. In observing the ceremony of feet-washing one person both washes and dries; among the River Brethren one person does the washing and another the drying. Services are held in the churches alternately every six weeks. Communion is celebrated once or twice a year.

The 25 organizations are all in Pennsylvania. They own that number of houses of worship, valued at \$8300. The number of members is \$25.

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# SUMMARY.

| STATE.       | Organi-<br>sations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>teruni-<br>cants. |
|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Pennsylvania | <b>25</b> .         | 25                  | 3,100                     | \$8,300                         | 525                       |
| SUMMARY BY   | STATES              | of Ai               | L RIVER                   | BRETHREN                        | г.                        |
| Illinois     | 12                  | 6                   | 2,300                     | \$13,700                        | 181                       |
| Indiana      | 8                   | 2                   | 700                       | 1,800                           | 142                       |
| Iowa         | 3                   | • •                 | •                         | ••••                            | •                         |
| Kansas       | 9                   | 5                   | 2,150                     | 9,500                           | 55<br>588                 |
| Maryland     | Ī                   | Ī                   | 600                       | 3,000                           | 36                        |
| Michigan     | 7                   | 2                   | 250                       | 550                             | 52                        |
| New York     | 1                   | I                   | 400                       | 1,800                           | 32                        |
| Ohio         | 15                  | 9                   | 3,900                     | 14,100                          | 448                       |
| Pennsylvania | 55                  | 44                  | 11,805                    | 36,900                          | 1,893                     |
| Total        | 111                 | 70                  | 22.105                    | \$81,250                        | 2.427                     |

# CHAPTER IV.

#### THE PLYMOUTH BRETHREN.

THIS body of Christians originated in several separate and spontaneous movements in 1827-30. The first public meeting held by them was in Dublin, Ireland. A large company of them was gathered in Plymouth, England, whence they are popularly called "Plymouth" Brethren, a title they do not accept. They speak of themselves as believers, Christians, saints, or Brethren. Division soon came among them, and they now exist in England in several branches. From England they came to Canada and the United States.

The Brethren accept the Scriptures as their only guide, acknowledging no creeds, rituals, or anything "which savors of reason or mere expediency." They do not allow that ordination is necessary to the ministry. They hold that gift is sufficient authorization for the exercise of the privilege of the priesthood of all believers, the Holy Spirit being the guide. Hence they have no presiding officers in their public meetings. Woman's sphere is considered as private.

They accept the evangelical doctrines of the Trinity, of the sinless humanity and absolute divinity of Christ, and of Christ's atonement by his sacrificial death, and hold that the Holy Spirit is present in the believer and in the church, and that believers are eternally secure. They look for the personal premillennial coming of Christ, and believe that the punishment of the wicked will be eternal.

Their view of the church is that it is one and indivisible. Christ is the head of it, the Holy Spirit the bond of union, and every believer a member. It was begun at Pentecost and will be completed at the second advent.

They regard the various denominations as based upon creeds, an ordained ministry, and separate organizations, and do not therefore fellowship them. They meet every Sunday to "break bread," which is the term they use to designate the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Other meetings are held for Bible study and prayer, and, whenever occasion offers, for the unconverted. They own no church edifices, but meet in halls and private houses.

The divisions in England are partly reproduced in the United States. The last division in this country, by which the third and fourth branches were created out of the third, was due to a question of belief. The following are the branches, the Roman numerals being introduced for the sake of distinction:

Plymouth Brethren I. Plymouth Brethren III. Plymouth Brethren III. Plymouth Brethren IV.

### I .- THE PLYMOUTH BRETHREN I.

This is the main body of Brethren. They are regarded as more conservative than the second branch, but less so than the third and fourth branches. They have 109 assemblies or organizations, with 2279 members, who are divided among twenty-seven States and the District of

Columbia. As the Plymouth Brethren have no houses of worship, and consequently no church property, those columns are omitted, and the table is arranged to show the number of halls occupied and their seating capacity.

### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| ******               | Organi   | Halla. | Seating        | Com-            |
|----------------------|----------|--------|----------------|-----------------|
| STATES, ETC.         | zations. | etc.   | Ca-<br>pacity: | muni-<br>cants. |
| California           | 4        | 4      | 105            | 49              |
| Colorado             | ī        | ī      | 90             | 14              |
| Delaware             | 3        | 3      | 320            | 44              |
| District of Columbia | ĭ        | ĩ      | 25             | 8               |
| Florida              | 1        | 1      | 150            | 75              |
| Georgia              | 2        | 2      | 60             | 17              |
| Illunois             | 5        | 5      | 550            | 158             |
| Indiana              | Ĭ        | ī      | 100            | 14              |
| Iowa                 | 9        | 9      | 490            | 163             |
| Kansas               | ī        | I      | 16             | 6               |
| Kentucky             | 1        | 3      | 25             | 5               |
| Maine                | Ī        | I      | 20             | 5               |
| Maryland             | 1        | I      | 30             | 24              |
| Massachusetts        | 7        | 7      | 316            | 119             |
| Michigan             | 9        | 9      | 637            | 192             |
| Minnesota            | II       | 11     | 850            | 243             |
| Missouri             | 2        | 2      | 350            | 151             |
| Nebraska             | 1        | 1      | 25             | 9               |
| New Hampshire        | τ        | I      | 80             | 15              |
| New Jersey.          | 9        | 9      | 770            | 213             |
| New York             | 19       | 18     | 1,600          | 494             |
| North Carolina       | I        | 1      | 25             | 3               |
| Ohio                 | 2        | 2      | 37             | 5               |
| Pennsylvania         | 11       | 11     | 572            | 164             |
| Texas                | 1        | I      | 20             | - 6             |
| Vermont              | 1        | I      | 20             | _ 4             |
| Washington           | 2        | 2      | 40             | 19              |
| Wisconsin            | 1        | I      | 120            | 70              |
| Total                | 100      | T-00   |                | 0.000           |
| Total                | 109      | 108    | 7,423          | 2,289           |

# 2.—THE PLYMOUTH BRETHREN II.

Those constituting this branch are often called the "Open Brethren," because they are regarded as less strict

in discipline than either of the other three branches. They also hold a somewhat different view of the ministry, a view approaching that common among the denominations which have regular pastors. The column headed "church property" represents furniture.

They have 88 organizations and 2419 members, and are represented in twenty-three States, their chief strength being in Illinois.

### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.       | Organi-<br>zations. | Halle,<br>etc. | Seating Ca- pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|---------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Arkansas      | 1                   | I              | • • • •             | • • • •                         | 3                       |
| California    | 4                   | 4              | 515                 | <b>\$</b> 90                    | 115                     |
| Colorado      | I                   | I              | 100                 | • • • •                         | 13                      |
| Illinois      | 13                  | 13             | 1,350               | 250                             | 410                     |
| Indiana       | 5                   | 5              | 450                 | 150                             | 79                      |
| lowa          | 2                   | 2              | 250                 | • • • •                         | 48                      |
| Kansas        | 6                   | 6              | 800                 | •                               | 115                     |
| Louisiana     | 1                   | I              | 100                 |                                 | 20                      |
| Massachusetts | 6                   | 6              | 750                 | <b>65</b> 0                     | 274                     |
| Michigan      | 6                   | 6              | 700                 | ••••                            | 170                     |
| Minnesota     | 4                   | 4              | 400                 | 25                              | 95                      |
| Missouri      | 2                   | 2              | 200                 |                                 | 60                      |
| Nebraska      | 4                   | 4              |                     |                                 | 47                      |
| New Jersey    | À                   | 4              | 700                 |                                 | 85                      |
| New York      | 8                   | 8              | 975                 | 100                             | 353                     |
| North Dakota  | I                   | 1              | ••••                | • • • •                         | 6                       |
| Ohio          | 3                   | 3              | 175                 | • • • •                         | 72                      |
| Oregon        | ī                   | Ī              |                     |                                 | io                      |
| Pennsylvania  | 5                   | 5              | 600                 | • • • •                         | 214                     |
| Rhode Istand  | 3                   | 3              | 300                 |                                 | 55                      |
| Texas         | 4                   | Ĭ              | 300                 |                                 | 102                     |
| Virginia      | 3                   | 3              | 260                 |                                 | 30                      |
| Washington    | i                   | ĭ              | 100                 | • • •                           | 20                      |
| Total         | <del>28</del>       | <b>55</b>      | 8,925               | \$1,265                         | 5-419                   |

# 3.—THE PLYMOUTH BRETHREN III.

These are the strictest division of the Brethren. Their inn from the Brethren of the first and largest divi-

sion some years ago was the result of a controversy on a point of doctrine and a matter of discipline. They claim that such divine power is vested in the church, that all the Brethren are under moral obligation to submit to a decision rendered by the church, even though the decision were regarded as unjust.

They have 86 organizations and 1235 members. Most of them are to be found in the State of Illinois.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| Colorado   | Value of Com-<br>Church enuoi-<br>Property, cants. | Senting<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Halle, etc. | Organi-<br>zations. | STATES.       |
|--|--|---------------------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------|
| Colorado   | 40   | 100                       | 4           | 4                   |               |
| Connecticut  | 35   | 200                       |             | İ                   | Colorado      |
| Florida  |  |                           | 3           | 3                   | Connecticut   |
| Georgia  | 33   | 100                       |             | 4                   | Florida       |
| Illinois   |  | 100                       | 4           | 4                   | Georgia       |
| Iowa   |  | 380                       | 9           | 9                   |               |
| Louisiana  | 166  | 800                       | 6           | 6                   |               |
| Louisiana  | 79   | 150                       | 6           | 6                   | Kansas        |
| Massachusetts       4       4       80       \$200         Michigan       4       4       80       \$200         Minnesota       I       I       I         Missouri       2       2          Nebraska       6       6          New Hampshire       I       I          New Jersey       5       5       270         New York       4       4       75         North Dakota       3       3          Ohio       3       3       100         Oregon       I       I          Pennsylvania       4       4       180         Rhode Island       I       I          Tennessee       I       I | 2  |                           | 1           | 1                   | Louisiana     |
| Michigan       4       4       80       \$200         Minnesota       I       I       I         Missouri       2       2          Nebraska       6       6          New Hampshire       I       I          New Jersey       5       5       270          New York       4       4       75          North Dakota       3       3           Ohio       3       3       100          Oregon       I       I          Pennsylvania       4       4       180         Rhode Island       I       I          Tennessee       I       I  | 12   |                           | I           | I                   |               |
| Michigan       4       4       80       \$200         Minnesota       I       I       I         Missouri       2       2          Nebraska       6       6          New Hampshire       I       I          New Jersey       5       5       270         New York       4       4       75         North Dakota       3       3       100         Oregon       I       I          Pennsylvania       4       4       180         Rhode Island       I       I          Tennessee       I       I  | 59   | 100                       | 4           | 4                   | Massachusetts |
| Minnesota  |  | 80                        | 4           | 4                   | Michigan      |
| New Hampshire       I       I         New Jersey       5       5       270         New York       4       4       75         North Dakota       3       3          Ohio       3       3       100         Oregon       I       I          Pennsylvania       4       4       180         Rhode Island       I       I          Tennessee       I       I   | w etc.   |                           | I           | I                   | Minnesota     |
| New Hampshire       I       I         New Jersey       5       5       270         New York       4       4       75         North Dakota       3       3          Ohio       3       3       100         Oregon       I       I          Pennsylvania       4       4       180         Rhode Island       I       I          Tennessee       I       I   | 18   |                           | 2           | 2                   | Missouri      |
| New Jersey       5       5       270         New York       4       4       75         North Dakota       3       3         Ohio       3       3       100         Oregon       1       1         Pennsylvania       4       4       180         Rhode Island       1       1         Tennessee       1       1  | 50   |                           | 6           | 6                   | Nebraska      |
| New York.       4       4       75         North Dakota       3       3         Ohio       3       3       100         Oregon       1       1         Pennsylvania       4       4       180         Rhode Island       1       1         Tennessee       1       1  | 4  |                           | I           | I                   | New Hampshire |
| New York.       4       4       75         North Dakota       3       3         Ohio       3       3       100         Oregon       1       1         Pennsylvania       4       4       180         Rhode Island       1       1         Tennessee       1       1  | 83   | 270                       | 5           | 5                   | New Jersey    |
| Ohio   | 76   | 75                        |             | 4                   | New York      |
| Ohio   | 29   |                           | 3           | 3                   | North Dakota  |
| Pennsylvania   | 89   | 100                       |             | 3                   | Ohio          |
| Rhode Island I I   | 12   |                           | I           | 1                   | Oregon        |
| Tennessee I I  | 57   | 180                       | 4           | 4                   |               |
|  | II   |                           | I           | 1                   | Rhode Island  |
| Vermont I I  | 8  |                           | I           | I                   | Tennessee     |
|  | 2  |                           | 1           | I                   | Vermont       |
| Virginia   | 13   |                           | 2           | 2                   |               |
| Washington 3 3   | 12   |                           | 3           | 3                   | Washington    |
| Wisconsin 1 I 85   | 4  | 85                        |             |                     | Wisconsin     |
|  | \$200 1,235  |                           | 86          | 86                  | Total         |

# 64 RELIGIOUS FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

### 4.-THE PLYMOUTH BRETHREN IV.

This branch is due to a difference arising quite recently among those formerly constituting the third division. Some held that a second impartation of divine power must be received before a believer could be said to be in full possession of eternal life. This view gave rise to various complications respecting the person of Christ and the condition of the Old Testament saints. Those who refused to accept this teaching formed new assemblies or congregations, and constitute the fourth division.

They have 31 organizations, with 718 members. They are found in fifteen States, principally in California, Ohio, and Massachusetts.

### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES,        | Organi-<br>gazione. | Halls,<br>etc. | Senting<br>Co-<br>pacity, | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|----------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| California     | 6                   | 6              | 850                       | 137                     |
| Colorado       | 1                   | 1              |                           | 8                       |
| Georgia        | ī                   | 1              |                           | 6                       |
| Illinois       | 2                   | 2              |                           | 28                      |
| Indiana        | 1                   | I              | 150                       | 35                      |
| Kansas         | 1                   | 1              |                           | 12                      |
| Maryland       | 2                   | 2              | 300                       | 67                      |
| Massachusetts  | I                   | 1              | 200                       | 100                     |
| Michigan       | 2                   | 2              | 200                       | 57                      |
| Minnesota      | 2                   | 2              | 75                        | 37                      |
| Nebraska       | 2                   | 2              |                           | 30                      |
| New Jersey     | 5                   | 5              | 130                       | 58                      |
| Ohio           | 3                   | 3              | 100                       | 110                     |
| Pennsylvania   | 1                   | 1              | 001                       | 25                      |
| South Carolina | 1                   | 1              | ***                       | 8                       |
|                | _                   | _              |                           |                         |
| Total          | 31                  | 31             | 2,095                     | 718                     |

# SUMMARY BY STATES OF ALL PLYMOUTH BRETHREN.

| STATES, SYC.         | Organi-  | Halle,  | Senting<br>Co- | Value of<br>Church | Com-      |
|----------------------|----------|---------|----------------|--------------------|-----------|
|                      | entions. | etc.    | pacity.        | Property.          | cants.    |
| Arkansas             | 1        | 1       |                | \$90               | 3         |
| California           | 18       | 18      | 1,570          |                    | 341       |
| Colorado             | 4        | 4       | 390            | ****               | 70        |
| Connecticut          | 3        | 3       |                |                    | 16        |
| Delaware             | 3        | 3       | 320            | ****               | 44        |
| District of Columbia | 1        | 1       | 25             |                    | 8         |
| Florida              | 5        | 5       | 250            |                    | 108       |
| Georgia              | 7        | 7       | 160            | ,                  | 55        |
| Illinois             | 29       | 29      | 2,280          | 250                | 830       |
| Indiana              | 7        | 7       | 700            | 150                | 128       |
| Iowa                 | 17       | 17      | 1,540          |                    | 377       |
| Kansas               | 14       | 14      | 966            |                    | 212       |
| Kentucky             | 1        | I       | 25             | ****               | 5         |
| Louisiana            | 2        | 2       | 100            | **                 | 22        |
| Maine                | 1        | I       | 20             |                    | 5         |
| Maryland             | 4        | 4       | 330            |                    | 103       |
| Massachusette        | 18       | 18      | 1,366          | 650                | 552       |
| Michigan             | 21       | 2!      | 1,617          | 200                | 466       |
| Minnesota            | 18       | 18      | 1,325          | 25                 | 387       |
| Missouri             | 6        | 6       | 550            |                    | 220       |
| Nebraska             | 13       | 13      | 25<br>80       |                    | 136       |
| New Hampshire        | 2        | 2       |                | 100                | 19        |
| New York             | 23       | 23      | 1,860          | 100                | 439       |
| North Carolina       | 31       | 30<br>1 | 2,650          | ****               | 923       |
| South Dakota         |          | _       | 25             |                    | 3         |
| Ohio                 | 4<br>11  | 11      | 412            | * * * *            | 35<br>276 |
| Oregon               | 2        | 2       | 414            | ****               | 22        |
| Pennsylvania         | 21       | 21      | 1,452          |                    | 460       |
| Rhode Island         | 7        |         | 200            |                    | 66        |
| South Carolina       | ī        | 7       |                |                    | 8         |
| Tennessee            | ī        | ī       |                |                    | 8         |
| Texas                | 5        | 5       | 320            |                    | 111       |
| Vermont              | 2        | 2       | 30             |                    | 6         |
| Virginia             | _        |         | 260            |                    | 63        |
| Washington           | 5        | 5       | 140            |                    | 51        |
| Wisconsin            | 2        | 2       | 205            |                    | 74        |
|                      | _        | _       |                |                    |           |
| Total                | 314      | 308     | 21,163         | \$1,465            | 6,661     |
|                      |          |         |                |                    |           |

# CHAPTER V.

### THE CATHOLICS.

As this term is commonly used, it applies to the Church of Rome, to the Eastern or Orthodox Churches, and to the Old and Reformed Catholic bodies, which have lately arisen. As the result of a controversy beginning in the ninth century the Christian Church was divided into the Roman and Greek Churches. The Church of Rome, which is the more numerous division, is officially called the "Holy, Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman Church," and claims to be the only church founded by Christ. It has a hierarchy, including a pope, who is supreme pontiff, a college of cardinals, and numerous archbishops and bishops. Its doctrine is expressed in the accumenical creeds—the Apostles', the Nicene (with the Filioque), and the Athanasian—and in the decrees of twenty occumenical councils, the latest of which was that of the Vatican, in 1870. The Greek Church, whose full title is "Holy, Orthodox, Catholic, Apostolic, Oriental Church," includes the Church of Russia, the Church of Greece, the Armenians, and various other divisions. The Orthodox or Eastern Church holds to the decrees and canons of the first seven occumenical councils, accepting the Nicene Creed without the Latin Filingau. This creed is its chief doctrinal expression. Its highest officials are petriarchs. It has besides, metropolitans or archbishops, and bishops. The Uniates are Greek Christians who have acknowledged the supremacy of the

pope. The Old and Reformed Catholics are bodies originating in this country in withdrawals from the Roman Church.

### I .- THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The first Christian congregations organized in the territory now constituting the United States were those of the Roman Catholic faith. The oldest was established in St. Augustine, Fla., shortly after that settlement was founded in 1565. But Catholic services were held on Florida soil long before that date. Missionaries accompanied the Spanish expeditions of discovery and settlement in the first halfcentury after Columbus made his first voyage to America, and these raised the cross and conducted divine worship. John Juarez, who had been appointed by the pope Bishop of Florida, landed with the expedition of Narvaez in 1528, but is supposed to have been slain or to have perished from hunger the same year. After St. Augustine was established many companies of missionaries went out into Florida, Alabama, Georgia, and Carolina to labor among the Indians. The second oldest town, Santa Fé, was founded by Spaniards in 1582. Missionaries in connection with Coronado's exploring expedition preached among the Indians of New Mexico forty years earlier, but they soon perished. After the founding of Santa Fé missionary work was more successful, and many tribes of Indians accepted the Catholic faith. Franciscans established missions in California in 1601, and French priests held worship on Neutral Island, on the coast of Maine, in 1609, and three years later on Mount Desert Island. Jesuit missions, begun on the upper Kennebec in 1646, were more successful

The history of the Catholic Church among the English colonists began with the immigration of English and Irish Catholics to Maryland in 1634. They founded the town of St. Mary's the first year. Ten years later, as the result of a conflict with Protestant colonists, their privileges of worship were curtailed, but restored in 1646. A toleration act was passed by the legislature of Maryland in 1649, but it was repealed in 1654. The Catholics received their rights again in 1660, to be restricted once more in 1704, and these restrictions were not entirely removed until the period of the War of Independence. In Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, and New England severe laws were enforced against Catholics for many years. In New York, which is now the stronghold of Catholicism, there were, it is said, no more than seven Catholic families in 1696, and the few Catholics found on Manhattan Island eighty years later had to go to Philadelphia to receive the sacraments.

In 1784, at the close of the Revolutionary War, the pope appointed the Rev. John Carroll prefect apostolic. Before this date the Catholics in this country had been under the jurisdiction of the vicar apostolic of London, England. Six years later Dr. Carroll was consecrated bishop in London, and Baltimore became the first Catholic diocese. The new bishop estimated the number of Catholics in the United States at that time at about 30,000, of whom 16,000 were in Maryland, and 7000 in Pennsylvania. The rest were scattered over a broad territory stretching into the west as far as Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois. The church

was gradually extended to Kentucky (1787), South Carolina (1789), Ohio, and other parts of the country. It grew rapidly when immigration set in from Ireland and Europe. This has been the chief cause of the rapid increase of the church in the last half-century. In 1807 there were about 80 churches, and a Catholic population of 150,000. In 1820 this population had doubled; in 1830 it had doubled again. In the next decade it increased from 500,000 to 1,500,000; in 1850 it had become 3,500,000; in 1860, 4,500,000; and in 1876, 6,500,000. These figures were given by the late Prof. A. J. Schem, who was regarded as good authority in church statistics.

An immense territory was covered until 1808 by the single diocese of Baltimore. In that year Baltimore became a metropolitan see, with four suffragan bishoprics—New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Bardstown. The purchase of Louisiana in 1803 had added the diocese of New Orleans, which had been erected in 1803. In 1846 Oregon City became a metropolitan see; in 1847 the same dignity was conferred on St. Louis, and in 1850 Cincinnati, New York, and New Orleans were erected into provinces. There are now 13 provinces, the metropolitan sees being those of Baltimore, Oregon, St. Louis, New Orleans, Cincinnati, New York, San Francisco, Santa Fé, Philadelphia, Milwaukee, Boston, Chicago, and St. Paul. Connected with these provinces are 66 dioceses, 5 vicariates apostolic, and 1 prefecture apostolic.

The doctrinal system of the Roman Catholic Church is embodied in the Apostles', Nicene, and Athanasian creeds, and the dogmatic decisions of the œcumenical councils from 325 to 1870. The doctrine of the church is that it consists of all who hold the true faith, receive the true sacra-

ments, and acknowledge the rule of the pope of Rome as head of the church. While the Bible, including the books commonly called apocryphal, is accepted as the Word of God, the authority of ecclesiastical tradition is honored. The church is held to be infallible; the Virgin Mary, the saints, their pictures and relics are venerated; seven sacraments-baptism, the eucharist, confirmation, penance, extreme unction, ordination, and matrimony-are administered; justification is held to be by faith and works conjoined; transubstantiation and the adoration of the elements, baptismal salvation, priestly absolution, the sacrifice of the mass, prayers for the dead, the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary, a temporary place between heaven and hell for departed spirits, are also features of Catholic belief. The worship of the church is conducted in the Latin language according to an established ritual, the mass occupying the central place in the services.

The government of the church is hierarchical. At its head is the pope with a college of cardinals. Next in order are archbishops, who are set over provinces; bishops, who preside over dioceses; and various other ecclesiastical dignitaries, besides the heads of orders, monasteries, etc. In the ministering priesthood there are two orders—those of priest and deacon. The governing authority of each diocese is its bishop, who receives his ecclesiastical power from the pope. The government of the church in the United States is conducted through the Propaganda at Rome, the United States being regarded for this purpose as missionary territory.

In the specially difficult task of gathering the statistics of the churches, chapels, missions, and stations of the various dioceses and vicariates, the archbishops, bishops, and other ecclesiastical officers gave cordial cooperation. At the earnest request of the special agent of the Census Office they nominated to him suitable persons to do the work at his appointment and under his instruction, urged those in charge of congregations to give the information required, and most of them inspected and approved the final returns before they were certified and reported to the Census Office for acceptance.

As the Roman Catholic Church always gives in its published annual statistics the number of baptized members or population instead of communicants, the census appointee in each diocese was requested to comply with the requirements of the census schedules and furnish the number of communicants, in order that the statistics of all the denominations might be uniform. This was done in every case. According to information received from bishops, it is the custom of the church for baptized persons to make their first communion between the ages of nine and eleven years. Baptized persons below the age of nine years are not included, therefore, in the census returns. Some ecclesiastical authorities estimate that members of this class constitute about fifteen per cent. of the population of the church, which, of course, embraces both baptized members and communicants.

In order that proper significance may be given to the figures representing the seating capacity of churches, chapels, etc., it will be necessary to take into consideration the fact that in populous places from three to four and sometimes as many as six or seven services, or even more, are held in the same church on Sunday In most Protestant churches there are two services only, and in some but one service. Separate services of the mass in Catholic churches

are usually attended by different audiences. It may help to a better understanding of the matter to quote a few sentences from letters written by heads of dioceses.

Archbishop Elder, of Cincinnati, says:

"The most of our churches have at least two, often three, and as many as six masses every Sunday, and each is attended by a different body of worshipers."

Archbishop Janssens, of New Orleans, speaks of from "two, three, to six masses," and refers to the fact that many persons stand during service. In the archdiocese of Baltimore, according to the secretary of Cardinal Gibbons, there are usually four different congregations on Sunday in a single edifice. In the archdiocese of Boston there are five services in the cathedral, which has a communicant membership of 12,000, and reports 2600 seating capacity. Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, says the "same space is used over and over again by different worshipers at different hours." An examination of the returns for that see shows that of 77 churches in the city of New York, I has one service of the mass, 6 have two services, 4 have three, 12 have four, 17 have five, 22 have six, 10 have seven, 3 have eight, 1 has nine, and 1 has ten every Sunday. Of an equal number of churches in the rural part of the archdiocese, 26 have one mass, 24 have two masses, 11 have three, 4 have six, and 1 has five every Sunday; 4 have mass twice a month, and 5 have it once a month. Bishop McGovern, of Harrisburg, says:

"It is true there are many services in our churches, but each service is not always attended by persons who were not at another service. Some persons attend all the services. Then, again, in some of the churches many stand up for want of seats." Bishop Phelan, of Pittsburg, writes:

"We have in this diocese about 140 churches. In some there is one, in many two, in some three, and in a couple even four morning services (masses) every Sunday. The afternoon or evening services should not count, as these worshipers are, or ought to be, the same who were present in the forenoon."

The use made of the accommodations for worshipers is also indicated by the number of communicants belonging to a parish. In many cases from 8000 to 15,000 communicants are reported for a single parish. In one diocese there is a parish, consisting entirely of Poles, which has 17,490 communicants, who are accommodated in a single church with a seating capacity of 1900. Here the proportion of communicants to seating capacity is almost as nine to one. But this is an extreme case. In Baltimore, Boston, and Chicago it is less than three to one; in New York, more than three to one; in New Orleans, nearly four to one; in Oregon, Philadelphia, St. Paul, and San Francisco, upward of two to one; in Cincinnati and Milwaukee, less than two; while in Santa Fé it is less than one. The average in the thirteen metropolitan sees is about two and a quarter to one.

The total number of communicants is 6,231,417, who are attached to 10,231 organizations (churches, chapels, and stations), making an average of 609 communicants to each congregation. Of the 10,231 organizations, 1469, or about 14.4 per cent., worship in halls, schoolhouses, or private houses, which, exclusive of private houses, represent a seating capacity of 69,159, while the 8776 edifices owned by the church have a seating capacity of 3,365,754, making a total of 3,435,913 for the whole church, which

is somewhat more than half the number of communicants. Some of the parishes which have no church edifices, but use temporarily such accommodations as private houses can afford, are very large. One of these parishes reports no fewer than 14,000 communicants. In eleven of the eighty-five sees, including the archdioceses of New Orleans, Philadelphia, and San Francisco, every organization has its own church edifice.

The total value of church property, including edifices, the ground on which they stand, furniture, bells, etc., is \$118,069,746. The average value of each edifice is therefore about \$13,454. The metropolitan see of New York, with its 472,806 communicants, has church property valued at nearly \$9,000,000; that of Chicago comes second, with property worth \$6,457,064; and that of Boston third, with a total of \$6,379,078. The diocese of Brooklyn comes fourth, with a valuation of \$5,751,907, and Newark fifth, with \$4,297,482. These five sees have more than one fourth of the entire valuation of the church.

In the distribution of communicants, the archdiocese of New York comes first, with 472,806; Boston second, with 419,660; Chicago third, with 326,640; Philadelphia fourth, with 251,162; Brooklyn (diocese) fifth, with 228,785; St. Paul sixth, with 203,484; and Baltimore seventh, with 176,578. There are twenty-two sees which contain upward of 100,000 communicants each.

In the tabulation by States the following facts appear: there are 959 organizations, with 1,153,130 communicants, in the State of New York (seven dioceses), and the value of church property is \$25,769,478; in the State of Massachusetts (two dioceses) there are 614,627 communicants, belonging to 381 organizations, with church property valued at \$9,816,003; in the State of Pennsylvania (five

dioceses), 551,577 communicants, 654 organizations, and \$10,068,770 of church property; in the State of Illinois (four dioceses), 473,324 communicants, 688 organizations, and church property valued at \$9,946,819; in the State of Ohio (three dioceses), 336,114 communicants, 586 organizations, and \$7,395,640 of church property. In these five States there are 3,128,772 communicants, or a little more than one half of the total for the whole church, and there is church property of the value of \$62,996,710, which is considerably more than half of the total valuation.

The church is represented in every State and Territory in the country, including Alaska and the District of Columbia. It has organizations in every county but one in the six New England States; also in every county in New York, New Jersey, Wisconsin, and other States and Territories. In the six New England States there are 1,005,-120 Catholic communicants. This exceeds the total of Protestant communicants by more than 240,000. Catholic communicants exceed Protestant communicants in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, Boston and Providence being great Catholic centers; but in the other four States Protestant communicants predominate.

Embracing immigrants from nearly all the countries of Europe, the Roman Catholic is a polyglot church. Confessions are heard, among other languages, in German, Polish, Lithuanian, Hungarian, Bohemian, French, Spanish, and Italian. In the diocese of Scranton there are seven Polish, seven German, four Hungarian, one Lithuanian, one Polish and Lithuanian, and Italian, besides English congregations.

The average seating capacity of the church edifices is 384, and the average value \$13,453.

# SUMMARY BY STATES.

|                    | Organia  | Church              | Seating | Value of     | Com-    |
|--------------------|----------|---------------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| STATES.            | antions. | Church<br>Edifices. | Ca-     | Church       | CHINA-  |
|                    |          |                     | pacity. | Property.    | CADIL.  |
| Alabama            | 70       | 42                  | 10,520  | \$602,750    | 13,230  |
| Alaska             | 6        | 5                   | 500     | 9,700        | 559     |
| Arizona            | 52       | 22                  | 6,490   | 124,500      | 19,000  |
| Arkansas           | 47       | 47                  | 8,580   | 219,100      | 3,845   |
| California         | 249      | 243                 | 83,740  | 2,627,950    | 156,846 |
| Colorado           | 110      | 94                  | 23,378  | 843,637      | 47,111  |
| Connecticut        | 148      | 133                 | 79:444  | 3,093,750    | 152,945 |
| Delaware           | 19       | 16                  | 8,780   | 201,500      | 11,776  |
| District of Colum- | 17       |                     | -,,     |              | ,,,     |
| bia                | 17       | 17                  | 12,800  | 1,015,800    | 37.593  |
| Florida            | 44       | 33                  | 8,140   | 225,100      | 16,867  |
| Georgia            | 64       | 44                  | 10,746  | 485,123      | 11,228  |
| Idaho              | 52       | 22                  | 4,265   | 70,050       | 4,809   |
| Illinois           | 688      |                     | 235,784 | 9,946,819    |         |
|                    |          |                     |         |              | 473,324 |
| Indiana            | 311      | 303                 | 100,202 | 3,534,691    | 119,100 |
| Indian Territory . | 17       |                     | 1,680   | 5,850        | 1,240   |
| Iowa               | 445      | 455                 | 138,452 | 3,872,400    | 164,522 |
| Kansas             | 367      | 271                 | 55,730  | 625,561      | 67,562  |
| Kentucky           | 222      | 180                 | 62,806  | 1,800,550    | 92,504  |
| Louisiana          | 206      | 184                 | 57,885  | 1,568,200    | 211,763 |
| Maine              | 88       | 70                  | 29,941  | 597,550      | 57,548  |
| Maryland           | 180      | 169                 | 60,860  | 2,108,670    | 141,410 |
| Massachusetts      | 381      |                     | 242,267 | 9,816,003    | 614,627 |
| Michigan           | 406      | 360                 | 131,641 | 3,671,350    | 222,261 |
| Minnesota          | 465      | 404                 | 149,085 | 3,514,325    | 271,319 |
| Mississippi        | 67       | 60                  | 13,448  | 321,525      | 11,348  |
| Missouri           | 443      | 402                 | 138,943 | 4,070,370    | 162,864 |
| Montana            | 94       | 40                  | 8,668   | 184,100      | 25,149  |
| Nebraska           | 213      | 179                 | 38,396  | 1,179,160    | 51,503  |
| Nevada             | 20       | 12                  | 3,500   | 88,500       | 3,955   |
| New Hampshire .    | 68       | 52                  | 23,825  | 205,600      | 39,920  |
| New Jersey         | 219      | 191                 | 99,290  | 6,050,682    | 222,274 |
| New Mexico         | 317      | 306                 | 93,770  | 296,755      | 100.576 |
| New York           | 959      | 877                 | 480,974 | 25,769,478 1 |         |
| North Carolina     | 60       | 24                  | 4,935   | 90,262       | 2,640   |
| North Dakota       | 115      | 60                  | 13,615  | 171,550      | 26,427  |
| Ohio               | 586      |                     | 197,813 | 7,395,640    | 336,114 |
| Oklahoma           | 13       | 6                   | 1,300   | 4,300        | 1,270   |
| Oregon             | 95       | 48                  | 11,462  | 290,090      | 30,231  |
| Pennsylvania       | 654      |                     | 305,014 | 10,068,770   | 551,577 |
| Rhode Island       | 51       | 52                  | 40,625  | 2,295,700    | 96,755  |
| South Carolina     | 66       | 23                  | 7,425   | 384,500      | 5,360   |
| Court day Amend 14 |          | -3                  | 174-3   | 3-4,3        | 3,3-5   |

# SUMMARY BY STATES .- Continued.

| STATES.       | Organi-<br>actions. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com-    |
|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|
| South Dakota  | 177                 | 001                 | 19,218                    | \$246,030                      | 25,729  |
| Tennessee     | 60                  | 36                  | 11,105                    | 434,200                        | 17,950  |
| Texas         | 263<br>28           | 189                 | 55,925                    | 1,018,800                      | 99,691  |
| Utah          | 28                  | 12                  | 2,210                     | 68,000                         | 5.958   |
| Vermont       | 79                  | 77                  | 31,101                    | 866,400                        | 42,810  |
| Virginia      | 69                  | 44                  | 14,811                    | 458,800                        | 12,356  |
| Washington    | 86                  | 58                  | 11,345                    | 156,050                        | 20,848  |
| West Virginia | 67                  | 62                  | 16,229                    | 340,155                        | 15,653  |
| Wisconsin     | 646                 | 620                 | 189,831                   | 4,859,950                      | 249,164 |
| Wyoming       | 67                  | 9                   | 1,260                     | 173,450                        | 7,185   |

Total . . . . . 10,231 8,776 3,365,754 \$118,069,746 6,231,417

# SUMMARY BY DIOCESES.

| ARCHDIOCESES,  | Organi-   | Church    | Scating        | Value of            | Com-            |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| DIOCESES, ETC. | ENTLOTES. | Edifices. | Ça-<br>pacity. | Church<br>Property. | MUNI-<br>CARÍS. |
| ARCHDIOCESES.  |           |           | , a.c., .      | - 10pm.j.           |                 |
| Baltimore      | 174       | 170       | 69,995         | \$3,078,020         | 176,578         |
| Boston         | 204       | 166       | 142,209        | 6,379,078           | 419,660         |
| Chicago        | . 278     | 271       | 115,065        | 6,457,064           | 326,640         |
| Cincinnati     | . 172     | 164       | 68,200         | 3,269,970           | 132,220         |
| Milwaukee      | 264       | 262       | 93,011         | 3,074,230           | 119,271         |
| New Orleans    | . 148     | 148       | 50,415         | 1,535,900           | 181,964         |
| New York       |           | 234       | 1/8,303        | 8,90 ,525           | 472,806         |
| Oregon         | - 95      | 48        | K1,462         | 29,090              | 30,231          |
| Philadelphia   | . 153     | 157       | 107,667        | 3,388,000           | 251,162         |
| Saint Louis    |           | 267       | 102,025        | 2,778,545           | 123,230         |
| Saint Paul     |           | 201       | 91,180         | 2,474,435           | 203,484         |
| San Francisco  |           | 123       | 49,805         | 2,021,260           | 112,180         |
| Santa Fé       | 290       | 289       | 80,370         | 272,055             | 89,261          |
| DIOCESES.      |           |           |                |                     |                 |
| Albany         | 153       | 124       | 64,647         | 3,164,700           | 130,660         |
| Alton          | 141       | 138       | 40,168         | 1,216,480           | 57,285          |
| Belleville     | 95        | 93        | 25,994         | 916,400             | 25,900          |
| Brooklyn       | . 109     | 113       | 73,133         | 5,751,907           | 228,785         |
| Buffalo        | . 156     | 150       | 72,639         | 3,403,900           | 134,518         |
| Burlington     | . 79      | 77        | 31,101         | 866,400             | 42,810          |
| Charleston     | . 66      | 23        | 7:425          | 384,500             | 5,360           |
| Cheyenne       | . 67      | 9         | 1,260          | 173,450             | 7,185           |
| Cleveland      |           | 250       | 92,062         | 2,805,200           | 155,351         |
|                |           |           |                |                     |                 |

# 78 RELIGIOUS FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

### SUMMARY BY DIOCESES. - Continued.

| ARCHDIOCESES,<br>DIOCESES, ETC. | Organi-  | Church<br>Edifices. | Senting<br>Ca- | Value of<br>Church | Com-    |
|---------------------------------|----------|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|---------|
| DIOCESES.                       |          |                     | pacity         | Property           | CARLES. |
| Columbus                        | 317      | 101                 | 37,551         | \$1,320,470        | 48,543  |
| Concordia                       | 80       | 46                  | 9,700          | 108,011            | 11,500  |
| Covington                       | 98       | 62                  | 18,606         | 380,200            | 25,793  |
| Davenport                       | 138      | 136                 | 38,536         | 1,008,165          | 47,910  |
| Denver                          | 110      | 94                  | 23,378         | 843,637            | 47,111  |
| Detroit                         | 185      | 182                 | 68,139         | 2,260,000          | 102,551 |
| Dubuque                         | 303      | 319                 | 99,916         | 2,864,235          | 116,612 |
| Duluth                          | 63       | 41                  | 9,086          | 119,375            | 13,589  |
| Erie                            | 120      | 103                 | 36,988         | 873,300            | 51,017  |
| Fort Wayne                      | 148      | 135                 | 42,311         | 1,376,000          | 45,229  |
| Galveston                       | 100      | 81                  | 21,325         | 601,000            | 36,013  |
| Grand Rapids                    | 161      | 115                 | 39,652         | 890,250            | 72,830  |
| Green Bay                       | 187      | 181                 | 54,329         | 991,010            | 70,665  |
| Harrisburg                      | 16       | 55                  | 23,673         | 877,860            | 26,262  |
| Hartford                        | 148      | 133                 | 79 444         | 3,093,750          | 152,945 |
| Helena                          | 94       | 40                  | 8,668          | 184,100            | 25,149  |
| Jamestown                       | 113      | 60                  | 13,615         | 171,550            | 26,227  |
| Kansas City                     | 79       | 77                  | 21,809         | 828,025            | 23,626  |
| La Crosse                       | 195      | 177                 | 42,491         | 794,710            | 59,228  |
| Leavenworth                     | 208      | 176                 | 38,945         | 392,800            | 48,906  |
| Lincoln                         | 96       | 76                  | 18,774         | 264,200            | 22,131  |
| Little Rock                     | 47       | 461/2               | 8,580          | 219,100            | 3,845   |
| Louisville                      | 125      | 119                 | 44,260         | 1,420,850          | 66,801  |
| Manchester                      | 68       | 52                  | 23,825         | 205,600            | 39,920  |
| Marquette                       | 60<br>82 | 63                  | 23,850         | 521,100            | 46,880  |
| Mobile Monterey and Log         | 0.2      | 48                  | 11,820         | 647,550            | 16,109  |
| Monterey and Los<br>Angeles     | No.      | 68                  | 10 470         | 222 600            | 32,881  |
| Nashville                       | 73       |                     | 19,470         | 233,690            | 17,860  |
| Natchez                         | 59<br>68 | 35<br>61            | 13,598         | 433,700            | 11,427  |
| Natchitoches                    |          | 35                  | 7,320          | 322,525            | 29,720  |
| Nesqually                       | 57<br>86 | 58                  | 11,345         | 156,050            | 20,848  |
| Newark                          | 116      | 1081/4              | 63,462         | 4,297,482          | 162,802 |
| Ogdensburg                      | 86       | 83                  | 34,694         | 836,246            | 60,579  |
| Omaha                           | 117      | 103                 | 19,622         | 914,960            | 29,372  |
| Реогіа                          | 174      | 164                 | 54,557         | 1,356,875          | 63,499  |
| Pittsburg                       | 198      | 185                 | 78,986         | 3,307,025          | 134,976 |
| Portland                        | 88       | 70                  | 29,941         | 597,550            | 57,548  |
| Providence                      | 86       | 87                  | 61,265         | 3,374,500          | 156,850 |
| Richmond                        | 58       | 46                  | 15.475         | 477,500            | 13,261  |
| Rochester                       | 91       | 91                  | 45.775         | 1,907,300          | 65,670  |
| Sacramento                      | 56       | 56                  | 15,865         | 421,000            | 13,805  |

### SUMMARY BY DIOCESES. - Continued.

|   |          |                     | 01             | 41.1 4             | 0       |
|---|----------|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|---------|
| ARCHDIOCHES,<br>DIOCHERA, STC           | Organi-  | Church<br>Edifices. | Senting<br>Ca- | Value of<br>Church | Com-    |
| 210000000000000000000000000000000000000 | zations. | Edifices.           | pacity         | Property           | canta.  |
| DIOCESES.                               |          |                     |                |                    |         |
| Saint Augustine.                        | 32       | 27                  | 6,840          | \$180,300          | 13,988  |
| Saint Cloud                             | 73<br>66 | 70                  | 19,408         | 402,765            | 19,998  |
| Saint Joseph                            | 66       | 58                  | 15,109         | 463,800            | 16,008  |
| San Antonio                             | 116      | 68                  | 26,700         | 326,500            | 30,870  |
| Savannah                                | 64       | 44                  | 10,746         | 485,123            | 11,228  |
| Scranton                                | 122      | 110                 | 57,700         | 1,622,585          | 88,160  |
| Sioux Falls                             | 179      | 100                 | 19,218         | 246,030            | 25,920  |
| Springfield                             | 142      | 123                 | 79,418         | 2,358,125          | 134,872 |
| Syracuse                                | 89       | 82                  | 41,783         | 1,712,900          | 60,112  |
| Trenton                                 | 103      | 83                  | 35,828         | 1,753,200          | 59,472  |
| Vancouver Island                        | ő        | 5                   | 40             | 9,700              | 559     |
| Vincennes                               | 163      | 168                 | 80             | 2,158,691          | 73,871  |
| Wheeling                                | 77       | 59                  | 175            | 309,455            | 14,698  |
| Wichita                                 | 79       | 49                  |                | 124,750            | 7,156   |
| Wilmington                              |          | 33                  | 125            | 259,950            | 14,251  |
| Winona,                                 | 43<br>98 | 92                  | 692            | 517,750            | 34,248  |
|   | 7-       | 7-                  | 77"            | 3-/1/3-            | 341-4-  |
| VICARIATES APOSTOLIC,                   |          |                     |                |                    |         |
| Arizona                                 | 85       | 44                  | 980            | 164,300            | 36,905  |
| Brownsville                             | 35       | 35                  |                | 76,200             | 26,218  |
| Idaho                                   | 52       | 22                  | 980            | 70,050             | 4,809   |
| North Carolina                          | - 6a     | 24                  | 225            | 90,263             | 2,640   |
| Utah                                    | 44       | 20                  | 1,355          | 108,500            | 7,893   |
|   |          |                     | -1433          | ,,,                | 11-93   |
| PREFECTURE.                             |          |                     |                |                    |         |
| Indian Territory.                       | 30       | 14                  | 200            | 10,150             | 2,510   |
|   |          |                     |                |                    |         |

Total . . . . . 10,231 8,776 3,365,754 \$118,069,746 6,231,417

# 2.—THE GREEK CATHOLIC CHURCH (UNIATES).

The Greek Catholic Church, commonly called Uniates, represents a body quite numerous in Austria, Hungary, and other eastern countries in Europe. This body is in communion with the Church of Rome, holding, contrary to the other Greek churches of the East, to the procession of the Holy Spirit from the Son as well as from the Father,

### 80 RELIGIOUS FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

in accordance with the belief of the Latin Church, but maintaining otherwise its ancient discipline, allowing the lower clergy to marry, administering the communion in both kinds (bread and wine) to the laity, and using the Greek language in its ritual. The congregations, whose statistics are given herewith, are not in full ecclesiastical connection with the dioceses of the Roman Catholic Church, and are therefore given separately.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.      | Organizations. | Church<br>Edifices | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com-<br>muni-<br>canta |
|--------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| Illinois     | 1              |                    |                           |                                | 2,000                  |
| Minnesota    | 1              | 1                  | 600                       | \$3,000                        | 450                    |
| New Jersey   | 2              | 2                  | 740                       | 11,400                         | 1,000                  |
| Pennsylvania | 20             | IO                 | 3,888                     | 48,900                         | 7,400                  |
|              | _              | _                  | -                         |                                |                        |
| Total        | 34             | 13                 | 5,228                     | \$63,300                       | 10,850                 |

### 3.—THE RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH.

The full title of this body is the "Holy, Orthodox, Catholic, Apostolic, Oriental Church." It arose in the middle ages from the Filioque controversy, there being a difference of doctrine between the eastern and western Christians of Europe concerning the procession of the Holy Spirit. The Western Church maintains that the Holy Spirit proceeds from the Father and the Son; the Eastern that the procession is from the Father alone. The chief governing body of the Russian branch of the Greek Church is the holy synod at St. Petersburg. The churches of this faith in California and Alaska are under the ecclesiastical oversight of Bishop Vladimir, of San Francisco, and many of

them are supported financially by the imperial government of Russia.

#### SUMMARY.

| STATE AND TEERITOEV. | Organi-<br>zations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity | Value of<br>Church<br>Froperty. | Com-<br>muni-<br>canes |
|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| Alaska               | 11                  | 22                  | 2,900                    | \$180,000                       | 13,004                 |
| California           | 1                   | 1                   | 250                      | 40,000                          | 500                    |
| Total                | 12                  | 23                  | 3,150                    | \$220,000                       | 13,504                 |

# 4.-THE GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH (GREECE).

This is the national church of the kingdom of Greece. It is the same in faith as the Orthodox Church of Russia. It has one chapel in this country, in connection with the consulate of Greece in New Orleans. This chapel is under the care of Archimandrite Misael.

### SUMMARY.

| #TATE.    | Organi-<br>eations | Church<br>Edifices | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Louisiana | I                  | 1                  | 75                       | \$5,000                        | 100                     |

### 5.—THE ARMENIAN CHURCH.

The Armenian Church of Turkey is separate from both the Latin and Greek Catholic churches. As many Armenians have come to this country, congregations of them have been gathered during the past ten years in New York, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island. They have no churches of their own, but meet for worship in chapels owned by the Protestant Episcopal Church. Their services are held in the Armenian language.

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### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.       | Organi-<br>zations. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|---------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Massachusetts | 3                   | 195                     |
| New York      | 1                   | 70                      |
| Rhode Island  | 2                   | 70                      |
| Total         | 6                   | 335                     |

### 6.-THE OLD CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Old Catholic churches in this country are due to the Old Catholic movement in Europe, with which they are in sympathy in doctrine and polity. They have a bishop or archbishop—Vilatte—consecrated May 1, 1892, by a prelate of the Jacobite Church in India. Archbishop Vilatte received orders in Switzerland as deacon and priest in 1885 at the hands of the Old Catholic bishop of Berne, in that city. The Old Catholics hold that the pope is a bishop simply, but is entitled to the primacy of honor. They agree with the Greek Church in rejecting filioque in the Creed, acknowledge seven sacraments, revere the monastic life, and venerate saints, angels, and sacred icons.

#### SUMMARY.

| STATE.    | Organi-<br>sations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>canta. |
|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Wisconsin | 4                   | 3                   | 700                       | \$13,320                        | 665                     |

### 7 .- THE REFORMED CATHOLIC CHURCH.

This body is Catholic only in name and origin. It is the result of a movement begun in New York City ten or twelve years ago. Priests of the Roman Catholic Church

### THE CATHOLICS.

who had renounced that communion adopted Protestant doctrines, and entered upon an evangelical work, chiefly among Roman Catholics. There are congregations in connection with the movement in New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Illinois. It has no church edifices.

# SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.       | Organizations. | Halls,<br>etc. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Illinois      | 1              | 1              | 400                       | 150                     |
| Massachusetts | 2              | 2              | 1,100                     | 250                     |
| New York      | 4              | 4              | •                         | 450                     |
| Pennsylvania  | Ï              | İ              | 1,500<br>600              | 150                     |
| Total         | 8              | 8              | 3,600                     | 1,000                   |

As the Roman is the chief Catholic body, the other six branches having in all only 45 organizations, it seems unnecessary to give a table of all Catholic bodies by States. The totals are as follows: organizations, 10,276; church edifices, 8816; seating capacity, 3,374,907; value of church property, \$118,371,366; communicants, 6,257,871.

# CHAPTER VI.

### THE CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH.

IN 1830 and 1831 several Presbyterians in Scotland and London prayed for a restoration of the "gifts of the Spirit." Members of the Episcopal Church were at the same time looking for such manifestations. In response, gifts of "tongues and prophesyings" came, it is said, upon a number of people, some of whom were connected with a Presbyterian church in London, of which the Rev. Edward Irving was pastor. Mr. Irving was identified with the movement, and has often been spoken of as the founder of the Catholic Apostolic Church. But its representatives, while cordially recognizing his services, do not so regard him. The spiritual manifestations were "accompanied by many works of divine power, such as the healing of the sick"; and in 1832, after the "reality of the prophetic gift had been fully established by the experience of almost three years," the office of apostle was revived, a layman of the Church of England being the first person designated by the Holy Ghost to fill it. Others were designated from time to time until the number was completed and there were twelve. Several congregations were organized, and in time the movement extended to other countries.

The first church in the United States was constituted in Potsdam, N. Y., and the second in New York City in 1851.

The Catholic Apostolic Church accepts the three œcumenical creeds—the Apostles', Nicene, and Athanasianholds to the plenary inspiration of the Scriptures, and also to the traditions of the church as sources whence the doctrine of Christ is to be derived. It regards baptism as an ordinance for the conveyance of the new or resurrection life, and the Lord's Supper as a sacrament for the nourishing and strengthening of that life. It believes that the gift of the Spirit is conveyed by the laying on of apostles' hands. The doctrine of predestination is accepted, although it is denied that God's mercies are limited to the elect.

In its system of worship the Eucharist has the central place. It is celebrated every Sunday. There is also a daily service, morning and evening. A full ritual is used in public worship.

Apostles, prophets, evangelists, and angels or chief pastors are recognized as constituting a fourfold ministry. Angels are pastors of local churches, in which there are also elders, deacons, and deaconesses. Each church is regarded as complete in itself.

The Catholic Apostolic Church has 10 organizations and 1394 members. The average seating capacity of its church edifices is 250, and their average value \$22,017. There are 7 halls, with a seating capacity of 350.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.         | Organizations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-  |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|
| California      | I              |                     |                           | \$800                           | 88    |
| Connecticut     | 3              | I                   | 300                       | 3,250                           | 186   |
| Illinois        | 1              |                     |                           | 6,500                           | 155   |
| Massachusetts . | 1              |                     |                           | 500                             | 70    |
| New York        | 3              | 2                   | 450                       | 55,000                          | 822   |
| Pennsylvania    | 1              |                     |                           |                                 | 73    |
| Total           | 10             | 3                   | 750                       | \$66,050                        | 1,394 |

# CHAPTER VII.

#### CHINESE TEMPLES.

EVERY Chinese temple is a house of prayer or worship, but no sermon is preached, no priest installed, no religious instruction given, and no seating accommodations provided. There is always at least one shrine, the more frequented temples having several, so that a number of persons can perform the usual ceremony, each for himself, without being obliged to take turns. The worshipers do not meet in a body, nor is any particular time set for devotions. When about to enter upon a new enterprise or to take a journey, or when in doubt concerning any particular course of action, the Chinese are careful to consult their gods and patron saints. Every worshiper provides himself with incense sticks, candles, and sacrificial papers, which are generally to be had of attendants at small cost. Offerings of wine and meat are added on special occasions. The candles and incense sticks are lighted and placed in their proper receptacles. If wine is used, it is put in minute cups scarcely larger than thimbles, and these are ranged in a row before the shrine. The meat offerings may be roast chicken, roast pig, or any other table luxury. When everything is properly placed the genuflexions begin and the request is presented. If the answer required is a simple affirmative or negative, the worshiper drops a pair of lenticular pieces of wood on the floor a number of times and calculates the answer from the frequency with which each

face turns up. Another method of obtaining responses, particularly when fuller responses are desired, is by shaking a box filled with numbered slips of bamboo, one of which will fall out, and then consulting a book containing numbered answers in Chinese verse.

The interior of Chinese temples is often highly decorated. The walls and ceilings are hung with tablets having inscriptions in the Chinese character, and there are often rows of lanterns and embroidered silk umbrellas. Fine wood carving is also to be seen. The decorations are the gifts of worshipers.

Most Chinese temples are free to all. No register is kept of members. Of the four temples in New York City one, Chung-wa-kung-saw, claims 7000 worshipers; Chapsing-tong, 700; Hok-san-kung-saw, 1000; Lung-kong-kung-saw, 1000. Chung-wa-kung-saw is an organization in which every Chinaman in New York is supposed to be interested. Chap-sing-tong admits laundrymen only, and the other temples are supported by those who come from Hok-san and Lung-kong respectively. A laundryman from the district of Hok-san may therefore be a member of three of the temples. For this reason no statistics of members can be given.

Chinese temples are usually well supported. The revenues are derived largely from the privilege, sold at auction to the highest bidder, of selling the articles of worship, which every worshiper must have. Thus the privilege of selling for the Lung-kong-kung-saw of San Francisco brought in 1890 \$12,365.50, and that for the How-wang-mew in the same city \$3961.60.

According to the returns of population there are 107,475 Chinese in the United States, of whom 72,472 are in Cali-

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fornia, 9540 in Oregon, 3260 in Washington, and 2935, the next largest number, in New York. In view of the fact that one of the four temples in New York City claims 7000 worshipers, while the whole State has a Chinese population of less than 3000, there would seem to be a large discrepancy. If that one temple has 7000 worshipers, the number of visitors must be greater than the resident Chinese population. Doubtless 7000 is the number that worship in the temple in the course of a year. In other words, the same individual is counted many times. A considerable number of the Chinese are members of Christian churches.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.    | Organi-<br>zations. | Tem-<br>ples. | Shrines. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>canta |
|------------|---------------------|---------------|----------|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| California | 40                  | 41            | 178      | \$37,000                        |                        |
| Idaho      | 2                   | 2             | * * *    |                                 | ****                   |
| New York   | 4                   | 3             | - 8      | 25,000                          |                        |
| Oregon     | I                   | 1             |          |                                 |                        |
|            |                     | -             |          |                                 |                        |
| Total      | 47                  | 47            | 183      | \$62,000                        |                        |

# CHAPTER VIII.

#### THE CHRISTADELPHIANS.

JOHN THOMAS, M.D., an Englishman, came to this country in 1844, and identified himself with the Disciples of Christ. Soon after, his views changed and he became convinced by a study of the Bible that the cardinal doctrine of the existing churches correspond with those of the apostate church predicted in Scripture. He began to publish his views, and organized a number of societies in this country, Canada, and Great Britain. No name was adopted for these societies until the Civil War broke out. The members applied to the government to be relieved from military duty in consequence of conscientious scruples, and finding it necessary to have a distinctive name, that of Christadelphians, or Brothers of Christ, was adopted.

The Christadelphians do not accept the doctrine of the Trinity. They hold that Christ was Son of God and Son of man, manifesting divine power, wisdom, and goodness in working out man's salvation and attaining unto power and glory by his resurrection. He is the only medium of salvation. The Holy Spirit is an effluence of divine power. They believe in the natural mortality of the soul, and that eternal life is only given by God to the righteous; that the devil is the evil principle of human nature; that Christ will shortly come personally to the earth and set up the kingdom of God in place of human governments; that this

kingdom will be established in Canaan, where the twelve tribes of Israel will be gathered; and that at the end of a thousand years judgment will be pronounced upon all, the just receiving eternal life, the unjust eternal death.

The Christadelphians practice immersion. They have no ordained ministers. Those who speak and conduct services are called "lecturing" or "serving" brethren. Their meetings are all held, with four exceptions, in public halls or private houses. They have in all 63 organizations, with 1277 members, who are scattered over twenty States. There are 59 halls, with a seating capacity of 6085.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.                          | Organi-<br>zations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Arkansas                         | 5                   |                     |                          |                                 | 74                      |
| California                       | 2                   |                     |                          |                                 | 30                      |
| Colorado                         | 2                   |                     |                          | 121 1                           | 16                      |
| Illinois                         | 8                   | 1                   | 100                      | \$500                           | 117                     |
| Iowa                             | 5                   |                     |                          |                                 | 67                      |
| Kansas                           | 4                   |                     | - 4 +                    |                                 | 39                      |
| Kentucky                         | 2                   | I                   | 400                      | 500                             | 89                      |
| Maryland                         | 1                   |                     |                          |                                 | 40                      |
| Massachusetts                    | 9                   | * 1                 | * * * *                  |                                 | 245                     |
| Michigan                         | I                   | * *                 |                          |                                 | 4                       |
| Missouri<br>New Jersey           | 1                   | + 1                 |                          | - * * * *                       | 20                      |
| New York                         | 7                   | • •                 | * * * *                  | *****                           | 90                      |
| Ohio                             | í                   | 4 +                 |                          |                                 | 10                      |
| Oregon.                          | î                   |                     |                          |                                 | 25                      |
| Pennsylvania                     | 3                   | ī                   | 200                      | 700                             | 60                      |
| Texas                            | 3                   |                     |                          |                                 | 100                     |
| Virginia                         | 4                   | 1                   | 250                      | t,000                           | 137                     |
| West Virginia                    | i                   |                     |                          |                                 | 7                       |
| Wisconsin                        | 1                   | * 1                 |                          | * * * *                         | 15                      |
| Total                            | 63                  | 4                   | 950                      | \$2,700                         | 1,277                   |
| E-defeat 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | -27                 | 4                   | 220                      | 4-11-0                          | -1-//                   |

# CHAPTER IX.

#### I,-THE CHRISTIANS.

THIS body, which is commonly known as the Christian Connection, but owns only the simple designation "The Christians," had its beginning in the early part of the present century in the union of three distinct movements: one in which Rev. James O'Kelley, of Virginia, a Methodist, was prominent; another in which Abner Jones, M.D., of Vermont, a Baptist, was first; and a third in which Barton W. Stone, and other Presbyterian ministers in Kentucky and Ohio, cooperated. These three movements, each independent and unknown to the leaders of the others until 1806, were alike in taking the Bible as the only rule of faith, and in rejecting Calvinism. Mr. Stone and many ministers and congregations subsequently united with the Disciples of Christ, with which this denomination is often confounded. They are much alike in many respects; they have no creeds, taking the Bible simply as their rule of faith and practice; they emphasize the importance of the union of all believers in Christ; they believe that immersion is the only true form of baptism (a few ministers among the Christians also believe that sprinkling is baptism), and that believers only are its proper subjects, rejecting infant baptism.

The Christians make difference of theological views no bar to membership. Holding to the inspiration and divine

authority of the Bible, they allow every one to interpret it for himself. They believe in the divinity of Christ and in his preëxistence, and that he made atonement for the sins of all men They admit to the communion table believers of other denominations, and also receive into membership persons who do not believe in immersion.

In church government the Connection is Congregational. It has, however, annual conferences, composed of ministers and lay delegates from the churches. These conferences receive and ordain pastors, but they can pass no regulations binding on the churches. There is a general convention which meets once every four years, called the American Christian Convention, which cares for the missionary, educational, and other general interests of the Church.

At the General Convention held in Cincinnati in 1854, in consequence of the adoption of resolutions declaring against slavery, representatives of the Southern churches withdrew, the result of which was the organization of the Christian Church, South. The two bodies have agreed upon a form of union, by which each retains its general conference.

There are 75 annual conferences, covering, in whole or in part, twenty-four States. The strongholds of the denomination are Ohio, where it has nearly 26,000 members, and Indiana, where it has somewhat less than 20,000. In all there are 90,718 members, divided among 1281 organizations or congregations. These organizations have 963 church edifices, which are worth \$1,637,202. The average value is \$1700, and the average seating capacity 313. Halls to the number of 218, with a seating capacity of 24,725, are occupied as places of worship.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.        | Organi-  | Church<br>Edifices | Seating<br>Ca- | Value of<br>Church | Com-   |
|----------------|----------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|--------|
|                | antions. | Edilles            | pacity.        | Property           | canta  |
| Arkansas       | 6        | 2                  | 650            | \$1,600            | 181    |
| Connecticut    | 3        | 3                  | 540            | 2,800              | 105    |
| Illinois       | 104      | 64                 | 20,239         | 63,135             | 5,745  |
| Indiana        | 214      | 186                | 64,660         | 230,925            | 19,832 |
| Iowa           | 54       | 32                 | 9,460          | 32,775             | 2,555  |
| Kansas         | 49       | 8                  | 1,665          | 8,250              | 1,676  |
| Kentucky       | 41       | 15                 | 5,650          | 5,605              | 2,146  |
| Maine          | 60       | 28                 | 7,690          | 76,380             | 3,451  |
| Massachusetts  | 28       | 29                 | 8,325          | 160,300            | 2,722  |
| Michigan       | 40       | 29                 | 7,975          | 62,200             | 1,834  |
| Missouri       | 35       | 12                 | 4,000          | 12,791             | 1,627  |
| Nebraska       | 4        | 2                  | 475            | 1,000              | 148    |
| New Hampshire  | 23       | 22                 | 6,178          | 62,950             | 1,522  |
| New Jersey     | 15       | 15                 | 4,400          | 66,700             | 1,489  |
| New York       | 120      | 109                | 28,710         | 257,850            | 7,520  |
| North Carolina | 65       | 57                 | 17,710         | 23,055             | 4,896  |
| Ohio           | 273      | 247                | 83,105         | 392,500            | 25,952 |
| Pennsylvania   | 69       | 54                 | 17,060         | 98,500             | 3,219  |
| Rhode Island   | 8        | - 8                | 2,525          | 48,800             | 972    |
| Texas          | 6        |                    |                |                    | 118    |
| Vermont        | 5        | 3                  | 900            | 9,800              | 335    |
| Virginia       | 23       | 61                 | 4,550          | 8,875              | 1,390  |
| West Virginia  | II       | 8                  | 1,775          | 4,456              | 704    |
| Wisconsin      | 25       | 16                 | 3,450          | 5,955              | 579    |
|                |          |                    |                |                    |        |
| Total          | 1,281    | 963                | 301,692        | \$1,637,202        | 90,718 |

### 2.- THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH, SOUTH.

In consequence of the adoption by the General Convention of Christians, held at Cincinnati in 1854, of resolutions opposed to slavery, and denouncing it as an evil, the churches of the South withdrew and formed a separate organization. The Christian Church, South, is in general agreement in doctrine and practice with the Northern churches, and it is claimed by some that the two bodies are now practically one.

The Southern Church is strongest in North Carolina and Virginia. It has five annual conferences, with 143 organizations, 135 church edifices, valued at \$138,000 and 13,004 communicants. The average seating capacity of the edifices is 341, and the average value \$1022. Eight halls, with a seating capacity of 750, are occupied.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.  | Organi-<br>sations. | Church<br>Edifices | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|----------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Alabama  | 10<br>2<br>93       | 9<br>1<br>89       | 4,100<br>400<br>30,555   | \$5,625<br>500<br>74,650        | 687<br>97<br>7,840      |
| Virginia | 93<br>38<br>        | 36                 | 46,005                   | \$138,000                       | 13,004                  |

The two bodies have a total of 1424 organizations, 1098 church edifices, with a seating capacity of 347,697 and a value of \$1,775,202, and 103,722 communicants. Both are represented in only two States, viz., North Carolina and Virginia.

# CHAPTER X.

## THE CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

THIS association represents, in Christian work in Kentucky, a number of churches, without name, without creed, and without any ecclesiastical system. Each church is entirely independent. The churches claim to be unsectarian. The first was organized in Berea by Mr. John G. Fee. The doctrines preached are those common to evangelical Christianity. Immersion is held to be the proper form of baptism, but is not insisted upon. One hall, with a seating capacity of 100, is occupied.

#### SUMMARY.

| STATE.   | Organizations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating Ca- pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|----------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Kentucky | 13             | 11                  | 3,300               | \$3,900                         | 754                     |

# CHAPTER XI.

#### THE CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS are those who believe that all ills of body and all evils of whatever nature are subject to the healing power of mind or spirit.

Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, of Boston, Mass., claims to have discovered in 1866 and introduced in 1867 the "first purely metaphysical system of healing since the apostolic days." She began in that year to impart information as to the principles of the system. Out of this beginning was developed the Massachusetts Metaphysical College, which was chartered in 1881. Mrs. Eddy, with six of her students, constituted the first Christian Scientist association in 1876. Three years later a Christian Scientist Church was organized in Boston with 26 members. Mrs. Eddy was called to be its pastor the same year, and accepted the position. In 1881 she was ordained. Other churches and associations sprang up in different parts of the country, and in 1886 a National Christian Scientist Association was formed, the first meeting being held in New York City. There are regular churches, with pastors, in thirty-three States, and Sunday services are held in numerous places where churches have not been organized. There are also thirty or more Christian Science dispensaries. The organ of the denomination, The Christian Science Journal (monthly), publishes many columns of cards of practitioners of the science of mind healing.

The principles of Christian Science have been set forth authoritatively by Mrs. Eddy. According to her statements, all consciousness is mind, and mind is God. There is but one mind, and that is the divine mind. This is infinite good, which supplies all mind by reflection instead of subdivision. God is reflected, not divided. Soul is spirit, and spirit is God. There is but one soul, and that is God. The flesh is evil, not the soul. Soul is "substance in truth"; matter is "substance in error." Soul, spirit, or mind is not evil, nor is it mortal. Life is eternal. It implies God. Whatever errs is mortal, and is a departure from God. Evil is simply the absence of good. Evil is unreal; good only is real. The divine mind is one and indivisible, and therefore never out of harmony. Man is immortal, being coeternal with God. The divine power is able to bring all into harmony with itself. Hence Christian Science says to all manner of disease: "Know that God is all-power and all-presence, and there is nothing beside him, and the sick are healed." "Sickness is a belief, a latent fear, made manifest in the body in different forms of fear or disease. This fear is formed unconsciously in the silent thought." It is to be dissipated by actual consciousness of the "truth of science" that man's harmony is no more to be invaded than the rhythm of the universe. Suffering exists only in the "mortal mind"; "matter has no sensation, and cannot suffer." "If you rule out every sense of disease and suffering from mortal mind, it cannot be found in the body." All drugs are to be avoided. The only means of cure proposed by Christian Science is spiritual. Sin, like sickness and death, is unreal. In order to cure it the sinner's belief in its reality must be overthrown.

The denomination has only 7 church edifices. Meetings are held in 213 halls, which have a seating capacity of 19,690.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

|                      | Organi-  | Church    | Seating | Value of  | Com-   |
|----------------------|----------|-----------|---------|-----------|--------|
| STATES,              | zations. | Edifices. | Ca-     | Church    | muni-  |
|                      |          |           | pacity  | Property. | canta. |
| California           | 8        |           | ****    | *****     | 814    |
| Colorado             | 4        |           | ****    | *****     | 147    |
| Connecticut          |          |           |         |           |        |
|                      | 4        | 4.4       | ****    | *****     | 75     |
| Delaware             | I        |           |         |           | 3      |
| District of Columbia | 3        |           |         |           | 15     |
| Florida              | 2        |           |         |           | 33     |
| Georgia              | 2        |           |         |           | 40     |
| Illinois             | 13       | I         | 300     | \$2,126   | 1,271  |
| Indiana              | 5        |           |         | 900       | 134    |
| Iowa                 | 22       | 1         | 300     | 5,200     | 640    |
| Kansas               | 15       |           |         | 300       | 424    |
| Maine                | 2        |           |         |           | бо     |
| Massachusetts        |          | **        | ****    | 16.000    |        |
|                      | 10       | * *       | ****    | 15,000    | 499    |
| Michigan             | 6        | * *       |         | 150       | 125    |
| Minnesota            | 10       |           |         | 200       | 264    |
| Missouri             | 9        |           |         | 300       | 374    |
| Nebraska             | 20       | 8         | 100     | 365       | 650    |
| New Hampshire        | 3        |           |         |           | 54     |
| New Jersey           | 2        |           |         | 100       | 35     |
| New York             | 28       | 4.4       |         |           | 1,268  |
| North Dakota         | 1        | • •       |         |           | 75     |
| Ohio                 | 14       |           | 650     | 14,000    | 564    |
| Oklahoma             |          | 3         | -       |           | 16     |
|                      | I        | * *       |         |           |        |
| Oregon               | 3        | **        |         |           | 62     |
| Pennsylvania         | 5        | * *       |         |           | 155    |
| Rhode Island         | T.       |           |         | *****     | 75     |
| South Dakota         | 2        |           |         |           | 33     |
| Tennessee            | 1        |           |         |           | 3      |
| Texas                | 5        |           |         |           | 112    |
| Utah                 | ĭ        |           |         |           | 100    |
| Vermont              | 2        |           |         | 417781    | 40     |
| Washington           | 2        |           |         |           | 90     |
| Wisconsin            | 16       | 1         |         |           |        |
| Tracompili           | 10       |           | 120     | 2,025     | 474    |
| T-4-1                |          | _         |         | \$ 1- 44E | 0      |
| Total                | 221      | 7         | 1,500   | \$40,666  | 8,724  |
|                      |          |           |         |           |        |

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# CHAPTER XII.

#### THE CHRISTIAN UNION CHRUCHES.

This body, which is now called the Independent Churches of Christ in Christian Union, was organized in Ohio during the first years of the Civil War. Elder J. V. B. Flack was one of the most prominent leaders of the movement, which was outspoken in opposition to the war. They believed that it had been "produced by an unwarrantable meddling both North and South, and great injustice and insane haste on the part of extreme leaders in both sections." They were opposed to the introduction of politics into the pulpit, and withdrew from existing denominations because they could not tolerate what they regarded as political preaching. Elder Flack declared that he was persecuted by the ministers and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he was a pastor. Writing of the matter some years later, he said:

"We refused to vote in the conference for resolutions of war. We refused to pray for the success of war. We refused to bring politics into our pulpit. We refused to join in the ranks that marched on the streets at war meetings. We refused to make certain war speeches. We refused to prefer charges against members of the church whom the fanatics accuse of being disloyal. We refused to preside at forced trials of good men who were tried for political opinions."

He claimed that on account of taking this attitude he was severely persecuted, and led to withdraw from the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1863. He preached to various companies of men and women after his withdrawal from the Methodist Episcopal Church; but the first church of the new denomination was organized by the Rev. Ira Norris, at Lacon, Ill., late in 1863 or early in 1864. At a convention held in Columbus, O., in February, 1864, persons representing five different denominations being present, the foundation of the new denomination was laid. The principles of the Christian Union are in brief as follows:

- I. The oneness of the Church of Christ.
- 2. Christ the only head.
- 3. The Bible the rule of faith and practice.
- 4. Good fruits the only condition of membership.
- 5. Christian union without controversy.
- 6. Each local church self-governing.
- 7. Partisan preaching discountenanced.

The church claims to be non-partisan, non-sectarian, and non-denominational. It aims to furnish a basis for the union of all true believers by making its organization as simple as possible and by eliminating from its system controversial questions in doctrine and polity. It has 294 congregations, 183 church edifices valued at \$234,500, and 18,214 communicants; 105 halls, with a seating capacity of 14,705, are occupied as meeting-places. For many years prior to the census of 1890 its membership was estimated at over 100,000 by Elder Flack and others.

# SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.          | Organizations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com-<br>mini-<br>coute |
|------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| Arkansas         | 4              | • • •               | • • • • •                 | • • • • • •                    | loi                    |
| Colorado         | 12             | • • •               | • • • • •                 | • • • • • •                    | 571                    |
| Florida          | I              | • • •               | • • • • •                 | • • • • • •                    | 50                     |
| Illinois         | 6              | 4                   | 1,450                     | \$3,850                        | 206                    |
| Indiana          | 26             | 21                  | 7,600                     | 25,700                         | 1,599                  |
| Indian Territory | 3              | • • •               | • • • • •                 | • • • • • •                    | 130                    |
| Iowa             | 31             | 20                  | 6,850                     | 21,500                         | 1,258                  |
| Kansas           | 16             | 4                   | 1,250                     | 4,600                          | 495                    |
| Kentucky         | 5              | 1                   | 300                       | 1,000                          | 443                    |
| Maryland         | Ī              | I                   | 350                       | 1,000                          | 15                     |
| Michigan         | 8              | 3                   | 1,650                     | 12,000                         | 436                    |
| Missouri         | 56             | 31                  | 13,500                    | 39,050                         | 3,926                  |
| New Hampshire    | 2              | I                   | 400                       | 4,000                          | 102                    |
| Ohio             | 103            | 94                  | 33,250                    | 114,350                        | 8,002                  |
| Rhode Island     | Ī              | ī                   | 300                       | 3,500                          | 50                     |
| Tennessee        | 8              | 2                   | 800                       | 1,400                          | 376                    |
| Texas            | 6              |                     |                           | • • • • • •                    | 190                    |
| Vermont          | 5              | 1                   | 300                       | 2,500                          | 264                    |
| Total            | 294            | 184                 | 68,000                    | \$234,450                      | 18,214                 |

# CHAPTER XIII.

#### THE CHURCH OF GOD.

JOHN WINEBRENNER, the founder of this denomination, which in doctrine, polity, and usage resembles both the Baptist and Methodist Churches, became a member of the first Reformed German Church, Philadelphia, in 1817. and three years later pastor of a church of the same denomination in Harrisburg. There were four congregations under his care. Under his plain and pungent preaching a revival of religion began, the progress of which was opposed. The opposition continued five years or more, resulting in a separation from the church. The revival extended into various parts of Pennsylvania and even into Maryland, and hundreds of persons were converted. These persons were organized into separate churches. Meanwhile, Elder Winebrenner, after a careful study of the Bible, had changed his views respecting points of doctrine and polity. In 1830 he, with Andrew Miller, John Eliot, John Walborn, David Maxwell, and James Richards, who were recognized as teaching elders, met in conference and agreed upon a basis of church organization. The following are the leading principles:

1. That the believers in any given locality according to the divine order are to constitute one body. The division of believers into sects and parties under human names and creeds is contrary to the spirit and letter of the New Testament, and constitutes the most powerful barrier to the success of Christianity.

- 2. That the believers of any community organized into one body constitute God's household or family, and should be known by the name of the Church of God.
- 3. That the Scriptures without note or comment constitute a sufficient rule of faith and practice. Creeds and confessions tend to divisions and sects.
- 4. That there are three ordinances binding upon all believers; namely, immersion in water in the name of the Trinity, the washing of the saints' feet, and the partaking of bread and wine in commemoration of the sufferings and death of Christ.

Upon the basis of these principles the denomination was organized, the first conference being held in 1831.

The conferences of the Church of God, of which there are several, are held annually, and are called elderships. There is a general conference or general eldership which meets triennially. This is the chief legislative and judicial body. The presiding officer of an annual eldership, or of the general eldership, is called the Speaker. There are itinerant and local ministers and exhorters, as in Methodism, and the weaker congregations are organized into circuits. The itinerant ministers are appointed to pastorates by stationing committees of the annual elderships.

The Church of God is represented in fourteen States and the Indian Territory. Its chief strength, however, lies in the State of Pennsylvania, where it originated. Fully one half of its total communicants are to be found in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana. It has sixteen annual elderships. There are 479 organizations in all, with 338 church edifices, having an average seating capacity of 342

and an average value of \$1902. There are 129 halls, with a seating capacity of 13,840.

# SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.          | Organi-<br>zations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Arkansas         | 19                  | 1                   | 200                       | \$500                           | 577                     |
| Illinois:        | 36                  | 33                  | 10,725                    | 41,850                          | 1,495                   |
| Indiana          | 44                  | 32                  | 10,915                    | 53,500                          | 2,575                   |
| Indian Territory | 16                  | II                  | 1,285                     | 1,200                           | 811                     |
| Iowa             | 18                  | 10                  | 3,275                     | 13,400                          | 683                     |
| Kansas           | 26                  | 6                   | 1,750                     | 7,300                           | 956                     |
| Maine            | 3                   |                     | • • • • •                 | • • • • • •                     | 75                      |
| Maryland         | 21                  | 20                  | 5,800                     | 25,700                          | 816                     |
| Massachusetts    | 1                   |                     | • • • • •                 | • • • • • •                     | 20                      |
| Michigan         | 16                  | 10                  | 3,425                     | 8,300                           | 373                     |
| Missouri         | 7                   | 4                   | 1,300                     | 4,100                           | 22 I                    |
| Nebraska         | 9                   | 2                   | 400                       | 1,900                           | 332                     |
| Ohio             | 75                  | 66                  | 24,575                    | 99,550                          | 3,352                   |
| Pennsylvania     | 162                 | 135                 | 48,580                    | 375,185                         | 9,344                   |
| West Virginia    | <b>26</b>           | 8                   | 3,300                     | 10,700                          | 881                     |
| Total            | 479                 | 338                 | 115,530                   | \$643,185                       | 22,511                  |

# CHAPTER XIV.

# THE CHURCH TRIUMPHANT (SCHWEINFURTH).

THE founder and head of this body is George Jacob Schweinfurth, who was born in Marion County, O., in 1853. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Michigan, but soon left it and became a disciple of Mrs. Beekman, who, before her death, which occurred in 1883, declared herself the "spiritual mother of Christ in the second coming," and pronounced Schweinfurth the "Messiah of the New Dispensation." He accordingly became the acknowledged head of her followers, and removed the headquarters of the sect from Byron, nine miles from Rockford, Ill., to the Weldon farm, six miles from Rockford, changing the name of the body to the Church Triumphant. A large frame house, called "Mount Zion" or "Heaven," is occupied by Schweinfurth and a number of his disciples. There are also other companies, each of which is presided over by an "apostle," who reads weekly the sermons previously delivered by Schweinfurth at Mount Zion. There are no rites, ceremonies, or forms of worship. The single condition of membership is recognition of Schweinfurth as the "Christ of the Second Coming" and discipleship.

The Church Triumphant accepts the Bible as the Word of God, but denies the essential divinity of Christ. He was a mere man, but passed through an experience in

which he was freed from the power and curse of sin, after which he received the Spirit of God and became divine. Schweinfurth does not claim to be Jesus of Nazareth, but to have received the same Spirit and to be equal to him. He claims to be sinless, to perform miracles, and to be able to bestow the Spirit on whomsoever he chooses. He also declares his power over sin, not only to save from its curse but to save from its commission.

There are in all 12 organizations and 384 members. All the services are held in private houses with one exception, Mount Zion being returned as a hall.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.   | Organi-<br>sations | Halls, etc. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com- |
|-----------|--------------------|-------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|------|
| Colorado  | . т                | 1           |                           |                                | 12   |
| Illinois  |                    | 5           |                           | \$15,000                       | 190  |
| Kentucky  | . 1                | 1           |                           |                                | 25   |
| Michigan  |                    | 2           | 441                       |                                | 37   |
| Minnesota |                    | 2           | 100                       |                                | 100  |
| Missouri  | . 1                | I           | 4 + >                     |                                | 20   |
| Total     | . 12               | 12          | 100                       | \$15,000                       | 384  |



# CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.

THE theological writings of Emanuel Swedenborg, born in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1688, died in London, England, in 1772, led to the organization of the New Jerusalem Church. Its members are often spoken of as Swedenborgians. He was called, according to his own words, "to a holy office by the Lord himself, who most mercifully appeared before me, his servant, in the year 1743, when he opened my sight into the spiritual world, and enabled me to converse with spirits and angels." From that time he began to "publish the various arcana" or sacred truths, seen by or revealed to him, "concerning heaven and hell, the state of man after death, the true worship of God, the spiritual sense of the Word, and many other important matters conducive to salvation and wisdom." His voluminous religious works contain the body of doctrine to which his followers adhere. The greater portion of them consist of the exposition of the spiritual meaning of the Scriptures.

The first meeting for organization was held in London in 1783, eleven years after his death. The next year his teachings were set forth in Boston and Philadelphia, and a congregation was established in Baltimore in 1792. This was the beginning of the church in this country. It was gradually established in other cities and towns, and is represented now in twenty-nine States, besides the Dis-

trict of Columbia. It has 154 organizations, and 7095 members or communicants, more than a fourth of whom are to be found in Massachusetts.

The doctrines of the New Jerusalem Church declare that God is one in essence, person, and nature, manifesting himself as Father, Son, and Holy Spirit-the Father being the infinite divine essence, the Son the human organization with which the Father clothed himself to accomplish the redemption of mankind when immersed in sin, and the Spirit being the divine power flowing forth into act; that the Lord accomplished this redemption by fighting against and overcoming the infernal hosts which had long enslaved mankind, and restoring man to spiritual freedom; that life is not created, only the forms which receive it, man's mind and body being organic forms for the reception of life, which is maintained by the constant conjunction of man and God; that man has a spiritual body which is fitted to receive and manifest the divine forces, and the mind or spirit constitutes this spiritual body; that the material body is only the husk, so to speak, and its death is caused by man's resurrection from it; that the spiritual world is a substantial world, the realm of causes, and exists in three divisions-heaven, the world of spirits, and hell; that the world of spirits, which all enter immediately after death, is the place of preparation for heaven or for hell, according to the character brought into it; that the life in this intermediate state is similar to the one in this world, except that it is not a life of probation, but a life devoted to bringing discordant elements in man's nature into harmony, and to receiving instruction; that gradually the scene changes and men rise to heaven or sink to hell, drawn by the irresistible affinities of their true character; that hell is not a

place or state of constant punishment, but its inhabitants have all the enjoyments of which their perverted nature is capable, living under restraint of penalties which follow every violation of law; that heaven is a place of useful activity, in which each finds his appropriate sphere of action and happiness, and becomes subject to the process of perfectibility which goes on forever; that in the Scriptures there is a spiritual principle or fact corresponding to every natural act and object they record, a spiritual meaning distinct from, yet harmonizing with and based upon, the natural meaning of every word and sentence; that while the books of the Bible were written through various authors, each in his own natural style, it is nevertheless, by virtue of the infinite store of truth within it, a divine book, the Lord himself being its author. This view of the Bible is one of the chief distinctions of Swedenborgian belief.

The organization of the New Jerusalem Church is a modified Episcopacy, each society being, however, free to manage its own affairs. There are associations of societies, generally conforming to State lines, and a general convention composed of representatives of the associations, and also of a number of societies which have no associational connection. The service is generally liturgical. A variety of liturgies are in use in the different congregations or societies; the greater number, however, use the "Book of Worship," published by the General Convention. Three orders are recognized in the ministry. In connection with each association there is a general pastor, who bears the same relation to the association that a pastor does to a society. There are also pastors of societies, and preachers not yet in full orders.

The average seating capacity of the church edifices is 236, and their average value \$15,755; 70 halls, with a seating capacity of 7165, are used as meeting-places.

# SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.               | Organi- | Church<br>Edifices | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-  |
|-----------------------|---------|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|
| Arkansas              | 1       | 1                  | 400                      | \$55                            | 3     |
| California            | 12      | 3                  | 750                      | 41,500                          | 347   |
| Colorado              | 2       | 1                  | 40                       | 2,500                           | 41    |
| Connecticut           | 1       |                    |                          |                                 | 28    |
| Delaware              | 1       | 1                  | 200                      | 12,000                          | 50    |
| District of Columbia. | 1       |                    |                          |                                 | 93    |
| Florida               | 3       |                    |                          |                                 | 30    |
| Georgia               | 2       | 1                  | 180                      | 9,000                           | 48    |
| Illinois              | 14      | IO                 | 1,895                    | 163,700                         | 641   |
| Indiana               | 4       | 4                  | 950                      | 16,500                          | 104   |
| Iowa                  | 6       | 3                  | 495                      | 6,200                           | 138   |
| Kansas                | 3       | ĭ                  | 75                       | 5,000                           | 62    |
| Kentucky              | ĭ       |                    |                          | 1                               | 61    |
| Maine                 | 4       | 3                  | 1,125                    | 33,000                          | 289   |
| Maryland              | ġ       | 4                  | 1,215                    | 44,600                          | 244   |
| Massachusetts         | 22      | 18                 | 5,025                    | 368,500                         | 1,684 |
| Michigan              | 5       | 4                  | 975                      | 34,600                          | 163   |
| Minnesota             | 2       | 2                  | 250                      | 29,000                          | 80    |
| Missouri              | 5       | 4                  | 800                      | 24,600                          | 309   |
| New Hampshire         | í       |                    | *** *                    | ******                          | 42    |
| New Jersey            | 6       | 4                  | 800                      | 24,500                          | 323   |
| New York              | 11      | _                  | 1,350                    | 192,900                         | 560   |
| Ohio                  | 13      | 5<br>8             | 1,625                    | 103,500                         | 657   |
| Oregon                | 2       | 1                  | 100                      | 300                             | 45    |
| Pennsylvania          | 13      | 4                  | 1,600                    | 230,500                         | 774   |
| Rhode Island          | 3       | 3                  | 610                      | 39,000                          | 130   |
| Tennessee             | 3       | ĭ                  | 75                       | 500                             | 64    |
| Texas                 | ī       | ī                  | 200                      | 4,000                           | 40    |
| Virginia              | ī       | ī                  | 75                       | 500                             | 2     |
| Wisconsin             | 2       |                    |                          | ,,,,,,,,,                       | 43    |
|                       |         |                    |                          |                                 | 73    |
| Total                 | 154     | 88                 | 20,810                   | \$1,386,455                     | 7,095 |

# CHAPTER XVI.

#### COMMUNISTIC SOCIETIES.

ALL societies observing the communal life, whether founded on a religious or secular basis, are embraced in these returns. Two of the societies are not religious, the Icarian and the Altruist, but it was deemed best not to omit them, on the technical ground that they are not organized to practice a faith, but to apply a social principle.

There are nine societies which properly come under this head. One of these, the Bruederhoef Mennonite, is omitted in this chapter because it is given in that on the Mennonites. The other societies are these:

- 1. Shakers,
- 2. Amana,
- 3. Harmony,
- 4. Separatists,
- 5. New Icaria,
- 6. Altruists,
- 7. Adonai Shomo,
- 8. Church Triumphant (Koreshan Ecclesia).

#### I .- THE SOCIETY OF SHAKERS.

The oldest of all existing communities in the United States is that of the Shakers, or, more accurately, "The Millennial Church, or United Society of Believers." Their first community was organized at Mount Lebanon, N. Y., in 1792.

They count themselves as followers of Ann Lee, an English woman, who was born in 1736 in Manchester and

died in 1784 in this country. They revere "Mother Ann," as she was called, as the second appearance of Christ on earth. She was a member of the Society of Quakers, and in a persecution which arose against them was cast into prison. While in prison she saw Christ and had a special divine revelation, which showed her that the only way mankind could be restored to the proper relation to God was by leading a celibate life. She came to this country in 1774 and settled at Watervliet, N. Y., in 1775, and died there. The popular designation "Shakers" was first used in England. Those Quakers who joined "Mother Ann" were noted for "unusual and violent manifestations of religious fervor," and were therefore spoken of as "Shaking Quakers." Hence the term "Shakers."

The Shakers are strict celibates, have a uniform style of dress, and use the words "yea" and "nay," but not "thee" or "thou." They are spiritualists, holding that there is a "most intricate connection and the most constant communion between themselves and the inhabitants of the world of spirits." They believe, as already stated, that the second coming of Christ is past, and that they constitute the true Church, and that "revelation, spiritualism, celibacy, oral confession, community, non-resistance, peace, the gift of healing, miracles, physical health, and separation from the world are the foundations of the new heavens." They reject the trinitarian conception of God, holding that he is a dual person, male and female, and that the distinction of sex inheres in the soul and is eternal. Christ, they believe, first appeared in Jesus as a male and then in Ann Lee as a female. They worship only God.

Both sexes are represented in the ministry. Religious services, held on Sunday, consist of exhortation, singing,

and marching and dancing to music. There is little audible prayer.

There are 15 communities of Shakers—3 each in Ohio and Massachusetts, 2 each in Kentucky, Maine, New Hampshire, and New York, and 1 in Connecticut. They have 16 church edifices, with a seating capacity of 5650, or an average of 353, and a valuation of \$36,800, or an average of \$2300. The number of members is 1728. In 1875, according to Nordhoff's "Communistic Societies," they had 18 communities and 2415 members. This indicates that they are decreasing.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.       | Organi-<br>sations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>mum-<br>cants. |
|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| Connecticut   | 1                   | 1                   | 400                       | \$5,000                         | 100                    |
| Kentucky      | 2                   | 2                   | 700                       | 1,900                           | 371                    |
| Maine         | 2                   | 2                   | 000,1                     | 5,000                           | 100                    |
| Massachusetts | 3                   | 4                   | 1,000                     | 5,800                           | 129                    |
| New Hampshire | 2                   | 2                   | 700                       | 1,500                           | 250                    |
| New York      | 2                   | 2                   | 1,100                     | 12,000                          | 575                    |
| Ohio          | 3                   | 3                   | 750                       | 5,600                           | 203                    |
| Total         | 15                  | 16                  | 5,650                     | \$36,800                        | 1,728                  |

#### 2.-THE AMANA SOCIETY.

This society calls its organizations, of which there are seven, "True Inspiration Congregations." The community is confined to Iowa County, Ia., where its members exist in seven towns. They came from Germany in 1842 and settled near Buffalo, N. Y., whence they removed thirteen years later to their present location in Iowa. They are a religious rather than an industrial community, and

are devoted Bible readers, believing that all parts of the Book are inspired. They hold to the Trinity, to justification by faith, to the resurrection of the dead, but not to eternal punishment. The wicked are to be purified in fire. They do not observe the sacrament of baptism, but make much of that of the Lord's Supper, which, however, is celebrated not oftener than once in two years. They believe that an era of inspiration began at the opening of the eighteenth century, the Holy Ghost revealing the secrets of the heart and conscience to messengers or new prophets. The elders or ministers are guided by the spirit of inspiration, and the community has at its head some one (at one time it was a woman) who is under the direct inspiration of God. There are three orders of members: the highest, the middle, and the lowest or children's order. They hold religious services every evening, and also on Sunday, Wednesday, and Saturday mornings. The general meeting is held Saturday morning; the other meetings are mostly for prayer.

#### SUMMARY.

| STATE. | Organi-<br>zations. | Church<br>Edifices | Senting<br>Ca-<br>pacity | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|--------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Iowa   | . 7                 | 22                 | 2,800                    | \$15,000                        | 1,600                   |

# 3.—THE HARMONY SOCIETY.

The founder of this society was George Rapp, who was born in Germany in 1757 and died in Economy, Pa., in 1847. His followers are celibates, having adopted this rule early in the present century, and follow the example of patriarchal rule set in the Old Testament and hold to a community of property. They are literalists in interpret-

ing the Scriptures, and they believe that the millennium is near at hand and that all mankind will ultimately be saved, those who marry being classified with the number who will have to undergo a probation of purification. They do not believe in spiritualism. They observe as holy days Christmas, Good Friday, Easter, and Pentecost. They celebrate the Lord's Supper annually in October. The town of Economy is described by Nordhoff as a "trim, well-kept village." The society has one organization, one church edifice, valued at \$10,000, and 250 members.

#### SUMMARY.

| ETATE.       | Organi-<br>zations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com-<br>muni-<br>canta. |
|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Pennsylvania | 1                   | 1                   | 500                      | \$10,000                       | 250                     |

#### 4.—THE SOCIETY OF SEPARATISTS.

The Separatists originated in Germany. They settled at Zoar, O., in 1817 and adopted communal life in 1819. They were called Separatists in Germany because they separated from the State church, in the belief that they could thus enjoy a more spiritual faith. They reject religious ceremonies. Marriages are allowed but not favored. They are entered upon by a civil compact, there being no religious celebration. Their Sunday services do not include public prayer.

# SUMMARY.

| STATE. | Organi-<br>sations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com- |
|--------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|------|
| Ohio   | 1                   | 1                   | 500                      | \$3,000                        | 200  |

# 5.-THE NEW ICARIA SOCIETY.

The New Icaria Society was organized in 1879. It has no creed but "rationalism founded on observation," and opposes all "anti-scientific revelations." Marriage is approved. The system of rule is democratic. The society has disbanded since the census.

#### SUMMARY.

| STATE. | Organi-<br>zations. | Church<br>Edifices | Seating<br>Co-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|--------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Iowa   | 1                   | * *                |                           | 4 * * * * 1                     | 21                      |

# 6.-THE SOCIETY OF ALTRUISTS.

The Altruists, like the New Icarians, are non-sectarian. The principles of the community are thus expressed:

"It holds the property of all its members in common, and all work according to their ability and are supplied according to their wants, and live together in a common home for their mutual assistance and support and to secure their greatest wealth, comfort, and enjoyment. It allows equal rights and privileges to all its members, both men and women, in all its business affairs, which are conducted in accordance with their majority vote by its officers who are thereby elected; and it makes no interference with the marriage or family affairs of its members, nor with their religious, political, or other opinions."

#### SUMMARY.

| STATE.   | Organi-<br>eations. | Church<br>Réfices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | muni- |
|----------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|
| Missouri | <br>1               |                    |                          |                                 | 25    |

#### COMMUNISTIC SOCIETIES.

# 7.-THE ADONAL SHOMO.

This community was organized and legally established as a corporation in 1876 in Petersham, Mass. At its organization it had 11 members. It came out of the Adventist movement. Its leading principles are faith in Christ as the Son of God, and a community of goods. All members, male and female, have an equal voice in matters of government and property. There is a common treasury, whence individual needs are supplied. All labor for the common maintenance, agriculture being the chief industry.

#### SUMMARY.

| STATE         | Organi-<br>zations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>capts. |
|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Massachusetts | <br>I               |                     |                           | \$6,000                         | 20                      |

# 8 .- THE CHURCH TRIUMPHANT (KORESHAN ECCLESIA).

The founder of this body is Cyrus Teed. Cyrus in Hebrew is Koresh; hence the terms Koreshan Ecclesia, or the Koreshan Church, and Koreshanity, the system of Koresh. The foundation principle of the movement is the "reëstablishment of church and state upon a basis of divine fellowship," the law of which is love to neighbor. It has three departments: the ecclesia, or church; the college of life, or educational department; and the society Archtriumphant. As the aims of Koreshanity cannot be secured where the spirit of competition operates, the life of the disciples is communal. Celibacy is a fundamental doctrine. It is held as desirable in order to conserve the forces of life, and necessary to the attainment of that purity of life

which issues in immortality. The disciples hope to pass out of the world as did Enoch, Elijah, and Christ. They have no churches, but occupy 6 private houses. The property in Chicago, though returned as private, is held for denominational purposes.

# SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.       | Organi-<br>zations. | Church<br>Edifices | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|---------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| California    | I                   |                    |                           |                                 | 15                      |
| Illinois      | 2                   |                    | 4 4 4 4                   | \$36,000                        | 160                     |
| Massachusetts | I                   |                    |                           | *****                           | 15                      |
| Oregon        | 1                   |                    | ****                      |                                 | 15                      |
|               | _                   | _                  |                           |                                 |                         |
| Total         | 5                   |                    |                           | \$36,000                        | 205                     |

#### SUMMARY BY STATES OF ALL COMMUNISTIC SOCIETIES.

| California    | 1   |    |        |           | 15    |
|---------------|-----|----|--------|-----------|-------|
| Connecticut   | 1   | 1  | 400    | \$5,000   | 100   |
| Illinois      | 2   |    |        | 36,000    | 160   |
| Iowa          | - 8 | 22 | 2,800  | 15,000    | 1,621 |
| Kentucky      | 2   | 2  | 700    | 1,900     | 371   |
| Maine         | 2   | 2  | 1,000  | 5,000     | 100   |
| Massachusetts | 5   | 4  | 1,000  | 11,800    | 164   |
| Missouri      | I   |    |        | 1         | 25    |
| New Hampshire | 2   | 2  | 700    | 1,500     | 250   |
| New York      | 2   | 2  | 1,100  | 13,000    | 575   |
| Ohio          | 4   | 4  | 1,250  | 8,600     | 403   |
| Oregon        | I   |    |        |           | 15    |
| Pennsylvania  | I   | 1  | 500    | 10,000    | 250   |
| South Dakota  | - 5 | 5  | боо    | 4,500     | 352   |
|               | _   | -  |        |           |       |
| Total         | 37  | 45 | 10,050 | \$111,300 | 4,401 |

South Dakota is added to give the Bruederhoef Mennonite community.

# CHAPTER XVII.

#### THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

THE first church of the Congregational faith and order in the United States came over the sea to Plymouth, Mass., in the "Mayflower," in 1620. Before the close of the first half of that century there were in New England 51 Congregational churches, besides two or three on Long Island and one in Virginia.

Congregationalism developed great strength in New England, spreading but slowly over other sections of the country. In 1801 a plan of union was entered into with the Presbyterian Church concerning the formation of churches in new settlements, and under it Congregationalists going west from New England generally entered Presbyterian churches. This plan continued in force until 1852, when it was formally abrogated by a convention of Congregationalists at Albany, on the ground that it practically excluded Congregationalism from the country west of New England. It is noticeable that in the older States where there are many Congregationalists there are comparatively few Presbyterians, and vice versd. Since the abrogation of the plan of union the growth of Congregational churches in the West, particularly in Illinois and the yet newer States of the Northwest, has been quite rapid. Their antislavery record entirely shut them out of the States of the South until after the Civil War. Their numbers in that section are still limited and include a good proportion of

colored members, to whose education they have been much devoted.

The Pilgrims and Puritans, who constituted the early Congregational churches, were not averse to Presbyterianism on doctrinal grounds. Congregationalists and Presbyterians were in substantial agreement, the Westminster Confession serving acceptably as the doctrinal symbol of both for many years. It was adopted by the Congregationalists at a general synod at Cambridge, Mass., in 1646-48. The Savoy Confession of Faith, which is similar to that of Westminster, was adopted by local synods in 1680 and in 1708, and a national council held in 1865, in Boston, Mass., expressed its adherence to the faith "substantially embodied" in these two confessions, and adopted a declaration, known as the "Burial Hill Declaration," affirming the general unity of the church of Christ in all the world, and setting forth the "fundamental truths in which all Christians should agree," as a basis of general cooperation and fellowship. In 1871 a National Triennial Council was held in Oberlin, O. The following was adopted as a part of the constitution of the council:

"They [the Congregational churches] agree in belief that the Holy Scriptures are the sufficient and only infallible rule of faith and practice; their interpretation thereof being in substantial accordance with the great doctrines of the Christian faith, commonly called Evangelical, held in our churches from the early times, and sufficiently set forth by former general councils."

Dr. William Ives Budington, the moderator of the council, afterward gave the following interpretation of this paragraph:

"Any churches recognizing the independency of the

local church, and professing the historic faith of Christ's church, are actually and intentionally embraced within the fellowship of the national council. The distinctions of Old School and New School were ignored, and just as much Arminianism and Calvinism."

According to this, Congregationalism welcomes Arminians as well as Calvinists to its churches. In 1883 a commission appointed by the national council formulated a confession, consisting of twelve articles. It is of a general evangelical character.

The polity of the Congregational churches is based on the principle of the complete autonomy of each local church. Connected with this principle is that of the fellowship of the churches. The Cambridge platform, adopted in the middle of the seventeenth century, declares that "although churches be distinct and therefore may not be confounded with one another, and equal and therefore have not dominion one over another, yet all churches ought to preserve church communion one with another, because they are all united unto Christ, not only as a mystical, but as a political, head, whence is derived a communion suitable thereunto." The fountain of ecclesiastical power is in the local church, and not in any association or council of churches. Each church manages its own affairs. When differences arise between churches, or between members of the same church, or between a church and its pastor, they may be referred to a council specially summoned, composed of pastors and representatives of neighboring churches of the same faith and order. The decisions of councils are, however, not mandatory, but simply advisory. Councils have to do chiefly with questions of denominational fellowship. They examine, ordain, and install pastors, and recognize

churches. There are local associations purely ministerial, meeting for fellowship, and which in some sections assume the duty of examining candidates for license to preach, the license being in the nature of a certification to the churches of the fitness of the licentiate. There are also local and State associations or conferences of churches and ministers which hold regular meetings for consultation concerning the benevolent and missionary work of the churches within their bounds. The Triennial National Council embraces representatives of all the local associations and conferences; but equally with the local bodies it has no other province than that of giving counsel to the churches and benevolent societies.

The Congregational idea of the minister is that he is a teacher who is primus inter pares. He is a member of the church which he serves, and is subject to its discipline like any other member. The officers of a church consist of one or more pastors, also called bishops or elders; and of deacons, who are laymen charged with the administration of the sacraments and of the charitable interests. Connected with most churches is a religious society embracing all members and supporters of the church. The church calls a pastor, and the society approves the call and fixes the salary.

In New England for many years Congregationalism was the established religion. In the colonies of New Haven and Massachusetts membership in a Congregational church was a condition of the exercise of the political franchise, and the churches in most of New England were supported by monies raised in the tax levies. In course of time this system was modified so as to allow persons to contribute to whatever church they preferred.

It was formally abolished in Connecticut in 1816, and in Massachusetts in 1833.

There are Congregational churches in all the States except Delaware, and in all the Territories except Alaska. The total of members in this country, not including several thousand converts in connection with missions of the American Board in foreign lands, is more than half a million. Massachusetts, where Congregationalists were the first colonists, has a larger proportion of the total than any other State, 101,890; Connecticut comes second, with 59,154; New York third, with 45,686; Illinois fourth, with 35,830; and Ohio fifth, with 32,281. Of the total valuation of church property, \$43,335,437, Massachusetts has more than a fourth, or \$11,030,890; Connecticut, \$5,366,201; New York, \$5,175,262; and Illinois, \$2,975,-812. There are only 15 places in Massachusetts used by Congregationalists as places of worship which they do not own. There are 62 such places in South Dakota, 50 in Iowa, and 47 in Michigan. In all, 456 halls, with a seating capacity of 42,646, are used by congregations. The 4868 organizations own 4736 edifices, with an aggregate seating capacity of 1,553,080, indicating an average of 328 to each house. The average value of each edifice is \$9150.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.              | Organi-<br>sations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| Alabama              | 28                  | 22                  | 5,505                    | \$91,755                       | 1,683                  |
| Arizona              | 3                   | 3                   | 550                      | 9,500                          | 162                    |
| Arkansas             | 7                   | 5                   | 1,600                    | 26,000                         | 669                    |
| California           | 182                 | 1493/2              | 37,773                   | 1,014,975                      | 11,907                 |
| Colorado             | 49                  | 381/2               | 010,11                   | 377,090                        | 3,217                  |
| Connecticut          | 306                 | 383                 | 147,688                  | 5,366,201                      | 59,154                 |
| District of Columbia | 6                   | 6                   | 3,370                    | 339,000                        | 1,399                  |
| Florida              | 39                  | 29                  | 7,600                    | 73,775                         | 1,184                  |

#### SUMMARY BY STATES .- Continued.

|                  | Отмань   | Church    | Seating     | Value of   |         |
|------------------|----------|-----------|-------------|------------|---------|
| STATES.          | sations. | Edifices. | Ca-         | Church     | muni-   |
|                  |          |           | pacity.     | Property.  | cants.  |
| Georgia          | . 73     | 58        | 15,500      | \$75,350   | 3,880   |
| Idaho            |          | 3         | 420         | 6,400      | 105     |
| Illinois         |          | 296       | 103,036     | 2,975,812  | 35,830  |
| Indiana          | . 302    |           |             |            |         |
| Indiana          | . 55     | 42 1/2    | 12,200      | 221,650    | 3,081   |
| Indian Territory | . 0      |           |             |            | 127     |
| Iowa             |          | 243 1/2   | 68,081      | 1,231,886  | 23,733  |
| Kansas           | . 183    | 152       | 34,975      | 485,975    | 11,945  |
| Kentucky         | . 8      | 6         | 1,750       | 20,200     | 449     |
| Louisiana        |          | 11        | 3,825       | 23,800     | 1,057   |
| Maine            |          | 272 1/2   | 85,591      | 1,512,030  | 21,523  |
| Maryland         |          | , ,       |             | 71,500     | 336     |
| Magazohuratte    | . 3      | 4-31/     | 1,150       |            |         |
| Massachusetts    |          | 671%      | 298,910     | 11,030,890 | 101,890 |
| Michigan .       |          | 299 1/2   | 82,458      | 1,533,055  | 24,582  |
| Minnesota        | . 175    | 152       | 37,403      | 1,114,800  | 13,624  |
| Mississippi      | . 7      | 5         | 1,150       | 6,975      | 210     |
| Missouri         | . 8o     | 69        | 29,550      | 650,344    | 7,617   |
| Montana          |          | 5         | 1,130       | 38,800     | 345     |
| Nebraska         |          | 144       | 32,019      | 640,204    | 10,045  |
| Nevada           |          | Ī         | 200         | 1,000      | 50      |
| New Hampshire    | _        | 226       |             |            |         |
| New Tampsine     | . 100    | -         | 73,346      | 1,405,050  | 19,712  |
| New Jersey       | . 33     | 36        | 14,050      | 655,300    | 4,912   |
| New Mexico       |          | 4         | 625         | 17,800     | 175     |
| New York         |          | 324 %     | 128,179     | 5,175,262  | 45,686  |
| North Carolina   | . 20     | 16        | 3,705       | 14,200     | 1,002   |
| North Dakota .   | . 65     | 38        | 5,955       | 008,18     | 1,616   |
| Ohio             | . 247    | 2521/2    | 83,029      | 2,044,525  | 32,281  |
| Oklahoma         | . 10     |           |             |            | 170     |
| Oregon ,         |          | 27        | 7,500       | 160,200    | 2,037   |
| Pennsylvania     |          | 100%      |             | 672,588    |         |
| Phode Island     | 00       |           |             |            | 9,818   |
| Rhode Island     |          | 39        | 19,080      | 905,800    | 7,192   |
| South Carolina   |          | .3        | 1,100       | 31,350     | 376     |
| South Dakota     | w .      | 80        | 14,967      | 200,665    | 5,164   |
| Tennessee        | . 26     | 20        | 4,570       | 106,000    | 1,429   |
| Texas            | . 15     | 12        | 3,250       | 55,300     | 846     |
| Utah             | . 14     | 2         | 600         | 76,000     | 460     |
| Vermont          |          | 217       | 65,112      | 1,318,100  | 20,465  |
| Virginia         | 2        | 2         | 550         | 7,500      | 156     |
| Washington       | 104      | 62        | 13,698      | 316,230    | 3,154   |
| West Virginia    |          | 2         | 750         | 18,500     |         |
| Wisconsin        | 182      |           |             |            | 136     |
|                  |          | 196       | 52,615      | 1,089,750  | 15,841  |
| Wyoming          | 7        | 6         | 1,350       | 44,550     | 339     |
| FF1 4-1          | . 000    |           |             |            |         |
| Total            | 4.868 4  | .730      | 1.553.080 3 | 42.325.437 | 512.771 |

### CHAPTER XVIII.

#### THE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

THIS body, often called also Christians, was one of the results of the great revival movement which began in Tennessee and Kentucky in the early part of the present century. Rev. Barton W. Stone, a Presbyterian minister who was prominent in the revival movement, withdrew from the Presbyterian Church, and in 1804 organized a church with no other creed than the Bible and with no name but that of Christian. One of his objects was to find a basis for the union of all Christian believers. A little later Thomas and Alexander Campbell, father and son, who came from Ireland, where the former had been a Presbyterian minister, organized union societies in Pennsylvania. Changing their views as to baptism, they joined the Redstone Association of Baptists. Shortly after, when Alexander Campbell was charged with not being in harmony with the creed, he followed the Burch Run Church, of which he was pastor, into the Mahoning Baptist Association, which, leavened with his teachings, soon ceased to be known as a Baptist association. In 1827, after some correspondence with Rev. B. W. Stone and his followers of the Christian Connection, there was a union with a large number of congregations in Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and the organization variously known as "Disciples of Christ" and "Christians" is the result.

The leading principles of the Disciples of Christ are, to quote from one of their tracts: (1) "To restore the lost unity of believers and so of the Church of Christ by a return in doctrine, ordinance, and life to the religion definitely outlined" in the New Testament; (2) no human creed, but the Bible only as the rule of faith and practice; (3) baptism by immersion of believers only, in which "comes a divine assurance of remission of sins and acceptance with God"; (4) the celebration of the Lord's Supper as a "feast of love" every Sunday. The central doctrine of their teaching is that "Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God." They hold that "personal trust in a personal Redeemer" is the faith that is necessary to salvation.

In polity they are congregational. Their ministers are ordained, but are not, in denominational usage, addressed with the title "Rev." They have as church officers elders, also called bishops, pastors, or presbyters, deacons, and evangelists. The latter are itinerant missionaries. The churches are united in State and district associations for missionary work, and there is also a national convention for home and another organization for foreign missions, and a Woman's Board of Missions for both home and foreign missions.

The Disciples of Christ are represented in all the States but New Hampshire and Nevada, and in all the Territories except Alaska. In number of members Missouri leads the States, with 97.773; Indiana is second, with 78,942; Kentucky third, with 77,647; Illinois fourth, with 60.867; and Ohio fifth, with 54,425. They have an aggregate of 7246 organizations, 5324 church edifices, valued at \$12,-206,038, and 641,051 members or communicants. The average seating capacity of the churches is 302, and the

average value \$2292; 1141 halls, with a seating capacity of 139,325, are occupied.

In many States no little difficulty was encountered in the attempt to gather full statistics for the census. The most competent person in each State was appointed to do the work, but it was not possible to get returns for all congregations known or believed to be in existence. This was particularly true of Tennessee, where estimates only, founded on various sources of information, were possible for several counties. A small percentage of members in a number of the States is not, therefore, embraced in the following tables, which are believed, however, to be the most complete of any ever before published:

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

|                      | Orwania   | Church    | Seating | Value of  | Com-   |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|--------|
| STATES.              | zahons.   | Edifices. | Ca-     | Church    |        |
|                      |           | _         | pacity. | Property  | cants. |
| Alabama              | 201       | 128       | 30,818  | \$78,185  | 9,201  |
| Arizona              | 3         | 1         | 150     | 3,000     | 78     |
| Arkansas             | 265       | 123       | 34,785  | 196,360   | 14,385 |
| California           | 89        | 62        | 17,675  | 291,250   | 7,433  |
| Colorado             | 31        | 18        | 4,945   | 151,625   | 2,400  |
| Connecticut          | 2         | 1         | 500     | 16,000    | 337    |
| Delaware             | 4         | 3         | 450     | 4,800     | 95     |
| District of Columbia | 2         | 2         | 1,200   | 80,000    | 700    |
| Florida              | 49        | 22        | 5,150   | 14,850    | 1,306  |
| Georgia              | 64        | 60        | 20,805  | 197,925   | 4,676  |
| Idaho                | 6         | 1         | 300     | 2,000     | 350    |
| Illinois             | 641       | 550       | 155,505 | 1,145,275 | 60,867 |
| Indiana              |           | 651       | 219,320 | 1,329,370 | 78,942 |
| Indian Territory .   | 733<br>82 |           | 2,805   | 3,350     | 1,977  |
| Iowa                 | 403       | 308       | 83,450  | 708,100   | 30,988 |
|                      |           | _         |         |           |        |
| Kansas               | 352       | 197       | 55,045  | 468,975   | 25,200 |
| Kentucky             | 632       | 530       | 169,635 | 1,321,510 | 77,647 |
| Louistana            | 4         | 4         | 1,000   | 22,300    | 202    |
| Maine                | 9         | 3         | 700     | 6,100     | 293    |
| Maryland             | 14        | 14        | 5,200   | 66,200    | 1,774  |
| Massachusetts .      | 4         | 3         | 1,700   | 67,200    | 777    |
| Michigan             | 73        | 49        | 14,870  | 160,650   | 5,788  |
|                      |           |           |         |           |        |

#### SUMMARY BY STATES .- Continued.

| STATES-        | Organi-<br>autious. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com-<br>mun-<br>cants |
|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Minnesota      | 37                  | 29                  | 5,070                     | \$73,000                       | 1,917                 |
| Mississippi    |                     | 69                  | 12,675                    | 55,422                         | 5,729                 |
| Missouri       | 1,120               | 830                 | 263,280                   | 1,632,531                      | 97,773                |
| Montana        | 13                  | 9                   | 1,789                     | 58,800                         | 785                   |
| Nebraska       | 100                 | 83                  | 22,660                    | 269,375                        | 7,715                 |
| New Jersey     | I                   |                     |                           |                                | 105                   |
| New Mexico     | 4                   |                     |                           |                                | 65                    |
| New York       | 41                  | 36                  | 018,11                    | 363,650                        | 4,316                 |
| North Carolina | 186                 | 136                 | 38,520                    | 71,157                         | 12,437                |
| North Dakota   | 1                   |                     |                           |                                | 20                    |
| Ohio           | 475                 | 446                 | 138,778                   | 1,462,250                      | 54,425                |
| Oklahoma       | 9                   | - 3                 | 300                       | 500                            | 265                   |
| Oregon         | 74                  | 40                  | 10,950                    | 76,700                         | 4,067                 |
| Pennsylvania   | 125                 | 101                 | 33,785                    | 533,147                        | 12,007                |
| Rhode Island   | 1                   | I                   | 150                       | 3,000                          | 35                    |
| South Carolina | 50                  | 37                  | 8,060                     | 10,200                         | 2,880                 |
| South Dakota   | 15                  | 6                   | 1,350                     | 10,800                         | 490                   |
| Tennessee      | 322                 | 245                 | 80,510                    | 410,660                        | 41,125                |
| Texas          | 536                 | 267                 | 78,370                    | 467,900                        | 41,859                |
| Utah           | 2                   |                     |                           |                                | 270                   |
| Vermont        | 2                   | 2                   | 475                       | 5,000                          | 262                   |
| Virginia       | 161                 | 148                 | 45,228                    | 240,929                        | 14,100                |
| Washington     | 86                  | 29                  | 7,150                     | 93,400                         | 5,816                 |
| West Virginia  | 85                  | 51                  | 16,709                    | 92,292                         | 5,807                 |
| Wisconsin      | 24                  | 18                  | 5,825                     | 30,300                         | 1,317                 |
| Wyoming        | 2                   |                     |                           |                                | 48                    |
|                |                     |                     |                           |                                |                       |

Total ...... 7,246 5,324 1,609,452 \$12,206,038 641,051

### CHAPTER XIX.

#### THE DUNKARDS.

THE Dunkards, or German Baptists, or Brethren, are of German origin, and trace their beginning back to Alexander Mack, of Schwartzenau, Germany. Early in the eighteenth century Mack and several others formed a habit of meeting together for the study of the New Testament. They were convinced that its doctrines and principles of church order were not being faithfully followed, either by the Lutheran or the Reformed Church. They therefore resolved to form a society of their own. Alexander Mack was chosen as their pastor. Persecution soon arose, and they were scattered. In 1719 most of them got together and came to the United States, settling in Pennsylvania, where their first church was organized about 1723. Like the Mennonites, they chose Germantown, where Christian Saur, one of their number, edited and printed the first German Bible in America, the unbound sheets of which were used by the British soldiers to litter their horses after the battle of Germantown, in the Revolutionary War. Later a number of these sheets were gathered up and several volumes were made of them, some of which are still in existence.

The Dunkards were an earnest and devout people, endeavoring to shape their lives according to the teachings of the New Testament, and they increased quite rapidly,

drawing their converts, of course, from the German element. One of their most important principles is nonconformity to the world. They have sought, while living in the midst of the world, to preserve a simple, unostentatious life, ignoring the fashions and the customs of society in dress, in household furnishing, and in general mode of life. Through a long course of years this subject occupied more or less attention at every Annual Meeting. Bishops and heads of families were exhorted to be careful that they and their households set a good example in rejecting the "high fashions" of the times. As early as 1822 it was decided that with those who should continue to disregard the rule of nonconformity after the third admonition the Brethren should not break bread. In 1840 complaint was heard at the Annual Meeting of the increase of the "evil" of conformity to the world. Some Brethren, it was said, conform too much to the world in "building, house-furniture, apparel, etc., and even in sleighing have bells upon their horses." Five years later a solemn warning was given against "fashionable dressing, building and ornamenting houses in the style of those high in the world," as an "alarming and dangerous evil." In 1846 the overseers of churches were instructed to see that members did not have paintings, carpets, fine furniture, or fine houses. Much attention was given at the various Annual Meetings to the fashions of women. In 1862 they were forbidden to wear "hoops" and bonnets, and enjoined never to be without the cap, or prayer-covering, in church worship. Among the queries sent up in later years was one asking whether it was lawful for Brethren to establish or patronize high-schools. The reply was that Brethren should not mind high things but condescend to men of low estate.

The Brethren, however, continued to maintain a highschool, and have even established colleges. Despite their utmost care, innovations crept in gradually among them; carpets, musical instruments, gold watches, and other forbidden articles found their way gradually into use, and the cut and character of their garments were changed. discipline became insensibly relaxed, and the differences between them and their neighbors of other denominations were less striking. The result was that the more conservative, rallying against these innovations and insisting upon adherence to the old rules of discipline, found themselves strongly opposed by the more progressive element, and a division occurred about ten years ago. As the outcome of this division there are three branches, known as the Conservative, the Progressive, and the Old Order Brethren. There is, besides, a fourth called the Seventh-Day Baptist, German. This was due to a secession from the Dunkards, led by Conrad Beissel, in 1728. Beissel and his disciples observed the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath, and adopted a communal life.

On the general doctrines of the evangelical faith the Brethren are in harmony with other Protestant churches. They interpret the Scriptures literally, and hold that unquestioning obedience should be given to both letter and spirit. They agree with the Baptists in holding that immersion is the only proper form of baptism, and that believers are the only proper subjects of the ordinance. They do not practice infant baptism. The ordinance is administered to candidates in a kneeling position. They are dipped thrice, once at the mention of each name of the Trinity in the baptismal formula. They are dipped forward instead of backward, contrary to the usual custom of immersion.

One reason given for dipping forward is that when Christ died upon the cross his head fell forward on his breast. Immediately after the third immersion the administrator lays his hands upon the candidate's head and offers prayer.

Endeavoung to follow all the customs as well as the commandments of the New Testament, the Dunkards hold communion in the evening. It is preceded by the feast of love, or the agapte of the Greeks. After partiting of a full meal, which is served at tables, the bread and wine of the sacrament are administered. In connection with this they extend the right hand of fellowship to one another and exchange the kiss of charity. This part of the service is observed separately by the sexes. Before the support is eatent the ceremony of washing one another's feet is performed, the beethren observing it among themselves and the sisters during likewise.

The ministry consists of beshops or elders, ministers, and deacons, all of whom are elected by the congregations. Deacons are advanced to be ministers, ministers are advanced to the second degree, and bishops or elders are elected from the list of ministers of the second degree. Ministers are chosen from the body of the brethren. In most cases they receive nothing for their services

The polity of the Dunkards is partly Congregational and partly Presbyteman. Their chief ecclesiasions body is the Annual Meeting or Conference, whose decisions are considered building upon distinct conferences and churches. Questions is doctrine and usage are sent from the distinct conferences to the Annual Meeting which returns replies, generally with a Sumptural quotamen to indicate the authority on which the replies are based. Each district conference sends to the Annual Meeting one bishop and one

delegate. The bishops compose the Standing Committee of the conference. This Standing Committee provides for the organization of the meeting by choosing officers and bringing the business before the meeting in the proper shape for action; and also appoints committees in cases of difficulty in local churches. After the division changes were made in the manner of holding the Annual Meeting in each branch except the Old Order.

The Brethren hold not only to the principle of nonconformity but also to that of nonresistance, and earnestly protest against secret societies. Their ministers are not trained men, but pursue their ordinary business avocations during the week, preaching on Sundays and other occasions, as required. There are four branches, as follows:

- 1. Conservative.
- 2. Progressive.
- 3. Old Order.
- 4. Seventh-Day, German.

#### I .- THE CONSERVATIVE BRETHREN.

The Conservatives constitute the largest branch of the Dunkards. The division occurred, as already stated, as the result of a disagreement concerning the enforcement of discipline in matters of conformity. The Conservatives found themselves between two fires. On the one hand, there were quite a number of Brethren who demanded more liberty in the matter of the wearing of dress, and in other customs which had hitherto been frowned upon. On the other hand, there was a body of Brethren who insisted upon a rigorous enforcement of the prohibitions against the adoption of modern dress and modern customs. It

was the policy of the Conservatives to deal leniently with those who wanted more liberty, and to conciliate, if possible, those who wanted a more rigorous enforcement of the discipline. The Old Order Brethren, however, felt that the Progressive Brethren had already departed from the ancient order of the church. The principle of dress as held by the Conservatives was that plainness, modesty, and economy in dress is a gospel principle, and that to retain the form of plainness was to insure the retention of the principle of plainness. The Progressive Brethren believed in the principle of plainness, but declared that there was no merit in adhering to a particular form of plainness. The Progressives, therefore, became a distinct branch.

One of the points of disagreement between the Conservatives and the Old Order Brethren was that of the introduction of Sunday-schools. The Old Order Brethren stoutly opposed this as an innovation, while the Conservatives held that it was simply an application of the principle of the fathers that the children should be religiously educated. The Old Order Brethren were likewise opposed to educational institutions. The Conservatives say on this point that the fathers themselves, if they were now living, would be favorable to Sunday-schools and highschools, and also to missionary work. This, then, is the position of the Conservative body. They are in favor of retaining the principle of nonconformity to the world, but of not enforcing it so rigorously as was done twenty-five or fifty years ago. They believe in Sabbath-schools and missionary work, and also in educating their own people. They are represented in twenty-eight States and two Territories, being strongest in Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio, where more than one half of their communicants are found. There

we 180 halls, with a seating capacity of 15,048. The werage value of the houses of worship is \$1313, and the werage seating capacity 414.

### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.          | Organi-  | Church    | Seating<br>Ca- | Value of<br>Church | Com-    |
|------------------|----------|-----------|----------------|--------------------|---------|
| 200              | sations. | Edifices. | pacity         | Property           | CRDIS.  |
| Arkansas         | 4        | 1         | 400            | \$300              | 78      |
| California       | 3        | 2         | 375            | 2,200              | 211     |
| Colorado         | - 1      | ī         | 300            | 1,200              | 011     |
| Florida          | 1        | ī         | 200            | 600                | 41      |
| Idabo            | 1        | ī         | 200            | 1,000              | 40      |
| Illinois         | 55       | 59        | 22,850         | 96,860             | 3,701   |
| Indiana          | 107      | 129       | 58,565         | 179,870            | 10,224  |
| Indian Territory | 1        |           |                |                    | 27      |
| lowa             | 52       | 3734      |                | 49,505             | 2,769   |
| Kansas           | 62       | 34        | 13,150         | 53,425             | 3,228   |
| Kentucky         | 1        |           |                |                    | 10      |
| Louisiana        | 1        |           |                |                    | 17      |
| Maryland         | 29       | 393/      | 15,825         | 60,200             | 2,446   |
| Michigan         | 12       | 11        | 3,728          | 11,425             | 560     |
| Minnesota        | 2        | 2         | 600            | 1,500              | 104     |
| Missouri         | 32       | 26        | 9,670          | 23,025             | 1,845   |
| Nebraska         | 28       | 10        | 3,650          | 14,500             | 998     |
| New Jersey       | 3        | 3         | 950            | 5,000              | 191     |
| North Carolina   | 9        | 5         | 1,625          | 2,000              | 510     |
| Ohio             | 95       | 127 1/2   | 50,620         | 153,365            | 8,490   |
| Oklahoma         | 2        |           |                |                    | 46      |
| Oregon           | 6        | 4         | 1,600          | 4,400              | 250     |
| Pennsylvania     | 101      | 2241      | 94,738         | 354,008            | 14, 194 |
| South Dakota     | 4        |           |                |                    | 102     |
| Tennessee        | 19       | 16        | 7,450          | 11,700             | 1,249   |
| Texas            | 6        | 1         | 150            | 300                | 95      |
| Virginia         | 42       | 87        | 40,635         | 73,523             | 6,659   |
| Washington       | 3        |           |                |                    | 26      |
| West Virginia    | 33       | 32        | 12,180         | 21,635             | 2,710   |
| Wisconsin        | 5        |           |                |                    | 170     |
| Total            | 720      | 854       | 353,586 \$     | 1,121,541          | 61,101  |

### 2.—THE PROGRESSIVE BRETHREN.

The reasons for the division which resulted in the formation of this branch of the Dunkards have already been

given. They constitute the most advanced section of the body of Dunkards. Their rules respecting nonconformity to the world are far less strict than those of the Conservatives. They call themselves simply Brethren, or The Brethren, and do not wish to be known as Dunkards. The number of their communicants is but a little more than one eighth of that of the Conservatives. They occupy 37 halls, which have a seating capacity of 4455. The average value of their edifices is \$1521, and the average seating capacity 342.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES        | Organi-<br>antions. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com-  |
|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|
| California    | 2                   | *                   | 150                       | \$250                          | 72    |
| Colorado      | Σ                   |                     |                           |                                | 17    |
| Illinois      | 4                   | 31/2                | 1,200                     | 7,500                          | 193   |
| Indiana       | 22                  | 1514                | 5,875                     | 22,620                         | 1,479 |
| Iowa          | 7                   | 4                   | 1,425                     | 6,850                          | 60T   |
| Kansas        | 16                  | 3                   | 785                       | 5,400                          | 507   |
| Maryland      | I                   | 5                   | 1,400                     | 2,600                          | 200   |
| Michigan      | 6                   | 5                   | 1,570                     | 5,850                          | 240   |
| Missouri      | 3                   | 1                   | 200                       |                                | 90    |
| Nebraska      | 5                   | 43/3                | 1,950                     | 8,900                          | 396   |
| Ohio          | 27                  | 1735                | 7,000                     | 30,700                         | 1,542 |
| Oregon        | I                   | I                   | 200                       | 200                            | 20    |
| Pennsylvania  | 23                  | 28                  | 8,335                     | 50,400                         | 2,008 |
| Virginia      | 6                   | 3                   | 1,300                     | 2,450                          | 397   |
| West Virginia | 6                   | 41/2                | 1,350                     | 2,050                          | 327   |
| Total         | 128                 | 96                  | 32,740                    | \$145,770                      | 8,089 |

#### 3.-THE OLD ORDER BRETHREN.

This is the smallest of the three branches into which the Dunkards were divided about ten years ago. The Old Order Brethren aim to prohibit conformity to the fashions of the world as rigorously as did the fathers fifty years

ago. They are opposed to Sunday-schools, missionary endeavor, and high-schools or colleges. The census authorities had much difficulty in getting returns from them. They were opposed to the numbering of their people for Scriptural reasons, and refused in many cases to give information, which was otherwise obtained. There are 62 halls, with a seating capacity of 2330, occupied as places of worship. The average value of the church edifices is \$1279, average seating capacity 408.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.        | Organi-<br>sations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>canta. |
|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Arkansas       | I                   |                     |                           |                                 | 4                       |
| California     | I                   |                     |                           | *****                           | 7                       |
| Illinois       | 12                  | 3                   | 725                       | \$970                           | 225                     |
| Indiana        | 21                  | 113%                | 5,050                     | 16,400                          | 647                     |
| Iowa           | 9                   | 1 1/2               | 800                       | 2,600                           | 100                     |
| Kansas         | 13                  | 3                   | 1,200                     | 2,800                           | 332                     |
| Kentucky       | ī                   |                     | *****                     |                                 | 3                       |
| Maryland       | 6                   | 2                   | 1,200                     | 3,000                           | 328                     |
| Michigan       | 3                   | I                   | 150                       | 200                             | 44                      |
| Missourt       | ğ                   | 2                   | 200                       | 1,600                           | 155                     |
| Nebraska       | Á                   | I                   | 350                       | 600                             | 47                      |
| North Carolina | ĭ                   |                     |                           |                                 | 15                      |
| Ohio           | 31                  |                     | 10,825                    | 44,000                          | 1,766                   |
| Oregon         | 1                   |                     |                           | ******                          | 10                      |
| Pennsylvania   | 4                   | 5                   | 2,900                     | 5,000                           | 311                     |
| Virginia       | 4                   | 3                   | 1,400                     | 2,500                           | 188                     |
| West Virginia  | 12                  | 2                   | 950                       | 1,100                           | 179                     |
| Wisconsin      | 1                   |                     | 22-                       |                                 | 29                      |
| Wyoming        | i                   |                     |                           |                                 | 21                      |
|                |                     |                     |                           |                                 | انسا                    |
| Total          | 135                 | 63                  | 25,750                    | \$80,770                        | 4,411                   |

#### 4 .- THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTISTS, GERMAN.

This is the oldest secession from the body of Dunkards. As already stated, Conrad Beissel founded it in 1728. Only a very few members are now reported. These ob-

serve the seventh day as the Sabbath, and some features of the communal life. They are found in Bedford, Franklin, Lancaster, and Somerset counties, Pa.

#### SUMMARY.

| DUMMAKY.         |                     |                     |                           |                                 |                         |  |  |  |  |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| STATE.           | Organi-<br>sations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>musi-<br>cants. |  |  |  |  |
| Pennsylvania     | 6                   | 3                   | 1,960                     | \$14,550                        | 194                     |  |  |  |  |
| SUMMARY          | DU STA              | TOP O               | ATT DE                    | TMFADDC                         |                         |  |  |  |  |
|                  | DI OLA              | U GALL              | ALL DO                    | MEVENDO.                        |                         |  |  |  |  |
| STATES.          | _                   |                     |                           | 4                               |                         |  |  |  |  |
| Arkansas         | 5                   | I                   | 400                       | \$300                           | 82                      |  |  |  |  |
| California       | _                   | 2                   | 525                       | 2,450                           | 290                     |  |  |  |  |
| Colorado         | 2                   | I<br>1              | 300                       | 1,200                           | 127                     |  |  |  |  |
| Idaho            | ī                   | Ī                   | 200                       | 500<br>1,000                    | 41                      |  |  |  |  |
| Illinois         | 71                  | 65                  |                           |                                 | 40                      |  |  |  |  |
| Indiana          | 150                 | 156                 | 24,775<br>69,490          | 218,890                         | 4,119                   |  |  |  |  |
| Indian Territory | 1                   |                     |                           |                                 | 27                      |  |  |  |  |
| Iowa             | 68                  | 43                  | 16,350                    | 58,955                          | 3,470                   |  |  |  |  |
| Kansas           | 10                  | 40                  | 15,135                    | 61,625                          | 4,067                   |  |  |  |  |
| Kentucky         | 2                   |                     | -3:-33                    |                                 | 13                      |  |  |  |  |
| Louisiana        | I                   |                     | 4                         |                                 | 17                      |  |  |  |  |
| Maryland         | 36                  | 47                  | 18,425                    | 65,800                          | 2,974                   |  |  |  |  |
| Michigan         | 21                  | 17                  | 5,448                     | 17,475                          | 844                     |  |  |  |  |
| Minnesota        | 2                   | 2                   | 600                       | 1,500                           | 104                     |  |  |  |  |
| Missouri         | 44                  | 29                  | 10,070                    | 24,625                          | 2,090                   |  |  |  |  |
| Nebraska         | 37                  | 16                  | 5,950                     | 24,000                          | 1,441                   |  |  |  |  |
| New Jersey       | 3                   | 3                   | 950                       | 5,000                           | 191                     |  |  |  |  |
| North Carolina   | IQ                  | 5                   | 1,625                     | 2,000                           | 525                     |  |  |  |  |
| Oh10             | 153                 | 173                 | 68,445                    | 228,065                         | 11,798                  |  |  |  |  |
| Oklahoma         | 2                   | * *                 |                           |                                 | 46                      |  |  |  |  |
| Oregon           | 8                   | _5                  | £,800                     | 4,600                           | 280                     |  |  |  |  |
| Pennsylvania     | 134                 | 261                 | 107,933                   | 423,958                         | 16,707                  |  |  |  |  |
| South Dakota     | 4                   |                     |                           |                                 | 102                     |  |  |  |  |
| Tennessee        | 19                  | 16                  | 7,450                     | 11,700                          | 1,249                   |  |  |  |  |
| Texas            | 6                   | 1                   | 150                       | 300                             | 95                      |  |  |  |  |
| Virginia         | 50                  | 93                  | 43,335                    | 78,473                          | 7,244                   |  |  |  |  |
| Washington       | 3                   |                     |                           |                                 | 26                      |  |  |  |  |
| West Virginia    | 51                  | 38                  | 14,480                    | 24,785                          | 3,216                   |  |  |  |  |
| Wisconsin        | 6                   |                     |                           |                                 | 199                     |  |  |  |  |
| Wyoming          | 1                   |                     | **1 *1                    |                                 | 21                      |  |  |  |  |
| Total            | 989                 | 1,016               | 414.036\$                 | 1 262 621                       | 71 705                  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 Work           | 909                 | 1,010               | 414,050 p                 | 1,302,031                       | 73,795                  |  |  |  |  |

# CHAPTER XX.

#### THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

IACOB ALBRIGHT, originally a Lutheran, born in 1759, was the founder of the Evangelical Association. Near the close of the last century he became an earnest revival preacher. He labored among the German-speaking population, and in 1800 formed a society of converts in Pennsylvania for "social prayer and devotional exercises" every Sunday and every Wednesday night. This was the rise of the movement which resulted in the Evangelical Association. The first conference was held in 1807. This conference elected Jacob Albright a bishop. Two years later a church discipline very similar to that of the Methodist Episcopal Church was published Some years after the death of Bishop Albright (1808) the name Evangelical Association of North America was adopted. Previously to this his followers had been known as "The Albright People," or "The Albrights."

In doctrine and polity the Evangelical Association is Methodist. It has annual conferences, a quadrennial general conference, which is the supreme legislative and judicial body, quarterly conferences, presiding elders, and an itinerant and a local ministry, exhorters, class leaders, etc. It also has bishops, who, however, are not elected for life, but for a term of four years. Its Articles of Faith, twentyone in number, are the same in substance and almost the same in language as the twenty-five articles of the Metho-

dist churches, with a few omissions. Formerly the constituency of the church was almost entirely German; now it is largely English.

The Evangelical Association has twenty-six annual conferences. Four of the conferences are in other lands: one in Canada, one in Germany, one in Switzerland, and one in Japan.

The church is in a divided state. In October, 1891, two bodies, each claiming to be the legal general conference, were held, one in Indianapolis, the other in Philadelphia, and each elected a different set of bishops and general church officers. The differences are of long standing. They were augmented in the application in 1890 and 1891 of disciplinary processes to the three bishops of the Association, all of whom were tried and suspended. The Philadelphia General Conference took order restoring Bishop Dubs to his functions. That of Indianapolis, representing the majority, declared the proceedings against Bishops Esher and Bowman void. The secular courts have been appealed to in various cases, and have decided generally in favor of the Indianapolis Conference. The church was divided into two bodies in 1894.

### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.       | Organi-<br>zations. |         | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cents. |
|---------------|---------------------|---------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| California    | 13                  | 10      | 2,350                     | \$72,100                        | 472                     |
| Colorado      | 3                   | 1       | 150                       | 1,600                           | 87                      |
| Florida       | 2                   | 4       | 450                       | 2,000                           | 69                      |
| Illinois      | 134                 | 132     | 35,000                    | 438,500                         | 10,934                  |
| Indiana       | 124                 | 1043    | 30,445                    | 214,390                         | 6,738                   |
| Iowa          | 188                 | 147     | 30,910                    | 299,235                         | 9,761                   |
| Kansas        | 96                  | 50      | 10,060                    | 85,600                          | 4,459                   |
| Kentucky      | 3                   | 3       | 850                       | 16,000                          | 213                     |
| Maryland      | 14                  | 14      | 5,800                     | 123,900                         | 1,743                   |
| Michigan      | 134                 | 97      | 22,775                    | 188,450                         | 6,677                   |
| Minnesota     | 134                 | 89      | 17,165                    | 170,550                         | 6,181                   |
| Missouri      | 26                  | 20      | 6,750                     | 39,700                          | 1,102                   |
| Nebraska      | 81                  | 47      | 8,935                     | 86, 100                         | 3,458                   |
| New Jersey    | IO                  | 10      | 2,675                     | 59,250                          | 669                     |
| New York      | 86                  | 801/2   | 18,870                    | 401,850                         | 6,222                   |
| North Dakota  | 31                  | 10      | 2,035                     | 21,100                          | 784                     |
| Oh10          | 216                 | 215 1/2 | 60,835                    | 491,975                         | 14,673                  |
| Oregon        | 25                  | 24      | 3,300                     | 63,900                          | 1,199                   |
| Pennsylvania  | 662                 | 627 1/3 |                           | 1,590,605                       | 42,379                  |
| South Dakota  | 74                  | 15      | 2,280                     | 20,450                          | 1,628                   |
| Texas         | 8                   | 7       | 1,400                     | 22,950                          | 296                     |
| Washington    | 7                   | 6       | 1,200                     | 14,900                          | 451                     |
| West Virginia | 15                  | 13      | 2,825                     | 5,475                           | 565                     |
| Wisconsin     | 224                 | 172     | 33,525                    | 355,100                         | 12,553                  |
| Total         | 2,310               | 1,899   | 479,335                   | 64,785,680                      | 133,313                 |

### SUMMARY BY CONFERENCES.

#### CONFERENCES.

| Atlantic            | 30  | 30   | 9,625  | \$317,250 | 2,903  |
|---------------------|-----|------|--------|-----------|--------|
| California          | 13  | 10   | 2,350  | 72,100    | 472    |
| Cen'l Pennsylvania. | 259 | 2533 | 76,900 | 487,315   | 15,616 |
| Dakota              | 111 | 25   | 4,315  | 41,550    | 2,512  |
| Des Moines          | 77  | 61   | 14,620 | 117,500   | 4,592  |
| East Pennsylvania   | 218 | 218% | 59,790 | 778,265   | 17,899 |
| Erie                | 49  | 47   | 12,775 | 211,400   | 3,996  |
| Illinois            | to6 | 105  | 30,200 | 397,250   | 9,570  |
| Indiana             | 132 | 1138 | 33,470 | 228,265   | 7,140  |
| Iowa                | 108 | 83   | 15,740 | 178,135   | 5,069  |
| Kansas              | 115 | 71   | 16,860 | 124,900   | 5,533  |
| Michigan            | 145 | 108  | 25,275 | 205,700   | 7,386  |

### SUMMARY BY CONFERENCES.—Continued.

| COMPRESSORS.  | Organi-<br>zationi. | Church<br>Edifices | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-    |
|---------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|
| Minnesota     | 128                 | 89                 | 17,165                    | \$170,550                       | 6,081   |
| Nebraska      | 61                  | 34                 | 5,450                     | 64,950                          | 2,126   |
| New York      | 71                  | 66                 | 15,370                    | 262,250                         | 5,295   |
| Ohio          | 138                 | 140                | 38,835                    | 293,600                         | 8,999   |
| Oregon        | 32                  | 30                 | 4,500                     | 78,800                          | 1,650   |
| Pittsburg     | 208                 | 178                | 48,735                    | 263,300                         | 9,738   |
| Platte River  | 30                  | 13                 | 3,585                     | 23,150                          | 1,447   |
| South Indiana | 44                  | 44                 | 8,800                     | 89,300                          | 2,341   |
| Texas         | 8                   | 7                  | 1,400                     | 22,950                          | 296     |
| Wisconsin     | 227                 | 173                | 33-575                    | 357,200                         | 12,652  |
| Total         | 2,310               | 1,899              | 479,335                   | \$4,785,680                     | 133,313 |

### CHAPTER XXI.

#### THE FRIENDS.

THE Friends, or Quakers, as they are often called, own as their founder George Fox, an Englishman, born in Drayton, Leicestershire, in 1624. He began to preach experimental holiness of heart and life in 1647. He had large congregations, and in 1656 was assisted by sixty ministers. The first general meeting of Friends was held in London in 1668, the second in 1672. The Yearly Meeting was established in 1678. Encountering much opposition and severe persecution in England, many Friends emigrated to this country. A few arrived at Boston in 1656, whence they were subsequently scattered by persecution; many came to New Jersey and Pennsylvania after 1674.

The first Yearly Meeting in America is believed to have been held in Rhode Island in 1661. George Fox met with it in 1672, and in 1683 it was set off from the London Yearly Meeting. It was held regularly at Newport until 1878. Since that date it has alternated between Newport and Portland, Me. Yearly Meetings were organized in Maryland in 1672, in Pennsylvania and New Jersey in 1681, in North Carolina in 1708, and in Ohio in 1812.

The Friends have no creed, no liturgy, and no sacraments. They believe in a spiritual baptism and a spiritual communion, and hold that the outward rites are unnecessary. They accept the Old and New Testaments as a

divine revelation, and in general the doctrine of the atonement by Christ and sanctification by the Holy Spirit. Belief in the "immediate influence of the Holy Spirit" is pronounced by President Chase, of Haverford College, the most distinctive feature of their faith. They believe in the guidance of the Holy Spirit in worship and all religious acts. Periods of silence occur in their meetings, when no one feels called upon to speak, and when each worshiper is engaged in communion with God and inward acts of devotion. The Friends believe that a direct call to the ministry comes to persons old or young or of either sex. Those who, after a sufficient probation, give evidence of a divine call are acknowledged as ministers, and allowed seats at the head of the meeting. Besides ministers, there are in the local meetings or congregations, elders of both sexes, who are appointed by Monthly Meetings, and who advise the ministers, and, if necessary, admonish them.

Their societies or congregations are usually called meetings, and their houses of worship meeting-houses. There are Monthly Meetings, embracing a number of local meetings. They deal with cases of discipline, accept or dissolve local meetings, and are subordinate to Quarterly Meetings, to which they send representatives. Quarterly Meetings hear appeals from Monthly Meetings, record certificates of ministers, and institute or dissolve Monthly Meetings. The highest body is the Yearly Meeting. No Quarterly Meeting can be set up without its consent. It receives and determines appeals from Quarterly Meetings, and issues advice or extends care to subordinate meetings.

The Friends are divided into four bodies, popularly distinguished as (1) Orthodox, (2) Hicksite, (3) Wilburite, and (4) Primitive.

### I .- THE FRIENDS (ORTHODOX).

These constitute by far the most numerous branch. In 1887, at a General Conference held in Richmond, Ind., they adopted a "Declaration of Christian Doctrine," as an expression of "those fundamental doctrines of Christian truth that have always been professed by our branch of the Church of Christ." This declaration sets forth the evangelical view of the Trinity, the Scriptures, the fall of man, justification and regeneration, the resurrection and the final judgment, the issues of which are eternal. In the article on the Holy Spirit these sentences appear:

"We own no principle of spiritual light, life, or holiness, inherent by nature in the mind or heart of man. We believe in no principle of spiritual light, life, or holiness, but the influence of the Holy Spirit of God, bestowed on mankind, in various measures and degrees, through Jesus Christ our Lord."

The article on public worship recognizes "the value of silence, not as an end, but as a means toward the attainment of the end—a silence not of listlessness or of vacant musing, but of holy expectation before the Lord."

The discipline of the Western Yearly Meeting makes as "disownable offenses," for which members are disowned or excommunicated, denial of the divinity of Christ, the revelation of the Holy Spirit, the divine authenticity of the Scriptures; engaging in the liquor traffic, drunkenness, profanity, joining the army or encouraging war, betting, participating in lotteries, dishonesty, taking or administering oaths, etc.

Each Yearly Meeting has its own discipline, but fellowship is maintained between them by epistolary correspond-

ence. There is also a general agreement between them on the fundamentals of doctrine and discipline. The Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, which is one of the oldest, has a discipline incorporating various decisions and advices adopted since its organization in 1681.

There are 10 Yearly Meetings, with 794 organizations, 725 church edifices, valued at \$2,795,784, and 80,655 members. The average seating capacity of their edifices is 297, and their average value \$3718. Halls to the number of 90, with a seating capacity of 7085, are occupied.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.           | Organi-<br>antions. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>musi-<br>cants. |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Arkansas          | 5                   | 3                   | 500                      | \$1,950                         | 338                     |
| California        | 11                  | 7                   | 1,785                    | 14,100                          | 1,009                   |
| Colorado          | 1                   | 1                   | 120                      | 300                             | 38                      |
| Delaware          | 1                   | I                   | 260                      | 11,000                          | 122                     |
| Dist. of Columbia | I                   | 4.14                |                          | ** *                            | 19                      |
| Florida           | 2                   | 2                   | 375                      | 1,200                           | 70                      |
| Illinois          | 21                  | 23                  | 6,155                    | 36,760                          | 2,015                   |
| Indiana           | 188                 | 172                 | 54,775                   | 325.577                         | 25,915                  |
| Indian Territory  | 10                  | 3                   | 250                      | 1,300                           | 468                     |
| Iowa              | 74                  | 73                  | 19,795                   | 102,632                         | 8,146                   |
| Kansas            | 65                  | 51                  | 14,304                   | 74,415                          | 7,762                   |
| Louisiana         | 1                   |                     |                          |                                 | 66                      |
| Maine             | 23                  | 21                  | 5,653                    | 35,975                          | 1,430                   |
| Maryland          | 6                   | 6                   | 2,025                    | 77,800                          | 525                     |
| Massachusetts     | 28                  | 28                  | 6,370                    | 117,700                         | 1,560                   |
| Michigan          | 17                  | 16                  | 4,550                    | 26,500                          | 1,433                   |
| Minnesota         | 6                   | 3                   | 675                      | 35,100                          | 305                     |
| Missouri          | 5                   | 5                   | 950                      | 10,800                          | 615                     |
| Nebraska          | 13                  | 8                   | 1,354                    | 4,800                           | 782                     |
| New Hampshire     | 10                  | 11                  | 2,860                    | 8,800                           | 413                     |
| New Jersey        | 30                  | 21                  | 6,655                    | 84,200                          | 982                     |
| New York          | 50                  | 47                  | 10,270                   | 203,900                         | 3,644                   |
| North Carolina    | 47                  | 43                  | 17,475                   | 36,850                          | 4,904                   |
| Ohio              | 95                  | 94                  | 31,930                   | 202,250                         | 10,884                  |
| Oklahoma          | 2                   | 2                   | 180                      | 1,225                           | 108                     |
| Oregon            | 7                   | 6                   | 2,125                    | 10,550                          | 766                     |

#### SUMMARY BY STATES .- Continued.

| STATES.       | Organi-<br>mations | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|---------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Pennsylvania  | 39                 | 43                  | 13,445                    | 1,279,700                      | 3,490                   |
| Rhode Island  | 11                 | 11                  | 3,720                     | 58,800                         | 617                     |
| South Dakota  | 4                  | 2                   | 475                       | 1,000                          | 266                     |
| Tennessee     | 15                 | 8                   | 2,975                     | 9,400                          | 1,001                   |
| Texas         | 1                  |                     |                           | ******                         | 120                     |
| Vermont       | 4                  | 4                   | 575                       | 4,800                          | 251                     |
| Virginia      | 7                  | 7                   | 2,300                     | 14,900                         | 387                     |
| West Virginia | I                  | E                   | 150                       | 400                            | 50                      |
| Wisconsin     | _ 3                | 2                   | 400                       | 1,100                          | 154                     |
| Total         | 794                | 725                 | 215,431                   | \$2,795,784                    | 80,655                  |

#### SUMMARY BY YEARLY MEETINGS.

| YEARLY MEETINGS. |     |     |         |             |        |
|------------------|-----|-----|---------|-------------|--------|
| Baltimore        | 17  | 16  | 5,150   | \$101,500   | 1,012  |
| Indiana          | 177 | 160 | 51,725  | 350,437     | 22,105 |
| Iowa             | 117 | 100 | 26,429  | 168,532     | 11,391 |
| Kansas           | 89  | 64  | 16,084  | 88,940      | 9,347  |
| New England      | 72  | 71  | 18,603  | 221,275     | 4,020  |
| New York         | 54  | 51  | 10,845  | 208,700     | 3,895  |
| North Carolina   | 62  | 51  | 20,450  | 46,250      | 5,905  |
| Ohio             | 47  | 48  | 15,475  | 90,950      | 4.733  |
| Philadelphia     | 57  | 62  | 19,535  | 1,366,100   | 4,513  |
| Western          | 102 | 102 | 31,135  | 153,100     | 13,734 |
|                  |     | _   |         |             |        |
| Total            | 794 | 725 | 215,431 | \$2,795,784 | 80,655 |

### 2.—THE FRIENDS (HICKSITE).

This body of Friends is so named from Elias Hicks, a minister who was foremost in preaching doctrines which became a cause of separation. They object to being called Hicksites. Elias Hicks was born in 1748, and died in 1830. He emphasized the principle of "obedience to the light within," and so stated the doctrines of the preëxistence, deity, incarnation, and vicarious atonement of Christ, of the personality of Satan, and of eternal punishment,

that he was charged with being more or less in sympathy with Unitarianism.

Those identified with this body of Friends insist that Mr. Hicks's views were "exactly those of Robert Barclay," an English Friend of the seventeenth century, whose "Apology for the True Christian Divinity" is still regarded as a fair exposition of the doctrinal views of Friends. They decline to make orthodox theology a test of membership.

The separation took place in the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting in 1827, and in New York, Baltimore, Ohio, and Indiana in 1828. There was no separation in New England or North Carolina. The Genesee, in western New York, and the Illinois Yearly Meetings were formed many years later.

They have 7 Yearly Meetings, with 201 organizations, 213 church edifices, valued at \$1,661,850, and 21,992 members. The average seating capacity of their church edifices is 341, and their average value \$7802. They occupy 4 halls, with a seating capacity of 325.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.              | Organi-<br>sations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com-<br>trutti-<br>cants. |
|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Delaware             | 6                   | 6                   | 1,440                     | \$54,500                       | 622                       |
| District of Columbia | 1                   | 1                   | 300                       | 50,000                         | 40                        |
| Illinois             | 5 8                 | 4                   | 870                       | 4,900                          | 440                       |
| Indiana              | 8                   | 8                   | 2,550                     | 47,100                         | 1,376                     |
| Iowa                 | 4                   | 4                   | 1,300                     | 3,800                          | 440                       |
| Maryland             | 17                  | 18                  | 5,410                     | 133,050                        | 1,547                     |
| Michigan             | I                   | 1                   | 100                       | 400                            | 25                        |
| Nebraska             | 3                   | I                   | 200                       | 1,400                          | 198                       |
| New Jersey           | 23                  | 26                  | 9,980                     | 183,500                        | 2,279                     |
| New York             | 45                  | 45                  | 13,575                    | 561,850                        | 3,331                     |
| Ohio                 | 16                  | 18                  | 4,485                     | 61,350                         | 1,187                     |
| Pennsylvania         | 65                  | 74                  | 29,158                    | 546,700                        | 100,001                   |
| Virginia             | 7                   | 7                   | 3,200                     | 13,300                         | 506                       |
| Total                | 201                 | 213                 | 72,568                    | \$1,661,850                    | 21,992                    |

#### SUMMARY BY YEARLY MEETINGS.

| YEARLY MESTINGS. | Organi- | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-   |
|------------------|---------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|
| Baltimore        | 29      | 30                  | 10,490                    | \$211,300                       | 2,797  |
| Genesee          | 13      | 13                  | 3,900                     | 14,500                          | 75 I   |
| Illinois         | 14      | II                  | 2,920                     | 11,100                          | 1,301  |
| Indiana          | 12      | 14                  | 3,885                     | 97,100                          | 1,743  |
| New York         | 36      | 37                  | 10,950                    | 567,250                         | 2,803  |
| Ohio             | 9       | 9                   | 2,500                     | 8,850                           | 568    |
| Philadelphia     | 88      | 99                  | 37,923                    | 751,750                         | 12,029 |
| Total            | 201     | 213                 | 72,568                    | \$1,661,850                     | 21,992 |

### 3.-THE FRIENDS (WILBURITE).

The Wilburite Friends are thus called because John Wilbur, of New England, was their principal leader in opposing Joseph J. Gurney and his teaching. They separated from the Orthodox body in the New England Yearly Meeting in 1845, in the Ohio in 1854, and in the western Iowa and Kansas in 1877. They are very conservative, and were unwilling to adopt the new methods devised as the church became aggressive in evangelistic and missionary work. They make much of the doctrine of the light within, holding that every man, by reason of the atonement, has an inward seed, or light, given him, which, as it is heeded, will lead him to salvation. deny instantaneous conversion and the resurrection of the body. The controlling portion of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting hold to the views of Wilbur, though they have not separated from the body of the church further than to decline epistolary correspondence with it. They are counted with the Orthodox branch.

The Wilburite Friends have 5 Yearly Meetings, with 52 organizations, 52 church edifices, valued at \$67,000, and

4329 members. They are represented in the States of Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island. The average seating capacity of their church edifices is 253, and the average value \$1288. There are no halls. A single private house is occupied.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES        | Organia<br>annons | Chrurch<br>Edifices. | Searing<br>Ca-<br>pacity | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com-<br>texes.<br>Cames. |
|---------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Indiana       | 9                 | 9                    | 1,810                    | \$8,200                        | 489                      |
| Iowa          | 12                | 13                   | 2,925                    | 12,350                         | 1,539                    |
| Kansas        | 5                 | 5                    | 2,030                    | 10,400                         | 495                      |
| Massachusetts | 2                 | 2                    | 480                      | 3,500                          | 28                       |
| Ohio          | 20                | 20                   | 5,534                    | 24,900                         | 1,676                    |
| Pennsylvania  | 1                 | I                    | 140                      | 650                            | 30                       |
| Rhode Island  | 3                 | 2                    | 250                      | 7,000                          | 72                       |
|               | _                 | _                    |                          |                                | _                        |
| Total         | 52                | 52                   | 13,169                   | \$67,000                       | 4,329                    |

#### SUMMARY BY YEARLY MEETINGS.

| TRANSFER MERTINGS. |     |    |        |          |       |
|--------------------|-----|----|--------|----------|-------|
| Iowa               | 7   | 7  | 1,500  | \$7,000  | 714   |
| Kansas             | - 5 | 5  | 2,030  | 10,400   | 495   |
| New England        | - 5 | 4  | 730    | 10,500   | 100   |
| Ohio               | 24  | 25 | 6,735  | 30,200   | 2,451 |
| Western            | 11  | 11 | 2,174  | 8,900    | 569   |
|                    | _   |    |        |          |       |
| Total              | 52  | 52 | 13,169 | \$67,000 | 4,329 |

### 4. - THE FRIENDS (PRIMITIVE).

The Primitive Friends are in faith and practice Wilburite. They separated from the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting because that body refused to correspond with the New England and Ohio (Wilbur) Yearly Meetings, and they do not affiliate with the latter because they recognize the Philadelphia meeting by ministerial visitations and by exchanging certificates of membership.

They have 9 organizations, 5 church edifices, valued at \$16,700, and 232 members. They are found only in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island. The average seating capacity of their church edifices is 210, and the average value \$3340. One hall, with a seating capacity of 50, and 3 private houses are occupied.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.       | Organi- | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pecity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Cons-<br>muni-<br>cunts. |
|---------------|---------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Massachusetts | 2       | 1                   | 200                       | \$1,000                         | 14                       |
| New York      | 2       | 2                   | 400                       | 1,700                           | 103                      |
| Pennsylvania  | 3       | 2                   | 450                       | 14,000                          | 100                      |
| Rhode Island  | 2       |                     |                           | *****                           | 9                        |
| Total         | 9       | 5                   | 1,050                     | \$16,700                        | 232                      |

#### SUMMARY BY STATES OF ALL FRIENDS.

| Arkansas              |     | -   | ton    | \$1.000 | 228    |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|--------|---------|--------|
|                       | 5   | 3   | 500    | \$1,950 | 338    |
| California            | 11  | 7   | 1,785  | 14,100  | 1,009  |
| Colorado              | - 1 | T.  | 120    | 300     | 38     |
| Delaware              | 7   | 7   | 1,700  | 65,500  | 744    |
| District of Columbia. | - 3 |     | 300    | 50,000  | 59     |
| Florida               | 2   | 2   | 375    | 1,200   | 70     |
| Illinois              | 26  | 27  | 7,025  | 41,660  | 2,455  |
| Indiana               | 205 | 189 | 59,135 | 380,877 | 27,780 |
| Indian Territory      | 10  | 3   | 250    | 1,300   | 468    |
| Iowa                  | 90  | 90  | 24,020 | 118,782 | 10,125 |
| Kansas                | 70  | 56  | 16,334 | 84,815  | 8,257  |
| Louisiana             | I   |     |        |         | 66     |
| Maine                 | 23  | 21  | 5,653  | 35,975  | 1,430  |
| Maryland              | 23  | 24  | 7,435  | 210,850 | 2,072  |
| Massachusetts         | 32  | 31  | 7,050  | 122,200 | 1,602  |
| Michigan              | 18  | 17  | 4,650  | 26,900  | 1,458  |
| Minnesota             | 6   | _   | - 675  | 35,100  | 305    |
| Missouri              | 5   | 5   | 950    | 10,800  | 615    |
| Nebraska              | 16  | ğ   | 1,554  | 6,200   | 980    |
| New Hampshire         | 10  | II  | 2,860  | 8,800   | 413    |
| Non Isman             |     |     |        | ,       |        |
| New Jersey            | 43  | 47  | 16,635 | 271,700 | 3,261  |
| New York              | 97  | 94  | 24,245 | 767,450 | 7,078  |
| North Carolina        | 47  | 43  | 17,475 | 36,850  | 4,904  |

### SCHMARY BY STATES OF ALL FRIENDS.—Continued.

| STATES.       | Organi | Chance | Senting<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Cas     |
|---------------|--------|--------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|
| Ohio          | 131    | 132    | 41,949                    | \$288,500                       | 13,747  |
| Oklahoma      | 2      | 2      | 180                       | 1,225                           | 106     |
| Oregon        | 7      | 6      | 2,125                     | 10,550                          | 766     |
| Penasylvania  | TOB    | 120    | 43,193                    | 1,841,050                       | 13,627  |
| Rhode Island  | 16     | 13     | 3,970                     | 65,800                          | 698     |
| South Dakota  | 4      | 2      | 475                       | 1,000                           | 266     |
| Tennessee     | 15     | 8      | 2,975                     | 9,400                           | 100,1   |
| Texas         | Ī      | • • •  | •••••                     | •••••                           | 120     |
| Vermont       | 4      | 4      | 575                       | 4,800                           | 251     |
| Virginia      | 14     | 14     | 5,500                     | 28,200                          | 893     |
| West Virginia | I      | I      | 150                       | 400                             | 90      |
| Wisconsin     | 3      | 2      | 400                       | 1,100                           | 154     |
| Total         | 1,056  | 995    | 302,218                   | \$4,541,334                     | 107,208 |

### CHAPTER XXII.

#### FRIENDS OF THE TEMPLE.

THIS is a small body which had its origin in Würtemburg, Germany, upward of fifty years ago. It is variously called Temple Society, Friends of the Temple, "Hoffmannites." The Rev. Christopher Hoffmann, president of the Temple colonies in Palestine, and author of most of its standard literature, appears to be its chief leader.

The Friends of the Temple have for their great object the gathering of the people of God in Palestine. To this end they constitute Temples, i.e., spiritual communities, in various countries, and these assist in the construction of the Temple in the Holy Land, which is to become a center for regenerated humanity. They believe in the power of God which raised Christ from the dead, to build up a "spiritual house, a holy priesthood," and without formulating their doctrines declare their full acceptance of the Scriptures, of the law of Moses as well as the Gospel of Christ. They believe that all the prophecies will be fulfilled, and that as Christ came to work out the fulfillment, that should also be the mission of his followers. The chief task of the Temple Society is to secure the spiritual development of its members, who are under the oversight of presidents and other officers, and meet for worship on Sundays and on special occasions. No regulations have been adopted concerning baptism and the Lord's Supper, individual convictions being allowed full play.

In 1874 the Temple Society established four colonies in Palestine—at Joppa, Sharon, Haifa, and Jerusalem. The cost of these colonies has been met in large part by voluntary contributions.

### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.  | Organizations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|----------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Kansas   | I              | I                   | 200                       | \$800                           | 55                      |
| New York |                | 4                   | 950                       | 14,500                          | 55<br>285               |
| Total    | 4              | 5                   | 1,150                     | \$15,300                        | 340                     |

### CHAPTER XXIII.

#### THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL PROTESTANT CHURCH.

THIS is a body of scattered congregations, with a center in Cincinnati. Some of its churches are a century old, and some are quite new. The German language is almost exclusively spoken. In theology it is very liberal, rationalistic views generally prevailing. It has no synodical organization, but there are non-ecclesiastical associations, or vereine, of ministers.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.       | Organizations. | Church<br>Edifices | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|---------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Illinois      | 2              | 2                  | 800                       | \$16,000                       | 735                     |
| Indiana       | 8              | 7                  | 3,270                     | 54,150                         | 735<br>1,886            |
| Kentucky      | 3              | 2                  | 2,100                     | 51,000                         | 1,250                   |
| Louisiana     | I              | I                  | 1,000                     | 40,000                         | 3,500                   |
| Missouri      | 2              | 2                  | 2,600                     | 70,000                         | ₹,700                   |
| Nebraska      | 1              | I                  | 200                       | 5,000                          | 40                      |
| Ohio          | 22             | 23                 | 15,850                    | 438,800                        | 11,793                  |
| Pennsylvania  | 9              | 10                 | 6,655                     | 439,000                        | 12,287                  |
| Texas         | 2              | 2                  | 1,000                     | 10,500                         | 1,050                   |
| West Virginia | 2              | 2                  | 1,700                     | 63,000                         | 1,915                   |
| Total         | 52             | 52                 | 35,175                    | \$1,187,450                    | 36,156                  |

### CHAPTER XXIV.

#### THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL SYNOD.

THE German Evangelical Synod of North America represents in this country the State church of Prussia, which is a union of Lutheran and Reformed elements. The first ecclesiastical organization was formed October 15. 1840, at a meeting held at Gravois Settlement, in Missouri, by six evangelical ministers. Out of the principles then agreed upon the constitution of the Synod has been gradually developed. In 1850 the Society formed in Missouri and the German Evangelical Society of Ohio, formed in 1850, united. To this union there was a further addition in 1860, when the United Evangelical Society of the East was consolidated with it. In 1872 two other bodies-the Evangelical Synod of the Northwest and the United Evangelical Synod of the East--entered and completed the union. All were kindred bodies, holding the same doctrines and governed by the same ecclesiastical principles.

The Synod accepts the Bible as the only rule of faith and practice, holding to the Augsburg Confession, Luther's Catechism, and the Heidelberg Catechism, in so far as they agree with one another, as correct interpretations of it. Concerning those points on which these symbols do not agree the Synod stands upon the Scripture passages relating to them, and allows liberty of conscience.

The church is divided into districts, of which there are fifteen. They correspond as nearly as possible to synods in the Lutheran Church. A General Conference representing the whole church meets once every three years. It is composed of the presidents of the districts, and of delegates, clerical and lay, in the proportion of one for every nine ministers and one for every nine churches.

Since 1872, when the union of the various Evangelical Societies was completed, the church has grown rapidly. It had then 219 organizations and 8032 communicants. Now it has 870 organizations and 187,432 communicants—the organizations having been multiplied by 4 in this period of eighteen years, and the communicants by 23. It is represented in twenty-two States, being strongest in Illinois, 37,138; Ohio, 31,617; Missouri, 25,676; and New York, 17,409.

The average seating capacity of its church edifices is 313, and the average value \$5878. It also holds meetings in 83 halls, which have a seating capacity of 5970.

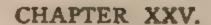
#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.    | Organi-<br>sations | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| California | 4                  | 4                   | 618                       | \$8,460                         | 315                     |
| Colorado   | 2                  | i                   | 250                       | 18,000                          | 135                     |
| Illinois   | 164                | 155                 | 47,081                    | 813,450                         | 37,138                  |
| Indiana    | 75                 | 75                  | 22,635                    | 337,660                         | 15,274                  |
| lowa       | 59                 | 43                  | 11,413                    | 110,300                         | 6,902                   |
| Kansas     | 28                 | 19%                 | 3,794                     | 37,750                          | 2,053                   |
| Kentucky   | 11                 | 10                  | 5,525                     | 137,400                         | 4,912                   |
| Louisiana  | 3                  | 3                   | 1,550                     | 26,450                          | 1,250                   |
| Maryland   | 12                 | 11                  | 6,300                     | 223,500                         | 4,405                   |
| Michigan   | 50                 | 43                  | 14,710                    | 242,450                         | 10,926                  |
| Minnesota, | 53                 | 40                  | 9,072                     | 97,900                          | 5,567                   |
| Missouri   | 124                | 115%                | 31,922                    | 575,650                         | 25,676                  |
| Nebraska   | 23                 | 19                  | 3,290                     | 43,500                          | 2,142                   |

### SUMMARY BY STATES, -Continued.

| STATES.       | Organi- | Church<br>Edifices | Senting<br>Ca-<br>pacity | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com-    |
|---------------|---------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|
| New Jersey    | 3       | 2                  | 1,190                    | 39,000                         | 1,890   |
| New York      | 50      | 49                 | 21,160                   | 681,570                        | 17,409  |
| North Dakota  | 5       | 3                  | 600                      | 3,300                          | 440     |
| Ohio          | 107     | 106                | 41,019                   | 836,200                        | 31,617  |
| Pennsylvania  |         | 12                 | 5,670                    | 132,150                        | 5,293   |
| Texas         | 19      | 14                 | 2,380                    | 36,300                         | 1,864   |
| Virginia      |         | ī                  | 700                      | 30,000                         | 700     |
| West Virginia |         | 1                  | 216                      | 800                            | 114     |
| Wisconsin     | 63      | 58                 | 14,686                   | 182,700                        | 11,410  |
| Total         | 870     | 785                | 245,781                  | \$4,614,490                    | 187,432 |

| SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS. |     |  |      |         |             |         |
|-----------------------|-----|--|------|---------|-------------|---------|
| DISTRICTS.            |     |  |      |         |             |         |
| Atlantic              | 26  |  | 23   | 11,490  | \$380,650   | 9,825   |
| Indiana               | 80  |  | 79   | 31,890  | 724,600     | 25,444  |
| Iowa                  | 65  |  | 49   | 12,973  | 127,625     | 7,885   |
| Kansas                | 32  |  | 22 J | _       | 57,250      | 2,248   |
| Michigan              | 73  |  | 66   | 21,180  | 332,410     | 15,937  |
| Minnesota             | 59  |  | 44   | 9,842   | 101,700     | 6,127   |
| Missouri              | 93  |  | 87 % | 25,030  | 424,650     | 21,566  |
| Nebraska              | 21  |  | 17   | 3,080   | 42,000      | 2,082   |
| New York              | 48  |  | 48   | 20,680  | 639,070     | 17,284  |
| North Illinois        | 83  |  | 79   | 26,340  | 511,675     | 22,814  |
| Ohio                  | 95  |  | 93   | 33,645  | 582,000     | 23,875  |
| South Illinois        | 81  |  | 76   | 21,671  | 318,900     | 15,216  |
| Texas                 | 19  |  | 14   | 2,380   | 36,300      | 1,864   |
| West Missouri         | 33  |  | 30   | 6,810   | 153,460     | 3,975   |
| Wisconsin             | 62  |  | 57   | 14,516  | 182,200     | 11,290  |
| Total                 | 870 |  | 785  | 245,781 | \$4,614,490 | 187,432 |



### THE JEWS.

THE first company of Jews in this country came from The first synagogue was established in Brazil in 1654. Mill Street, New York City, now known as Broad Street. It was called the Shearith Israel (Remnant of Israel), and the society is still in active existence, occupying a building on West Nineteenth Street. As according to custom ten males above the age of thirteen can form a Jewish congregation, it is quite probable that there was Jewish worship before the first synagogue was opened, although it was doubtless conducted with some secrecy, as a petition to the authorities of New Amsterdam in 1685 for the privilege of exercising the rites of the Jewish religion was denied. "No public worship," so ran the reply, "is tolerated by act of assembly but to those that profess faith in Christ." Later some of the Jews in New York removed to Newport, R. I., and there held regular services, securing in 1763 a synagogue, to which the chief contributors were sons of the minister of the congregation, the Rev. Isaac Touro. One of these sons, Abraham Touro, gave \$10,000 for the completion of the Bunker Hill monument. Jewish congregations were organized in Savannah, Ga., in 1733; in Lancaster, Pa., in 1776; in Philadelphia in 1780 and 1782; and in Charleston, S. C., in 1791. Of these congregations those in the South and one of those in Phila-

delphia used the ritual of the Portuguese Jews, the others that of the German Jews.

The Jews of America have no religious head. Each congregation is autonomous, and responsible to its members only. It is said that an effort in New York to bring the Orthodox congregations under the care of a chief rabbi is not wholly satisfactory.

The statistics of Jewish congregations are not frequently or periodically gathered, as is the custom of most religious denominations; but twice at least in the last forty years efforts have been made to ascertain the number of Jewish congregations in the United States, once in 1854 and again in 1880. According to the earlier report there were in 1854 97 regularly organized congregations, of which 30 were in the State of New York. The latter count was made under the auspices of the Board of Delegates of American Israelites and the Union of Hebrew Congregations, and it required several years to complete the compilation. The results, which have been regarded as quite accurate, indicated the existence of 270 congregations, with 12,546 members, or about 50,000 communicants. The value of the real estate held by the congregations was returned at \$4,706,700, with other property aggregating \$1,497.878, or a total of \$6,204,578, exclusive of burying-grounds.

The tables presented herewith show that there are 533 congregations of Orthodox and Reformed Jews, with 130,-496 communicants. It should be noted that in Jewish congregations the head of a family only is counted. The members of the family are represented by one person. The number given as communicants, therefore, does not indicate the number of members of a synagogue. Mem-

bers of families may, on attaining their majority, rent a pew and be counted as a member of a synagogue or temple, but they seldom do so until they have a household of their own.

## I.—THE ORTHODOX JEWS.

There are two branches or schools of thought in the lewish religion, commonly designated the Orthodox and the Reformed. The attempt is here made to tabulate the statistics in accordance with this classification. It is difficult, however, in some cases to know how to draw the lines. Under the above heading those congregations are embraced which adhere to the ancient rites and ceremonies, observing the Bible as expounded and expanded by the prophets and rabbis. The Orthodox Jews accept the Schulchan Aruch as authoritative in all its requirements. It is a codification, made by Rabbi Joseph Karo in the middle of the sixteenth century, of the laws and ceremonies expounded by the rabbis of the Talmud and handed down from generation to generation by tradition. It provides for the minutest details of Jewish life, and those who accept it consider it as binding as the law of Moses itself. Halls to the number of 193, with a seating capacity of 24,847, are occupied as places of worship. The average seating capacity of the churches is 384, and the average value \$22,967.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.     | Organi-<br>rations | Church<br>Edifices | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>mum-<br>cants. |
|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| Alabama     | 1                  |                    |                          | ,                               | 325                    |
| California, | 7                  | 5                  | 2,225                    | \$93,000                        | 2,344                  |
| Colorado    | 4                  | 3                  | 800                      | 25,500                          | 662                    |
| Connecticut | 6                  | 1                  | 500                      | 12,000                          | 926                    |

| SUMMARY | BY | STATES.—Continued |  |
|---------|----|-------------------|--|
|         |    |                   |  |

| SUMMARY BY STATES,—COMMINGE, |          |                    |         |             |        |  |  |
|------------------------------|----------|--------------------|---------|-------------|--------|--|--|
|                              | Oreani   | Church             | Senting | Value of    | Com-   |  |  |
| STATES.                      | zations. | Church<br>Edifices | Ca-     | Church      | muni-  |  |  |
| mi                           |          |                    | pecasy. | Property    | Cania. |  |  |
| District of Columbia         | 1        | I                  | 75      | \$2,000     | 40     |  |  |
| Georgia                      | 3        | I                  | 200     | 8,000       | 240    |  |  |
| Illinois                     | 12       | - 4                | 2,175   | 121,500     | 4,405  |  |  |
| Indiana                      | 8        | 3                  | 650     | 6,500       | 1,299  |  |  |
| Iowa                         | 1        | 5 +                |         | ******      | 50     |  |  |
| Kansas                       | 4        | 1                  | 260     | 12,000      | 403    |  |  |
| Kentucky                     | 2        | 1                  | 175     | 1,500       | 200    |  |  |
| Louisiana                    | 8        | 2                  | 575     | 20,000      | 629    |  |  |
| Maryland                     | 3        | 3                  | 1,200   | 43,000      | 775    |  |  |
| Massachusetts                | 7        | 4                  | 1,775   | 110,500     | 1,201  |  |  |
| Michigan                     | 6        | 5                  | 2,150   | 36,000      | 2,150  |  |  |
| Minnesota                    | 38       | 1                  | 400     | 25,000      | 750    |  |  |
| Missouri                     | 8        | 2                  | 1,100   | 58,000      | 1,432  |  |  |
| Montana                      | I        |                    |         |             | 140    |  |  |
| Nebraska                     | 4        | I                  | 100     | 5,500       | 550    |  |  |
| New Jersey                   | 19       | 10                 | 2,575   | 44,300      | 2,521  |  |  |
| New York                     | 152      | 44                 | 21,245  | 1,919,500   | 29,064 |  |  |
| North Carolina               | I        | 1                  | 180     | 6,500       | 73     |  |  |
| North Dakota                 | 1        |                    |         | ******      | 30     |  |  |
| Ohio                         | 17       | 6                  | 2,790   | 67,000      | 2,313  |  |  |
| Oregon                       | 2        | 1                  | 350     | 16,000      | 475    |  |  |
| Pennsylvania                 | 17       | 13                 | 2,862   | 116,250     | 2,447  |  |  |
| Rhode Island                 | 3        | I                  | 200     | 20,000      | 685    |  |  |
| Tennessee                    | - 4      | 3                  | 1,450   | 8,500       | 425    |  |  |
| Texas                        | i        |                    |         |             | 65     |  |  |
| Vermont                      | 1        |                    |         |             | 44     |  |  |
| Virginia                     | 4        | 3                  | 675     | 17,000      | 493    |  |  |
| Washington                   | i        |                    |         |             | 150    |  |  |
| Wisconsin                    | 4        | 2                  | 150     | 7,000       | 291    |  |  |
|                              |          |                    |         |             |        |  |  |
| Total                        | 316      | 122                | 46,837  | \$2,802,050 | 57,597 |  |  |

## 2.-THE REFORMED JEWS.

Under this classification are included all Jewish congregations which do not recognize as absolute the authority of the Schulchan Aruch. In some cases the departure from orthodoxy is slight, as in worshiping with the hat off, the mingling of the sexes in the synagogue or temple, and the introduction of the organ and female choir. There

are 38 halls, with a seating capacity of 6360, occupied as places of worship. The average seating capacity of the edifices is 516, and their average value \$38,839, which is unequaled.

SUMMARY BY STATES.

|                      | DUNM                | KKY BY             | STATES.                   |                                |                         |
|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| STATES.              | Organi-<br>zations. | Church<br>Edifices | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
| Alabama              | 7                   | 5                  | 3,050                     | \$103,500                      | 2,843                   |
| Arkansas             | _                   | Ś                  | 1,450                     | 44,000                         | 744                     |
| California           | <b>§</b>            | 7                  | 3,150                     | 303,000                        | 3,835                   |
| Colorado             | I                   | í                  | 600                       | 50,000                         | 400                     |
| Connecticut          | 2                   | 2                  | 850                       | 75,000                         | 695                     |
| District of Columbia |                     | 1                  | 900                       | 40,000                         | 936                     |
| Florida              | 2                   | 2                  | 318                       | 13,500                         | 147                     |
| Georgia              | 6                   | 6                  | 2,900                     | 151,000                        | 1,846                   |
| Illinois             | 12                  | 11                 | 6,645                     | 465,000                        | 5,766                   |
| Indiana              | 15                  | 13                 | 4,050                     | 160,000                        | 2,318                   |
| Iowa                 | 5                   | 4                  | 1,160                     | 58,000                         | 487                     |
| Kansas               | 2                   |                    |                           |                                | 83                      |
| Kentucky             | 5                   | 4                  | 850                       | 16,000                         | 755                     |
| Louisiana            |                     | 4                  | 2,875                     | 255,000                        | 2,745                   |
| Maryland             |                     | Ġ                  | 3,900                     | 223,500                        | 2,800                   |
| Massachusetts        | 2                   | 2                  | 2,440                     | 135,000                        | 1,300                   |
| Michigan             |                     | 4                  | 1,900                     | 118,000                        | 1,543                   |
| Minnesota            | 2                   | 2                  | 724                       | 45,000                         | 674                     |
| Mississippi          | 6                   |                    | 1,750                     | 64,000                         | 1,370                   |
| Missouri             | 9                   | 5                  | 3,033                     | 183,800                        | 3,018                   |
| Nebraska             | ã                   | 1                  | 500                       | 15,000                         | 512                     |
| New Jersey           |                     | 4                  | 3,420                     | 124,000                        | 1,755                   |
| New Mexico           | ī                   |                    |                           |                                | 50                      |
| New York             | 27                  | 25                 | 18,927                    | 2,395,700                      | 16,743                  |
| North Carolina       | 3                   | ž                  | 400                       | 30,000                         | 313                     |
| Ohio                 | 17                  | 13                 | 7,020                     | 636,225                        | 6,576                   |
| Oregon               | 1                   | ī                  | 850                       | 80,000                         | 690                     |
| Pennsylvania         | 18                  | 15                 | 7,980                     | 552,500                        | 5,582                   |
| Rhode Island         | 2                   | 1                  | 420                       | 25,000                         | 225                     |
| South Carolina       | 3                   | 3                  | 850                       | 78,000                         | 800                     |
| Tennessee            | 5                   | 3<br>4<br>8        | 2,950                     | 106,000                        | 1,335                   |
| Texas                | 10                  | ġ                  | 2,380                     | 182,000                        | 1,929                   |
| Utah                 | I                   | 1                  | 750                       | 40,000                         | 100                     |
| Virginia             | 7                   | 6                  | 1,875                     | 70,500                         | 694                     |
| West Virginia        | 3                   | 2                  | 650                       | 9,000                          | 350                     |
| Wisconsin            | 4                   | 4                  | t,880                     | 105,000                        | 940                     |
|                      |                     |                    |                           |                                |                         |
| Total                | 217                 | 179                | 92,397                    | \$6,952,225                    | 72,899                  |

# SUMMARY BY STATES OF ALL JEWS.

| STATES.              | Organi- | Church | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com-    |
|----------------------|---------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|
| 411                  |         |        |                           |                                | cants.  |
| Alabama              | 8       | 5      | 3,050                     | \$103,500                      | 3,168   |
| Arkansas             | 5       | 5      | 1,450                     | 44,000                         | 744     |
| California           | 15      | 12     | 5,375                     | 396,000                        | 6,179   |
| Colorado             | 5       | 4      | 1,400                     | 75,500                         | 1,062   |
| Connecticut          | 8       | 3      | 1,350                     | 87,000                         | 1,621   |
| District of Columbia | 2       | 2      | 975                       | 42,000                         | 976     |
| Florida              | 2       | 2      | 318                       | 13,500                         | 147     |
| Georgia              | 9       | 7      | 3,100                     | 159,000                        | 2,086   |
| Illinois             | 24      | 15     | 8,820                     | 586,500                        | 10,171  |
| Indiana              | 23      | ıó     | 4,700                     | 166,500                        | 3,617   |
| Iowa                 | 6       | 4      | 1,160                     | 58,000                         | 537     |
| Kansas               | 6       | i      | 260                       | 12,000                         | 486     |
| Kentucky             | 7       | 5      | 1,025                     | 17,500                         | 955     |
| Louisiana            | 13      | ć      | 3,450                     | 275,000                        | 3,374   |
| Maryland             | 12      | 9      | 5,100                     | 266,500                        | 3,575   |
| Massachusetts        | 9       | Ž      | 4,215                     | 245,500                        | 2,501   |
| Michigan             | 10      | 9      | 4,050                     | 154,000                        | 3,693   |
| Minnesota            |         | _      | 1,124                     | 70,000                         | 1,424   |
|                      | 5       | 3      |                           | 64,000                         |         |
| Mississippi          |         | 8      | 1,750                     |                                | 1,370   |
| Missouri             | 17      | 0      | 4,133                     | 241,800                        | 4,450   |
| Montana              | 6       |        | 600                       | 40 100                         | 140     |
| Nebraska             |         | 2      | 600                       | 20,500                         | 1,062   |
| New Jersey           | 24      | 14     | 4,995                     | 168,300                        | 4,276   |
| New Mexico           | 1       |        |                           |                                | 50      |
| New York             | 179     | 69     | 40,172                    | 4,315,200                      | 45,807  |
| North Carolina       | 4       | 2      | 580                       | 36,500                         | 386     |
| North Dakota         | 1       |        |                           |                                | 30      |
| Ohio                 | 34      | 19     | 9,810                     | 703,225                        | 8,889   |
| Oregon               | 3       | 2      | 1,200                     | 96,000                         | 1,165   |
| Pennsylvania         | 35      | 28     | 10,842                    | 668,750                        | 8,029   |
| Rhode Island         | 5       | 2      | 620                       | 45,000                         | 910     |
| South Carolina       | 3       | 3      | 850                       | 78,000                         | 800     |
| Tennessee            | 9       | 7      | 4,400                     | 114,500                        | 1,760   |
| Texas                | 11      | 8      | 2,380                     | 182,000                        | 1,994   |
| Utah                 | I       | I      | 750                       | 40,000                         | 001     |
| Vermont              | I       |        | * *                       |                                | 44      |
| Virginia             | 11      | 9      | 2,550                     | 87,500                         | 1,187   |
| Washington           | 1       |        |                           |                                | 150     |
| West Virginia        | 3       | 2      | 650                       | 9,000                          | 350     |
| Wisconsin            | 8       | 6      | 2,030                     | 112,000                        | 1,231   |
|                      |         |        |                           |                                |         |
| Total                | 533     | 301    | 139,234                   | \$9,754,275                    | 130,496 |

# CHAPTER XXVI.

#### THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS.

THE Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints is of American origin. It was founded in 1830 by Joseph Smith, its first Prophet. He was born in Sharon, Vt., in 1805, removing to Palmyra, N. Y., ten years later. Between the ages of fourteen and fifteen he began earnestly to inquire how he could with certainty save his soul, and how he might ascertain which one of the many denominations was the true Church of Christ. While thus seeking he had a vision of a great light, and two "glorious personages" appeared and informed him that his sins were forgiven, and instructed him in the doctrine of the one true religion, which was not, he was told, represented by any of the existing churches. Another vision was granted him in 1823, when an "angel of the Lord" appeared and told him that the preparatory work for the second coming of Christ was soon to begin, and that he was to be chosen to bring about some of the purposes of the coming dispensation. The vision was frequently renewed. By the directions received in one of them he was enabled to obtain the sacred records, which have since been known as the "Book of Mormon." These records were received, it is stated, in 1827. They were "engraved on plates which had the appearance of gold," and these plates were "filled on both sides" with words in reformed Egyptian characters.

Having become the subject of persecution on account of the visions, he fied to Pennsylvania, and translated, "by the gift and power of God," the records which had been miraculously delivered to him. The Book of Mormon claims to give a history of ancient America, from a settlement by a colony who came from the Tower of Babel, at the confusion of tongues.

An angel appeared in 1829, it is stated, to Joseph Smith and Oliver Cowdery and ordained them as priests of the order of Aaron and directed them to baptize each other. In 1830 a church was organized at Fayette, Seneca County, N. Y. The new gospel was preached, miracles were announced as an attestation of the new faith, and missionaries were sent out, among whom Brigham Young, Sidney Rigdon, and the Pratt brothers-Parley P. and Orson-were prominent. Churches were established in several States. In 1831 the headquarters of the denomination were removed west to Kirtland, O, and a colony was formed in Jackson County, Mo. After having been driven out of Missouri, a settlement was made at Nauvoo, Ill., where a large temple was erected and where the headquarters of the church were fixed. In 1843 Joseph Smith announced a revelation in favor of the celestial order of marriage including polygamy. In disturbances which subsequently arose he was shot and killed by a mob, June 27, 1844, at Carthage, Ill, and Brigham Young became his successor as Prophet. In 1846 and 1847 there was a general migration from Illinois to Salt Lake, the present headquarters of the church.

There are two divisions—the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, and the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.

# I.—THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS.

Those who migrated to Salt Lake devised a system for active propagation of the doctrines of the Book of Mormon and subsequent revelations, and their numbers increased steadily. The "celestial law of marriage" was openly practiced after 1852, when it was promulgated. After the death of Brigham Young, August, 1877, John Taylor succeeded as president of the church. In 1890 Wilford Woodruff, the successor of John Taylor as "seer, revelator, and first president," announced a revelation prohibiting the contracting of further polygamous marriages.

The chief points of the doctrinal belief of the Latter-Day Saints, as stated by President Wilford Woodruff, are in substance: God exists as a Trinity of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; men are to be punished for actual sins, and not for the transgression of Adam; salvation is for all men, through the atonement of Christ, by obedience to the laws and ordinances of the gospel; these ordinances are faith, repentance, baptism by immersion for the remission of sins and the laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost; men are called of God to the ministry by prophecy and the laying on of hands by those in authority; there is the gift of tongues, prophecy, revelation, visions, healing, and interpretation of tongues; the Bible is the Word of God, so far as it is translated correctly, also the Book of Mormon; God has revealed much and has much yet to reveal; there is to be a literal gathering of Israel and the restoration of the ten tribes; Zion is to be built on this continent; Christ will reign personally upon the earth, which is to be renewed.

The organization of the church includes features of both

the Jewish and Christian systems. There are two orders of the priesthood, the Melchizedek or higher, and the Aaronic or lesser. The first embraces apostles, patriarchs, high-priests, seventies, and elders, and has charge over all the spiritual interests of the church, preaching, baptizing, laying on of hands for confirmation and ordination, healing, blessing, administering the Lord's Supper, and officiating in all the ordinances. The Aaronic priesthood, including bishops, priests, teachers, and deacons, administers, under the direction of the Melchizedek priesthood, the outward ordinances and temporal affairs. In organization for church government the place of the ordinary parish is taken by the ward. Each ward has its meeting-house and bishop, and two counselors. A number of wards constitute a stake of Zion. At the head of each stake or district is a president and two counselors, who are high-priests, and a council of twelve high-priests who sit as a court in church matters. There is a general conference which meets in April and October of each year for the management of the general affairs of the church. The missionaries and preachers are organized into seventies. Each seventy has seven presidents, and is under the direction of the Twelve Apostles. The highest officers are those of the First Presidency, which has supreme authority, and are elected by the whole church.

The chief strength of the church is in Utah, but it also has organizations in twenty-two States and Territories. There are in all 425 organizations, 266 church edifices, valued at \$825,506, and 144,352 communicants. The average seating capacity of the edifices is 346, and their average value \$3103; 178 halls, etc., with a seating capacity of 28,310, are occupied.

# SUMMARY BY STATES.

| Alabama 2  |
|--|
| Alabama 2  |
| Alabama 2 166 Arizona 27 16 4,815 \$26,400 6,500 Colorado 3 3 1,380 7,200 1,640  |
| Arizona  |
| Colorado 3 3 1,380 7,200 1,640   |
| Colorado 3 3 1,380 7,200 1,640   |
|  |
| Georgia 1 175  |
| Idaho 62 48 11,682 45,560 14,816   |
| Indiana 1 14   |
| 12   |
| 72 1   |
|  |
|  |
| Mississippi  |
| Nevada   |
| New Mexico 5 2 300 1,430 453   |
| New York 2 56  |
| North Carolina 1 108   |
| Pennsylvania   |
| South Carolina 1 203   |
| Tennessee 2 134  |
| Utah 293 191 72,375 733,216 117,640  |
| Virginia   |
| West Virginia  |
| 11/2   |
| 111  |
| Wyoming 8 6 1,550 11,700 1,322   |
| Total 425 266 92,102 \$825,506 144,352   |
| Total 425 266 92,102 \$825,506 144,352   |
|  |
| SUMMARY BY STAKES.   |
| STAKES-  |
| Towns of the state |
| Bannock 20 18 4,420 \$9,720 4,343  |
| Bear Lake 25 15 3,660 17,350 4,986<br>Beaver 6 5 1,395 25,100 1,342  |
|  |
|  |
| Cache 23 21 7,920 87,000 6,962 Cassia 6 8 622 740 1,377  |
| Cassia 6  622 740 1,377  |
| Davis to 9 4,700 36,500 4,686  |
| Emery 9 t 125 11,475 1,968   |
| Juab 6 5 1,800 19,661 3,190  |
| Knab 8 I 300 I,400 2,161   |
| Malad 9 9 2,050 7,850 2,317  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
| Morgan 9 3 950 3,200 1,479   |
| Oneida 15 10 2,940 21,600 4,445  |

#### SUMMARY BY STAKES .- Continued.

| STAKES.         | Organi-<br>zabous. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Co-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Panguitch       | 8                  | 8                   | 1,750                     | \$11,750                        | 1,786                   |
| Parowan         | 5                  | 5                   | 1,950                     | 17,700                          | 2,251                   |
| Saint George    | 24                 | 5                   | 1,650                     | 4,150                           | 3,086                   |
| Saint John's    | 7                  | 4                   | 625                       | 1,980                           | 1,413                   |
| Saint Joseph    | 9                  | 7                   | 2,540                     | 9,050                           | 2,067                   |
| Salt Lake       | 43                 | 38                  | 13,015                    | 222,694                         | 23,428                  |
| San Juan        | 7                  | 5                   | 1,080                     | 6,000                           | 829                     |
| San Luis        | 2                  | 2                   | 1,100                     | 5,700                           | 1,454                   |
| Sanpete         | 16                 | 14%                 | 7,760                     | 56,980                          | 12,713                  |
| Sevier          | 19                 | 83%                 | 2,850                     | 19,665                          | 5,226                   |
| Snowflake       | 8                  | 6                   | 1,800                     | 11,000                          | 1,478                   |
| Summit          | 15                 | 10                  | 5,200                     | 28,350                          | 2,611                   |
| Tooele          | 7                  | 6                   | 1,575                     | 13,266                          | 1,974                   |
| Uinta           | 6                  | I                   | 500                       | 800                             | 1,588                   |
| Utah            | 27                 | 18                  | 7,050                     | 69,450                          | 19,240                  |
| Wasatch         | 6                  | 5                   | 2,900                     | 7,700                           | 3,379                   |
| Weber           | 21                 | 10                  | 4,800                     | 61,125                          | 10,351                  |
| MISSIONS.       |                    |                     |                           |                                 |                         |
| Northern States | 10                 |                     |                           |                                 | 352                     |
| Southern States | 12                 |                     |                           | *****                           | 1,277                   |
| Total           | 425                | 266                 | 93,102                    | \$825,506                       | 144,352                 |

# 2.—THE REORGANIZED CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS.

Like the Mormons of Utah, the members of this organization, sometimes called Nonpolygamous Mormons, trace their origin back to the movement begun by Joseph Smith in 1830. They claim to represent this movement and to be true to the principles and doctrines proclaimed by him, and insist that those who followed Brigham Young were led away from the truth into error. They deny that the revelation concerning polygamy which was communicated to the church in Salt Lake City in 1852 by Brigham

Young was genuine, and declare that the true successor to Joseph Smith in the presidency of the church was not Brigham Young, but Joseph Smith's eldest son, Joseph. It is said that none of the members of the family of the first Prophet have united with the Utah branch, but all have become members of the Reorganized Church.

The first conference was held in 1852, and it was then that the leadership of Brigham Young, James J. Strang, Sidney Rigdon, and others was disowned and the society organized. Its headquarters are at Lamoni, Ia., where it has a large publishing-house.

The Reorganized Church accepts three books as of divine origin: first, the Bible; second, the Book of Mormon; third, the Book of Covenants. The latter consists of the revelations given to the church in the present century as a guide in church government. The Book of Mormon is accepted as a history of the ancient inhabitants of America and the revelation given them by God, beginning at a period two thousand years before Christ and continuing until four hundred years after Christ. In doctrine they adhere to the Trinity, to the atonement by Jesus Christ, to the resurrection of the dead, to the second coming of Christ, and to the eternal judgment, believing that each individual will receive reward or punishment in strict measure according to the good or evil deeds done in life. They hold that men are to be saved by faith in God and Christ, by forsaking sin, by immersion for the remission of sin, and by the laying on of hands. They believe that revelations of God are still given by the Holy Spirit for the guidance of the church, and that the gifts, blessings, and powers of the Holy Spirit in Bible times are continual. Their order of church government is such as they find

authority for in the New Testament and such as they understand that the Apostolic Church observed. It includes the presidency, consisting, when full, of three persons, which has jurisdiction over the whole church as its chief presiding authority; twelve apostles, whose special duty is to take charge of all missionary work abroad; one or more quorums of seventy, who are set apart from the body of elders and assist the apostles; high-priests, who have charge over States and districts; priests or pastors, teachers and deacons, and bishops, of whom three are set at the head of the business affairs of the church. Other bishops and agents assist in collecting the tithes. As to marriage, they believe that it is ordained of God, and that there should be but one companion for man or woman in wedlock until the contract is broken by death or transgression. They characterize the doctrine of polygamy or plural wives as an abomination.

The Reorganized Church is represented in thirty-six States and three Territories, including that of Utah. It returns 21,773 members, of whom 5303 are in Iowa. The next largest number, 3189, is in Missouri; Illinois has 1909, Michigan 1540, and California 1396. Meetings are held in 254 halls, etc., with a seating capacity of 15,370. The value of the church property is \$226,285, which indicates an average valuation of \$1847. The average seating capacity is 251. The church is not fully organized into districts.

# SUMMARY BY STATES.

|                  | Owner    | Church | Seating   | Value of  | Com-                  |
|------------------|----------|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|
| STATES           | Zations. |        | Ca-       | Church    | muni-                 |
|                  |          |        | pacety.   | Property. | Canta.                |
| Alabama          | 12       | 2      | 300       | \$350     | 426                   |
| Arkansas         |          |        | _         |           | 60                    |
| California       |          |        | 1.700     |           | 1,396                 |
| Colorado         |          | 7      | 1,700     | 14,400    | 1,390                 |
| Connecticut      |          | _      |           | 2,000     | 8                     |
|                  |          | * *    |           | *****     |                       |
| Florida          | -        | • •    |           |           | 257                   |
| Idaho            |          | * *    |           | • • • • • | 156                   |
| Illinois         | 52       | 15     | 3,500     | 19,200    | 1,909                 |
| Indiana          |          | 3      | 900       | 1,800     | 366                   |
| Indian Territory |          |        |           | ****      | 46                    |
| Iowa             |          | 27     | 6,785     | 44,985    | 5,303                 |
| Kansas           |          | 4      | 800       | 3,300     | 1,072                 |
| Kentucky         |          | I      | 200       | 1,500     | 50                    |
| Maine            |          | 2      | 475       | 1,800     | 442                   |
| Maryland         |          |        |           |           | 17                    |
| Massachusetts    | . 8      | 5      | 2,050     | 11,500    | 457                   |
| Michigan         | 33       | 5      | 1,750     | 4,325     | 1,540                 |
| Minnesota        | 4        |        |           |           | 224                   |
| Mississippi      |          | I      | 100       | 150       | 74                    |
| Missouri         | 42       | 18     | 5,000     | 58,650    | 3,189                 |
| Montana          |          | 2      | 400       | 1,500     | 122                   |
| Nebraska         |          | 7      | 1,060     | 7,500     | 1,058                 |
| Nevada           |          | *      |           | ,,,,,,,,  | 108                   |
| New Jersey       |          |        |           |           | 21                    |
| New Mexico       |          |        |           | *****     |                       |
| New York         |          |        |           | * * * *   | 102                   |
|                  | _        |        | 0.010     | 44.000    |                       |
| Ohio             |          | 6      | 3,050     | 43,000    | 678                   |
| Oregon           |          | * *    | * * *     |           | 95                    |
| Pennsylvania     |          | 1      | 300       | 1,000     | 373                   |
| Rhode Island     |          | I      | 150       | 800       | <sup>2</sup> 33<br>88 |
| South Dakota     |          | **     |           | ** *      |                       |
| Tennessee        |          | 3      | 275       | 325       | 64                    |
| Texas            |          | 0      | 1,025     | 1,900     | 437                   |
| Utah             |          | 1      | 120       | 3,700     | 561                   |
| Virginia         |          | 4.6    |           |           | 34                    |
| Washington       | 1        |        | 1 + 1 + + |           | 34                    |
| West Virginia    | 01       | I      | 300       | 1,400     | 325                   |
| Wisconsin        |          | 3      | 320       | 1,200     | 309                   |
| Wyoming          |          |        | 4 + 4 4 7 |           | 14                    |
| ,                | _        |        |           |           |                       |
| Total            | 431      | 122    | 30,790    | \$226,285 | 21,773                |
|                  |          |        |           |           |                       |

The two branches of Latter-Day Saints aggregate 856 organizations, 388 church edifices, with a seating capacity of 122,892, and a value of \$1,051,791, and 166,125 communicants. Of the latter 118,201 are in Utah, and the next largest number, 14,972, in Idaho.

# CHAPTER XXVII.

#### THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERANS.

THE earliest Lutherans in America came from Holland to Manhattan Island in 1623 with the first Dutch colony. For some years they had great difficulty in establishing worship of their own, the Dutch authorities, ecclesiastical and civil, having received instructions "to encourage no other doctrine in the New Netherlands than the true Reformed" and "to allure the Lutherans to the Dutch churches and matriculate them in the Public Reformed religion." A Lutheran pastor, the Rev. John Ernest Goetwater, was sent to this country in 1657 by the Lutheran Consistory of Amsterdam to minister to two Lutheran congregations, one at New York, the other at Albany. He was not allowed, however, to enter upon his ministrations, but was sent back to Holland by representatives of the Reformed faith. When the English took possession of New York the Lutherans were allowed full liberty of worship.

The Lutheran faith was also established on the banks of the Delaware by a Swedish colony, who erected the first Lutheran church in America near Lewes in 1638. Swedish immigration was soon checked, and the large Lutheran influx from Germany did not begin until early in the eighteenth century, the first German congregation of Lutherans having been organized at about that time in Montgomery

County, Pa., with the Rev. Justus Falckner, who was ordained in this country by the Swedes, as its first pastor. In 1710 a large number of exiled Palatines settled in New York and Pennsylvania, and in 1734 a colony of Salzburgers planted the Lutheran faith in Georgia.

While immigration brought many Lutherans to this country, they were in a scattered and unorganized condition until the arrival of the Rev. Henry M. Muhlenburg, who drew them closer together, formed them into congregations, and inspired them with new life. In 1748 he, with six other ministers and lay delegates from congregations, organized the first Lutheran synod in this country, the Synod or Ministerium of Pennsylvania. In 1786 the second synod, the Ministerium of New York, was formed.

The recent extraordinary growth of the Lutheran communion in this country is due in part to immigration from Lutheran countries. A large proportion of Lutherans are either German immigrants or the offspring of German immigrants. There are also large bodies of Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish Lutherans, with a number from Finland and other European countries.

The system of faith held by all Lutherans is set forth in the Augsburg Confession and in a number of other symbols, known as Luther's Catechisms, the Apology of the Augsburg Confession, the Smalcald Articles, and the Formula of Concord. The cardinal doctrine of the system is that of justification by faith alone. The ordinances of baptism and the Lord's Supper are held by Lutherans to be not mere signs or memorials, but channels of grace. Their view of the Lord's Supper is peculiar. They believe that "in the Holy Supper there are present with the elements and are received sacramentally and supernatu-

rally the body and blood of the Lord Jesus Christ," but reject both transubstantiation as held by the Roman Catholic Church, and consubstantiation as attributed by some writers to the Lutheran Church. They observe the various festivals of the Christian year, and have a liturgical form of worship.

In polity, while the sovereignty of the individual congregation, which includes the office of preaching the gospel and administering the sacraments, is recognized, in the synodical system as it prevails a measure of judicial and executive authority is conferred upon the individual synods by the individual congregations. General bodies, such as the General Synod, General Council, etc., are formed by the union of a number of synods and have chiefly advisory powers. Synods may withdraw from the General Synod, General Council, and other general bodies, and may afterward rejoin the body they withdrew from or join another body, or take an independent position.

Arranging the various synods as nearly as possible according to speech, we find that seven languages are represented, if the Norwegian be considered as different from the Danish. The United Synod of the South is wholly, and the General Synod mostly, English. The General Council, the Synodical Conference, and the independent synods have but a small percentage of English organizations. The following is a summary, omitting the independent congregations, which cannot well be classified:

#### SUMMARY BY LANGUAGES.

| LANGUAGES,     | Number of organizations. | Communicants. |
|----------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| English        | 1,816                    | 198,997       |
| German         | 2,691                    | 460,706       |
| German-English | 1,178                    | 232,512       |
| Swedish        | 688                      | 88,700        |
| Norwegian      | 1,786                    | 190,154       |
| Danish         | 181                      | 13,674        |
| Icelandic      | 13                       | 1,991         |
| Finnish        | 11                       | 1,385         |
| Total          | 8,364                    | 1,188,119     |

#### I .- THE GENERAL SYNOD.

This is the oldest general body of Lutherans. It was organized in 1820 by representatives of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, the oldest synod; the Ministerium of New York, the next oldest; the Synod of North Carolina, the third oldest; and the Synod of Maryland and Virginia. The General Synod was the only general body until the Civil War cut off its Southern synods and led to the organization of the General Synod, South, now known as the United Synod in the South. It never had, however, the adherence of all the synods. One withdrew and afterward joined again; some held aloof from it for many years, so that from the first there has scarcely been a period in which there have not been synods in an independent attitude.

The chief cause of the changes which synods have made in their attachments to the general bodies, and also of the organization of the General Council and Synodical Conference, has been differences concerning the acceptance and interpretation of the doctrinal symbols. There have been

no secessions or divisions among Lutherans on account of questions arising in church government, except several instances among the Germans, when charges of hierarchical tendencies were broached. The reception in 1864 of the Franckean Synod by the General Synod led to a division on confessional grounds. It was objected by many that the Franckean Synod had not announced its acceptance of the Augsburg Confession and it was thought to be doctrinally unsound. It was contended in behalf of those who adhered to the General Synod that the Franckean Synod had accepted the Augsburg Confession in accepting the constitution of the General Synod, in which is set forth the confessional basis. The minority, including the representatives of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, presented a protest against the admission of the Franckean Synod, and the representatives of the Ministerium withdrew. Two years later, however, at the next meeting of the General Synod, delegates from the Ministerium were in attendance, but, not being allowed to participate in the election of officers, on the ground that the Ministerium must be considered as "in a state of practical withdrawal from the governing functions of the General Synod," they retired, and their example was subsequently followed by the Pittsburg, English Ohio, Minnesota, and Texas synods, and the Ministerium soon after led in a movement for the formation of another general body.

The following is the confessional basis of the General Synod:

"We receive and hold with the Evangelical Lutheran Church of our fathers the Word of God, as contained in the canonical Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, as the only infallible rule of faith and practice, and the

Augsburg Confession as a correct exhibition of the fundamental doctrines of the divine Word and of the faith of our church founded upon that Word."

The General Synod Lutherans affiliate more readily with other evangelical denominations than the Lutherans attached to the General Council, the Synodical Conference, or the Ohio Synod. They do not refuse to exchange pulpits with ministers of evangelical churches, as do their stricter brethren, who condemn these relations under the general term "unionism."

The General Synod has connected with it 23 synods, the oldest of which, that of Maryland, was organized in 1820, and the newest, that of Middle Tennessee, in 1878. It is represented in twenty-five States and in the District of Columbia and Territory of New Mexico. Nearly one half of its communicants, or 78,938, are to be found in the State of Pennsylvania. Of its 1424 organizations, Pennsylvania has 596. There are 1322 edifices, valued at \$8,919,170. This indicates an average value for each edifice of \$6745, which is extraordinary. The average seating capacity of the edifices is 357. Only 72 of the 1424 organizations meet in other than church buildings. The 72 halls have a seating capacity of 10,730.

The boundaries of Lutheran synods are very irregular. Those of the synods belonging to the General Synod are more regular than those of any of the other Lutheran general bodies, but only 5 of the 23 do not cross one or more State lines.

# SUMMARY BY STATES.

|                      | Organi-  | Organi- Church |               | Value of          | Com-                |  |  |
|----------------------|----------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------------|--|--|
| STATES.              | ERDORS.  | Edifices.      | Ca-           | Church            | totani-             |  |  |
|                      |          |                | pecity.       | Property.         | cants.              |  |  |
| Alabama              | 1        | 1              | 300           | \$2,000           | 175                 |  |  |
| California           | 6        | 3              | 1,700         | 87,000            | 743                 |  |  |
| Colorado             | 7        | 5              | 1,025         | 64,500            | 220                 |  |  |
| Connecticut          | 2        | 1              | 400           | 7,000             | 190                 |  |  |
| District of Columbia | 6        | 6              | 3,000         | 301,000           | 1,038               |  |  |
| Illinois             | 93       | 83 1/2         | 24,803        | 344,050           | 7,438               |  |  |
| Indiana              | 86       | 88             | 23,600        | 243,300           | 6,090               |  |  |
| Iowa                 | 30       | 28             | 8,585         | 127,200           | 2,043               |  |  |
| Kansas               | 53       | 43             | 10,245        | 171,000           | 2,835               |  |  |
| Kentucky             | 11       | 11             | 3,700         | 43,700            | 1,627               |  |  |
| Maryland             | 96       | 97             | 43,430        | 843,050           | 17,288              |  |  |
| Massachusetts        | 2        | 2              | 275           | 2,700             | 103                 |  |  |
| Michigan             | 9        | 9              | 2,450         | 37,500            | 679                 |  |  |
| Minnesota            | í        | ĭ              | 300           | 1,200             | 26                  |  |  |
| Missouri             | 14       | 13             | 4,125         | 132,850           | 1,576               |  |  |
| Nebraska             | 73       | 55             | 12,185        | 330,420           | 3,731               |  |  |
| New Jersey           | 16       | 16             | 5,175         | 126,100           | 2,415               |  |  |
| New Mexico           | 2        |                |               | The second second | 64                  |  |  |
| New York             | 95       | 100%           | 36,925        | 1,224,700         | 15,611              |  |  |
| Ohio                 | 186      | 182            |               | 1,039,950         | 18,437              |  |  |
| Pennsylvania         |          |                | 59,310        |                   |                     |  |  |
| South Dakota         | 596      | 545×           | 219,516       | 3,672,650         | 78,938<br><b>64</b> |  |  |
|                      | 3        | 3              | 370           | 7,700             |                     |  |  |
| Tennessee            | 11       | 11             | 4,600         | 8,900             | 749                 |  |  |
| Virginia             | 3        | 3              | 1,050         | 7,000             | 450                 |  |  |
| West Virginia        | _ 5      | 5.,            | 1,800         | 69,000            | 1,108               |  |  |
| Wisconsin            | 11       | 81/2           | 2,600         | 17,600            | 86:                 |  |  |
| Wyoming              | 3        | 2              | 350           | 6,100             | 141                 |  |  |
| 75-4-1               |          |                |               | #0                | -6.6.               |  |  |
| Total                | 1,424    | 1,322          | 471,819       | \$8,919,170       | 104,040             |  |  |
|                      |          |                |               |                   |                     |  |  |
| S                    | TIMMA    | RY BY          | SYNODS.       |                   |                     |  |  |
| SYNODS.              | O DE COL |                | D ( (1 O D O) |                   |                     |  |  |
|                      | T-9      | 127            | 12 456        | \$220.005         | 12 206              |  |  |
| Allegheny            | 138      | 131            | 42,456        | \$539,925         | 12,806              |  |  |
| Central Illinois     | 25       | 24 1/2         | 7,415         | 147,100           | 2,187               |  |  |
| Central Pennsylva-   | ٥.       |                | 0.            |                   | 0 (0-               |  |  |
| nia                  | 83       | 77%            | 29,280        | 372,100           | 8,680               |  |  |
| East Ohio            | 75       | 72             | 24,425        | 412,800           | 6,360               |  |  |
| East Pennsylvania    | 109      | 102 1/2        | 47,560        | 1,141,650         | 17,994              |  |  |
| Franckean            | 29       | 28             | 8,225         | 100,200           | 2,147               |  |  |
| Hartwick             | 34       | 35             | 13,404        | 286,400           | 4,578               |  |  |
| Iowa                 | 25       | 24             | 7,160         | 153,700           | 1,727               |  |  |
| Kansas               | 47       | 38             | 10,275        | 242,650           | 2,924               |  |  |

#### SUMMARY BY SYNODS .- Continued.

| SYNODS.            | Organi | Church<br>Edifice | Senting<br>Ca-<br>pacity | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com-<br>muni-<br>canta. |
|--------------------|--------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Maryland           | 108    | 109               | 48,905                   | \$1,198,050                    | 19,864                  |
| Miami              | 45     | 42                | 13,310                   | 295,000                        | 4,604                   |
| Middle Tennessee   | ii     | 11                | 4,600                    |                                | 749                     |
| Nebraska           | 102    | 77                | 16,175                   | 415,870                        | 5,064                   |
| New York and New   |        |                   |                          |                                | 3, 1                    |
| Jersey             | 50     | 54                | 20,096                   | 955,900                        | 11,234                  |
| North Illinois     | 46     | 41                | 12,900                   | 198,050                        | 3,147                   |
| North Indiana      | 67     | 71                | 19,475                   | 184,100                        | 4,650                   |
| Olive Branch       | 37     | 35                | 9,675                    | 135,100                        | 3,577                   |
| Pittsburg          | 81     | 75                | 24,850                   | 330,125                        | 7,740                   |
| South Illinois     | 19     | 15%               |                          | 20,250                         | 1,234                   |
| Susquehanna        | 59     | 58                | 26,540                   | 483,850                        | 10,643                  |
| Wartburg           | 29     | 24                | 7,313                    | 90,800                         | 3,320                   |
| West Pennsylvania. | 131    | 106               | 50,855                   | 868,000                        | 21,575                  |
| Wittenberg         | 74     | 7x                | 22,475                   | 338,650                        | 7,836                   |
|                    |        |                   |                          |                                |                         |
| Total              | 1,424  | 1,322             | 471,819                  | \$8,919,170                    | 164,640                 |

# 2.—THE UNITED SYNOD IN THE SOUTH.

Soon after the beginning of the Civil War the four synods of North and South Carolina and of Virginia and southwest Virginia withdrew from the General Synod because of the adoption by that body, at its convention in 1862, of resolutions concerning the war which gave offense to the South. These synods and the Synod of Texas were not represented in the convention of 1862 on account of the outbreak of hostilities and the condition of the country. The next year (1863) the four synods above mentioned and the Synod of Georgia constituted the General Synod, South. A few other Southern synods afterward became connected with it. In 1886 a new organization, known as the United Synod in the South, took its place, consisting

of six synods which had belonged to the General Synod, South, and the independent Tennessee and Holston synods.

The type of Lutheranism represented by the United Synod in the South is similar to that of the General Synod, though perhaps a little stricter. Its confessional basis is as follows:

"The Holy Scriptures, the inspired writings of the Old and New Testaments, the only standard of doctrine and church discipline.

"As a true and faithful exhibition of the doctrines of the Holy Scriptures in regard to matters of faith and practice, the three ancient symbols, the Apostolic, the Nicene, and the Athanasian Creeds, and the Unaltered Augsburg Confession of Faith; also, the other symbolical books of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, viz., the Apology, the Smalcald Articles, the Smaller and Larger Catechisms of Luther, and the Formula of Concord, consisting of the Epitome and full Declaration as they are set forth, defined, and published in the Christian Book of Concord, or the Symbolical Books of the Lutheran Church, published in the year 1580, as true and Scriptural developments of the doctrines taught in the Augsburg Confession and in perfect harmony of [sic] one and the same pure Scriptural faith."

The United Synod in the South is represented in nine of the Southern States, including Tennessee and West Virginia. It has 414 organizations and 379 church edifices, of an average value of \$2938, and an average seating capacity of 365; 29 halls, with a seating capacity of 4225, are occupied.

### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.        | Organi-<br>antions. | Church<br>Edifices |         | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Alabama        | 3                   | I                  | 250     | \$1,200                        | 75                      |
| Florida        | 2                   | 2                  | 460     | 5,450                          | 143                     |
| Georgia        | 16                  | 15                 | 4,825   | 99,150                         | 1,477                   |
| Mississippi    | 11                  | 10                 | 2,750   | 4.650                          | 533                     |
| North Carolina | 119                 | 107                | 44,463  | 263,690                        | 11,759                  |
| South Carolina | 74                  | 78                 | 27,525  | 339,250                        | 8,757                   |
| Tennessee      | 23                  | 20                 | 7,410   | 52,750                         | 1,999                   |
| Virginia       | 145                 | 124                | 45,090  | 314,200                        | 11,196                  |
| West Virginia  | 21                  | 22                 | 5,680   | 33,725                         | 1,518                   |
| Total          | 414                 | 379                | 138,453 | \$1,114,065                    | 37,457                  |

#### SUMMARY BY SYNODS.

| SYMODS.            |          |          |         |             |        |
|--------------------|----------|----------|---------|-------------|--------|
| Alpha Synod of     |          |          |         |             |        |
| Freedmen           | 5        | 3        | 550     | \$1,750     | 94     |
| Georgia            | 17       | 3<br>16  | 4,885   | 92,600      | 1,535  |
| Holston            | 27       | 22       | 7,835   | 53,650      | 2,129  |
| Mississippi        | 11       | 10       | 2,750   | 4,650       | 533    |
| North Carolina     | 61<br>26 | 53<br>66 | 21,050  | 188,800     | 6,163  |
| South Carolina     | 61       | 66       | 21,975  | 337,150     | 7,013  |
| Southwest Virginia | 65       | 48       | 17,502  | 114,050     | 4,379  |
| Tennessee          | 107      | 97<br>64 | 41,976  | 143,790     | 10,086 |
| Virginia           | 65       | 64       | 19,930  | 177,625     | 5,525  |
|                    |          | _        |         |             |        |
| Total              | 414      | 379      | 138,453 | \$1,114,065 | 37.457 |

## 3.-THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

This was the third general body to be organized in the order of time. When the General Synod consented in 1864 to the admission of the Franckean Synod, which was regarded by the minority of the General Synod as un-Lutheran and as not having definitely accepted the Augsburg Confession, the delegates of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania protested (a number of others joining in the protest) and withdrew. At the next session of the Gen-

eral Synod, being excluded from participation in its organization, they retired from the body. The Pittsburg, the New York, the English Ohio, the Minnesota, and the Texas synods also dissolved their connection with the General Synod. The withdrawal of the delegates of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania was approved by that body at its next session, and a committee was appointed to issue a "fraternal address to all Evangelical Lutheran synods, ministers, and congregations in the United States and Canada which confess the Unaltered Augsburg Confession, inviting them to unite in a convention for the purpose of forming a union of Lutheran synods." The proposed convention was held in December, 1866, representatives of the synods of Pennsylvania, New York, English Ohio, Pittsburg, Wisconsin, English district of Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, Canada, Illinois, and the Joint Synod of Ohio participating. "Principles of Faith and Church Polity" were adopted, and the next year the first convention of the new body was held. Thus was the General Council organized.

In the first year of its history the Joint Synod of Ohio withdrew and the German Synod of Iowa assumed a semi-independent position, sending delegates and participating in the debate but taking no part in the voting. This body still sustains this relation. The withdrawal of the Joint Synod of Ohio, and, a few years later, of the synods of Wisconsin, Illinois, and Minnesota, and the semi-independent position taken by the German Synod of Iowa, were on account of the refusal of the General Council to give a satisfactory declaration on what are called the "Four Points." It was the desire of these bodies that some expression should be given concerning chiliasm, and that the admis-

sion of non-Lutherans to communion, the exchange of "pulpits with sectarians," and membership in secret societies should be unequivocally condemned. The council would not commit itself fully at that time on these points, though it has since practically done so, especially on the questions of pulpit and altar fellowship.

The confessional basis of the General Council is as follows.

"We accept and acknowledge the doctrine of the Unaltered Augsburg Confession in its original sense as throughout in conformity with the pure truth, of which God's Word is the only rule. We accept its statements of truth as in perfect accordance with the canonical Scriptures. We reject the errors it condemns, and believe that all which it commits to the liberty of the church of right belongs to that liberty.

"In thus formally accepting and acknowledging the Unaltered Augsburg Confession we declare our conviction that the other confessions of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, inasmuch as they set forth none other than its system of doctrine and articles of faith, are of necessity pure and Scriptural. Preëminent among such accordant, pure, and Scriptural statements of doctrine, by their intrinsic excellence, by the great and necessary ends for which they were prepared, by their historical position, and by the general judgment of the church, are these: The Apology of the Augsburg Confession, the Smalcald Articles, the Catechisms of Luther, and the Formula of Concord, all of which are, with the Unaltered Augsburg Confession, in perfect harmony of one and the same Scriptural faith."

One of the most perplexing questions Lutherans have

had to deal with in this country has been that of language. It is agreed that the communion sustained very heavy losses down almost to the middle of this century by insisting that synodical proceedings and church services generally should be in the German tongue. The children, having learned English, desired to have the services conducted in that language; failing in this, they joined other denominations. The General Council proposed from the beginning that the different languages and nationalities "should be firmly knit together in this New World in the unity of one and the same pure faith," and declared that "no distinction of language" must be allowed "to interfere with the great work" before the church in this country. It includes American, German, and Scandinavian elements, but English is the official language of the General Council, though the German and Scandinavian tongues are also used. It has many large English churches in the eastern cities, but a majority of the congregations are German and Scandinavian and employ those languages. But few of the ministers are incapable of speaking and writing in English. All the correspondence of the Census Office with Lutherans of whatever synodical connection was in English, and scarcely a score out of the thousands of letters received were in any other tongue.

There are nine synods connected with the General Council, including one in Canada, which, of course, is not given in these tables. While the General Council, the General Synod, and, indeed, most other denominations of this country, have churches and communicants in other countries, these churches and communicants are omitted in the census reports. Only those congregations are included which are within the territorial limits of the United States.

The General Council has 2044 organizations, with 1554 edifices and 324,846 communicants. Of the latter, 107,-025 are attached to the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, the oldest Lutheran synod in the United States. Some 367 organizations hold worship in halls, etc., having a seating capacity of 30,904. The total value of church property is \$11,119,286, or an average for each edifice of \$7155, which is even higher than the extraordinary average of houses of worship owned by the General Synod. The average seating capacity of the edifices is 378.

While there are only eight synods, there are congregations in thirty-two States and one Territory, Pennsylvania, of course, maintaining the lead, with 616, or nearly one third of the whole number, and 124,163 communicants. The next largest number of communicants, 39,430, is found in New York, Minnesota coming third, with 27,906, and Illinois fourth, with 26,860. The Synod of Texas is the only synod that does not cross State lines. The Swedish Augustana Synod, though second in numbers to the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, embraces in its territory no fewer than thirty States, being, in fact, almost as widespread as the entire General Council. Delaware and Kentucky are the only two States covered by the General Council which are not also covered by the Augustana Synod. This body of wide boundaries was organized in 1860 with only about 5000 communicants, and is composed of Swedish Lutherans. The synod is subdivided into seven conferences, or sub-synods, which meet semi-annually. The synod itself is assembled yearly. The German Iowa Synod has five districts, and covers several States.

# SUMMARY BY STATES.

| DOMERAN DE CINTES, |          |                    |           |             |         |  |  |
|--------------------|----------|--------------------|-----------|-------------|---------|--|--|
|                    | Owner    | Chumb              | Seating   | Value of    | Com-    |  |  |
| STATES.            | eations. | Church<br>Edifices | Ca-       | Church      | mun-    |  |  |
|                    |          |                    | pacity    | Property    | CHUIL   |  |  |
| California         | 7        | <                  | 1,175     | \$62,300    | 603     |  |  |
| Colorado           |          | 5                  | 1,436     | 65,800      | 519     |  |  |
| Connecticut        |          | 15                 | 5,820     | 122,400     | 3,767   |  |  |
| Delaware           |          | 1                  |           |             | 296     |  |  |
| Dist. of Columbia  |          | _                  | 335       | 10,000      |         |  |  |
|                    |          | *                  | 1,400     | 40,000      | 600     |  |  |
| Florida            |          | 4.4.9              |           |             | 17      |  |  |
| Idaho              |          | 2                  | 180       | 2,450       | 139     |  |  |
| Illinois           |          | 122                | 42,335    | 809,150     | 26,860  |  |  |
| Indiana            |          | 34                 | 10,335    | 148,100     | 3,887   |  |  |
| Iowa               | 174      | 132                | 34,771    | 420,680     | 20,009  |  |  |
| Kansas             | . 62     | 43                 | 11,294    | 136,830     | 6,269   |  |  |
| Kentucky           | 4        | 3                  | 570       | 6,800       | 299     |  |  |
| Maine              |          | ï                  | 300       | 2,600       | 179     |  |  |
| Massachusetts      |          | 6                  | 2,110     | 55,900      | 1,743   |  |  |
| Michigan           |          | 58                 | 14,305    | 153,350     | 8,710   |  |  |
| Minnesota          |          | 175                | 52,445    | 624,120     | 27,906  |  |  |
| Missouri           |          | 16                 | 3,584     | 101,800     | 1,857   |  |  |
| Nebraska           |          |                    |           | 206,001     |         |  |  |
|                    |          | 55                 | 12,181    |             | 7,204   |  |  |
| New Hampshire      |          | 2                  | 750       | 13,500      | 395     |  |  |
| New Jersey         |          | 20                 | 8,785     | 339,500     | 7,940   |  |  |
| New York           |          | 109                | 43,764    | 1,915,510   | 39,430  |  |  |
| North Dakota       |          | 7                  | 1,210     | 15,400      | 1,582   |  |  |
| Ohio               | 811      | 801                | 35,510    | 483,100     | 15,915  |  |  |
| Oregon             | 4        | 3                  | 675       | 13,650      | 305     |  |  |
| Pennsylvania       | 616      | 486                | 268,885   | 4,993,355   | 124,163 |  |  |
| Rhode Island       | 3        | 1                  | 300       | 5,250       | 420     |  |  |
| South Dakota       | . 100    | 31                 | 5,070     | 40,125      |         |  |  |
| Texas              |          | 39                 | 9,810     | 128,740     | 7,140   |  |  |
| Vermont            |          | 4                  |           | *****       | 174     |  |  |
| Washington         | 7        |                    | 1,400     | 33,950      | 446     |  |  |
| West Virginia      | ί        | í                  | 800       | 10,000      | 650     |  |  |
| Wisconsin          |          | 66                 | 17,290    | _           |         |  |  |
| Wyoming            |          | 00                 | 17,290    |             |         |  |  |
| w young            | 5        | * *                |           |             | 300     |  |  |
| Tetal              | 0.044    | * ***              | -00 0 4   | 200 006     | 201 916 |  |  |
| Total              | 2,044    | 11554              | 500,025 4 | 511,119,286 | 324,040 |  |  |
|                    |          |                    |           |             |         |  |  |
| SUMMARY BY SYNODS. |          |                    |           |             |         |  |  |
| SYNODS.            |          |                    |           |             |         |  |  |
| English Synod of   | f        |                    |           |             |         |  |  |
| Ohio               | 64       | 58                 | 20,375    | \$273,600   | 8,273   |  |  |
| Indiana            |          |                    |           | 169,000     |         |  |  |
| Ministerium of New | . 31     | 27                 | 9,010     | 109,000     | 3,058   |  |  |
|                    |          |                    | 40.000    |             | 40.000  |  |  |
| York               | 115      | 117                | 47,319    | 1,942,410   | 42,029  |  |  |

#### SUMMARY BY STATES .- Continued.

| Ministerium of Penn-   | Organi-<br>zations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| sylvania<br>Pittsburg  | 456<br>167          | 347<br>149          | 227.555<br>47,825        | \$4,319,355<br>961,800         | 107,025<br>20,755       |
| Scandinavian Augustana | 600                 | 515<br>35           | 156,664<br>8,485         | 2,600,550<br>112,740           | 88,700<br>6,643         |
| German Synod of Iowa   |                     | 306                 | 71,592                   | 739,831                        | 47.363                  |
| Total                  | 2,044               | 1,554               | 588,825                  | \$11,119,286                   | 324,846                 |

## 4.—THE SYNODICAL CONFERENCE.

The latest and largest of the Lutheran general bodies is the Synodical Conference, organized in 1872 by representatives of the Missouri, Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, and Norwegian synods. Four of these synods, the Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Illinois, had taken part in the organization of the General Council, but had withdrawn. The conference was intended to represent a type of Lutheran confessionalism stricter than that of the General Council, as that of the General Council was stricter than the General Synod. The following is its confessional basis:

"The Synodical Conference acknowledges the canonical Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as God's Word, and the Confession of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of 1580, called the Concordia, as its own."

The central body of the Synodical Conference, and the influence which constitutes the peculiar type of Lutheranism which it stands for, is the synod of Missouri, Ohio, and other States, which was organized in 1847. The nucleus

of this synod was a Saxon colony of Lutherans who settled in Missouri in 1839. When the synod was constituted it embraced 12 congregations and 22 ministers, but, proclaiming a Lutheranism of the most positive character, it attracted to itself hosts of German immigrants who were dissatisfied with the result of the union of the Lutheran and Reformed religions in the Fatherland, and were pleased with the absolute and unreserved acceptance of the Augsburg Confession required by the synod and with its stern antagonism to every form of syncretism (union services, union communions, union congregations), and its insistence on pure Lutheran literature, pure Lutheran services, and a pure and positive Lutheranism. Some questions which most other Lutheran bodies might consider open questions are not so held by the "Missourians," as they are called. For example, they maintain that Antichrist is the Roman pontiff; that their doctrine as to the ministry and the church is the true and settled Scriptural doctrine, and that all forms of chiliasm or millenarianism are to be condemned. They allow no differences on these and some other extraconfessional points; therefore their type of doctrine and practice has become known, both in this country and Germany, where it has obtained some favor, as "Missourian."

In 1881 the Joint Synod of Ohio withdrew from the Synodical Conference as the result of a controversy which arose on the doctrine of predestination, and was followed in 1882 by the Norwegian Synod. The synod of Missouri maintained that predestination to salvation is not due to God's foresight of faith in man, but faith and perseverance in faith are included in the decree. The adherents of the Ohio party opposed this as Calvinistic, and a division was the result.

The Missouri is by far the largest Lutheran synod in the United States, and embraces in its territory thirty-one States and the District of Columbia. It is divided into 13 districts, or sub-synods, and reports 1589 organizations, with 1261 church edifices, valued at \$6,759,535, and 293,-211 communicants.

The Synodical Conference has 1934 organizations, 1531 church edifices, and 357,153 communicants. The average seating capacity of its edifices is 289, and their average value \$5098. Only 67 halls, with a seating capacity of 4362, are occupied. The constituency of the Synodical Conference is almost wholly German. Services in English are, however, being extensively introduced, and exclusively English congregations have been founded.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

|                      | Organi-  | Church | Seating | Value of  | Com-    |
|----------------------|----------|--------|---------|-----------|---------|
| STATES.              | SELICOS. |        | Ca-     | Church    | muni-   |
|                      |          |        | pacity  | Property. | CRIPES. |
| Alabama              | 5        | 5      | 1,300   | \$12,200  | 534     |
| Arkansas             | 17       | 13     | 2,165   | 39,345    | 1,311   |
| California           | 12       | 7      | 2,075   | 101,800   | 1,702   |
| Colorado             | 6        | 2      | 475     | 22,500    | 394     |
| Connecticut          | 8        | 4      | 1,900   | 33,500    | 1,405   |
| District of Columbia | 1        | i      | 400     | 30,000    | 375     |
| Florida              | 3        | 2      | 270     | 4,400     | 200     |
| Idaho                | 1        |        |         | *******   | 27      |
| Illinois             | 250      | 223    | 80,144  | 1,456,630 | 69,033  |
| Indiana,             | 102      | 96     | 32,299  | 632,260   | 24,666  |
| Iowa                 | 139      | 82     | 18,452  | 194,715   | 13,252  |
| Kansas               | 71       | 47     | 8,974   | 95,030    | 5,906   |
| Kentucky             | 3        | 3      | 900     | 9,800     | 468     |
| Louisiana            | . 11     | 11     | 3,375   | 59,400    | 2,452   |
| Maryland             | 14       | 12     | 4,862   | 129.975   | 3,208   |
| Massachusetts        | to       | 6      | 1,575   | 54,000    | 1,717   |
| Michigan             | 137      | 109    | 33,731  | 488,880   | 27,472  |
| Minnesota            | 217      | 159    | 36,346  | 443,700   | 30,398  |
| Missouri             | 118      | 113    | 32,820  | 613,940   | 22,121  |
| Montana              |          | 1      |         |           |         |
|                      | 2        |        | 225     | 10,000    | 130     |
| Nebraska             | 135      | 93     | 16,788  | 168,570   | 12,339  |
| New Jersey           | 5        | 5      | 1,320   | 32,000    | 699     |

## SUMMARY BY STATES .- Continued.

| STATES.             | Organi |           | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com-<br>munt-<br>cants. |
|---------------------|--------|-----------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| New York            | 67     | 65        | 24,406                   | \$1,055,455                    | 22,642                  |
| North Dakota        | 18     | 5         | 650                      | 6,050                          | 1,136                   |
| Ohio                | 54     | 55        | 18,330                   | 409,975                        | 15,440                  |
| Oregon              | 5      | 3         | 340                      | 6,300                          | 274                     |
| Pennsylvania        | 26     | 25        | 9,697                    | 284,915                        | 6,559                   |
| South Dakota        | 71     | 24        | 4,368                    | 20,770                         | 3,097                   |
| Tennessee           | 2      | 2         | 550                      | 30,110                         | 227                     |
| Texas               | 28     | 21        | 4,680                    | 30,675                         | 3,498                   |
| Virginia            | 4      | 5         | 1,275                    | 20,815                         | 399                     |
| West Virginia       | 4      | 2         | 300                      | 300                            | 121                     |
| Wisconsin           | 388    | 331       | 98,193                   | 1,306,303                      | 83,942                  |
|                     |        |           |                          |                                |                         |
| Total               | 1,934  | 1,531     | 443,185                  | \$7,804,313                    | 357,153                 |
|                     |        |           |                          |                                |                         |
|                     | SUMM.  | ARY BY    | SYNODS                   |                                |                         |
| SYMODS.             |        |           |                          |                                |                         |
| Minnesota           | 90     | 58        | 14,523                   | \$218,990                      | 12,655                  |
| Missouri, Ohio, and |        |           |                          |                                |                         |
| other States        | 1,589  | 1,261 1/2 | 366,507                  | 6,759,535                      | 293,211                 |
| Wisconsin           | 237    |           | 58,855                   | 794,988                        |                         |
| English Conference  |        |           |                          |                                |                         |
| of Missouri         | 18     | 1234      | 3,300                    | 30,800                         | 1,192                   |
|                     |        |           |                          |                                |                         |
| Total               | 1,934  | 1,531     | 443,185                  | \$7,804,313                    | 357,153                 |

## INDEPENDENT LUTHERAN SYNODS.

There are twelve Lutheran synods which are not connected with any of the four general bodies, and are therefore called independent bodies. They occupy this attitude for various reasons. In at least two cases, those of the Suomai Synod, a body of Finns, and the Icelandic Synod, the reason doubtless is peculiarity of language; in other cases it is differences of view on various doctrinal and practical questions and in national peculiarities. Some of these bodies are small, three of them having less than 5000 communicants each, but some of them are large enough to

Synod united with the Wisconsin and Minnesota synods of the Synodical Conference, and a new general body was thus formed. In 1893 the Joint Synod of Ohio and the German Synod of Iowa agreed upon terms of pulpit and altar fellowship, without becoming organically united.

## 5.—THE JOINT SYNOD OF OHIO AND OTHER STATES.

This body was organized in 1818. It occupied an independent attitude until 1867, when it assisted in constituting the General Council, but only to withdraw in the following year, because it was not fully satisfied with the position of the council concerning the question of pulpit and altar fellowship with other denominations. It has ever been conservative and strictly confessional in character, and it was for nine years connected with the Synodical Conference, from which it withdrew in 1881 because it could not accept the views of the majority concerning the doctrine of predestination. Since then it has occupied an independent position. Its constituency is for the most part German, but in about a third of its congregations both German and English are used. Like other large Lutheran synods, it is divided into a number of districts.

While its chief strength is in the State of Ohio, it has many communicants in Wisconsin, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Indiana. It embraces twenty-three States and the District of Columbia, New York constituting the most easterly and northerly portion of its territory, Texas the most southerly, and Oregon the most westerly. It has 421 organizations, 443 edifices, valued at \$1,639,087, and 69,505 communicants Only ten of its organizations hold services in other than church edifices. The average value

of its edifices is \$3700, and their average seating capacity 337. Only 10 halls, with a seating capacity of 785, are occupied.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| Woodleston of Control |          |                    |                           |                                |                         |  |  |
|-----------------------|----------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|
| STATES.               | Organi-  | Church<br>Edifices | Sesting<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |  |  |
| District of Columbia  | 1        | - 1                | 250                       | \$13,000                       | 150                     |  |  |
| Idaho                 | 1        | - 1                | 300                       | 000,1                          | 8a                      |  |  |
| Illinois              | 16       | 16                 | 6,950                     | 60,000                         | 2,695                   |  |  |
| Indiana               | 34       | 32                 | 11,825                    | 160,950                        | 5,095                   |  |  |
| Iowa                  | 5        | 8                  | 1,850                     | 10,500                         | 650                     |  |  |
| Kansas                | Ś        | 5                  | 1,500                     | 2,750                          | 472                     |  |  |
| Louisiana             | - 1      | i                  | 700                       | 5,000                          | 500                     |  |  |
| Maryland              | 12       | 12                 | 3,620                     | 38,900                         | 1,545                   |  |  |
| Michigan              | 21       | 20                 | 7,672                     | 125,700                        | 6,217                   |  |  |
| Minnesota             | 21       | 23                 | 8,700                     | 37,250                         | 3,180                   |  |  |
| Missouri              | 1        | 1                  | 200                       | 600                            | 30                      |  |  |
| Nebraska              | 7        | 7                  | 1,800                     | 4,600                          | 440                     |  |  |
| New York              | 2        | 2                  | 330                       | 2,700                          | 198                     |  |  |
| North Carolina        | 12       | 11                 | 2,550                     | 6,315                          | 567                     |  |  |
| North Dakota          | 1        | I                  | 300                       | 750                            | 70                      |  |  |
| Ohio                  | 191      | 1973               | 67,537                    | 839,272                        | 31,261                  |  |  |
|                       | 1        | 1                  | 200                       | 600                            | 50                      |  |  |
| Oregon                | 32       | 32                 | 10,429                    | 206,100                        | 5,552                   |  |  |
| South Dakota          | _        | _                  | 1,000                     | 2,700                          | 327                     |  |  |
|                       | 3        | 3<br>7             | 2,850                     | 20,000                         | 1,730                   |  |  |
| Texas                 | 4<br>5   | 4                  |                           | 2,900                          | 175                     |  |  |
| Virginia              | -        | 6                  | 750                       | 11,400                         | 386                     |  |  |
| Washington            | 16<br>16 | 101/2              | 2,025                     |                                | _                       |  |  |
| West Virginia         |          |                    |                           | 5,500<br>80,600                | 779                     |  |  |
| Wisconsin             | 25       | 41                 | 14.750                    | 00,000                         | 7,356                   |  |  |
| Total                 | 421      | 443                | 149,338                   | \$1,639,087                    | 69,505                  |  |  |

## 6.-THE BUFFALO SYNOD.

This synod was organized in 1845 by the Rev. J. A. A. Grabau, who came from Germany, where he had suffered for his opposition to the union of the Reformed and Lutheran religions. The synod has announced views concerning the ministerial office which other Lutherans have considered as hierarchical. It insists that ordination, unless by ordained ministers, is not valid; that ministers created

by congregations have no divine authority to pronounce absolution or to consecrate the elements of bread and wine; that congregations may not pronounce excommunication; that obedience is due to ministers; and that the synod is the supreme tribunal in the church.

The synod has congregations in six States, with 25 church edifices, valued at \$84,410, and 4242 communicants. The average value of its edifices is \$3376, and their average seating capacity 232. Two halls, with a seating capacity of 275, are occupied.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.    | Organi-<br>zations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| California | I                   | 1                   | 150                       | \$500                           | 26                      |
| Illinois   | I                   | 1                   | 300                       | 2,500                           | 136                     |
| Michigan   | 4                   | 4                   | 300<br>848                | 10,100                          | 342                     |
| Minnesota  | 2                   | 2                   | 300                       | 3,700                           | 312                     |
| New York   | 12                  | 10                  | 2,715                     | 48,010                          | 2,268                   |
| Wisconsin  | 7                   | 7                   | 1,480                     | 19,600                          | 1,158                   |
| Total      | 27                  | 25                  | 5,793                     | \$84,410                        | 4,242                   |

## 7.--HAUGE'S SYNOD.

This is a body of Norwegian Lutherans organized in the period 1846-50 by immigrants from Norway. It took its name from Hauge, a leader of a strong spiritual movement in that country. Its followers lay much stress upon conversion and are noted for their earnestness. The laymen participate in prayer and exhortation in public assemblies, contrary to the practice of some other bodies of a more churchly character. This synod has always occupied an independent attitude.

It has 175 organizations, divided among eleven States,

but with two thirds of its strength in Minnesota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin, and 100 church edifices having an average seating capacity of 306 and an average value of \$2149; 75 halls, with a seating capacity of 4436, are occupied.

## SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.      | Organi-<br>zations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Illinois     | 10                  | 8                   | 2,875                    | \$40,400                        | 863                     |
| Indiana      | T                   | 1                   | 250                      | 800                             | 29                      |
| Iowa         | 17                  | 14                  | 3,450                    | 27,200                          | 1,593                   |
| Kansas       | I                   |                     |                          |                                 | 26                      |
| Michigan     | I                   | I                   | 200                      | 4,000                           | 62                      |
| Minnesota    | 55                  | 41                  | 13,285                   | 99,345                          | 6,534                   |
| Nebraska     | 55<br>8             | 4                   | 725                      | 4,950                           | 438                     |
| North Dakota | 16                  | 5                   | 1,700                    | 4,850                           | 576                     |
| South Dakota | 36                  | 11                  | 2,955                    | 11,700                          | 2,239                   |
| Washington   | 2                   | I                   | 350                      | 1,000                           | 205                     |
| Wisconsin    | 28                  | 14                  | 4,710                    | 20,150                          | 2,165                   |
| Total        | 175                 | 100                 | 30,500                   | \$214,395                       | 14,730                  |

## 8.—THE NORWEGIAN CHURCH IN AMERICA.

This body was organized by Norwegian immigrants a few years later than Hauge's Synod. Like the latter, it has always maintained an independent position, except for the short period when it was connected with the Synodical Conference. A few years ago a controversy over the doctrine of predestination caused a division in its ministry and congregations, resulting in the formation of what was known as the Anti-Missouri Brotherhood. The synod accepted the views of the Missouri Synod, which its type of Lutheranism resembles, while the brotherhood rejected these views as Calvinistic.

The synod is divided into three districts. Its territory

embraces twenty-two States, stretching from ocean to ocean and from the Lakes to the Gulf. Two thirds of its communicants, however, are in the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin. The average value of its church edifices is \$2929, and their average seating capacity is 287. It occupies 182 halls, which have a seating capacity of 12,115.

## SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.       | Organizations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|---------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| California    | 3              | 1                   | 300                      | \$14,000                       | 189                     |
| Colorado      | 1              | 1                   | 300                      | 2,000                          | 75                      |
| Idaho         | 1              | 1                   | 150                      | 1,000                          | 45                      |
| Illinois      | 24             | 6                   | 3,150                    | 95,500                         | 1,688                   |
| Indiana       | 2              | 2                   | 300                      | 6,000                          | 182                     |
| Iowa          | 49             | 26                  | 9,275                    | 97,800                         | 7,059                   |
| Kansas        | 1              | Y                   | 100                      | 200                            | 30                      |
| Massachusetts | 2              | 1.14                |                          |                                | 375                     |
| Michigan      | 14             | 7                   | 1,125                    | 9,900                          | 758                     |
| Minnesota     | 164            | 1121/2              | 32,843                   | 267,950                        | 21,832                  |
| Missouri      | 2              | 1                   | 200                      | 400                            | 50                      |
| Montana       | 3              | 1                   | 250                      | 1,200                          | 165                     |
| Nebraska      | 21             | 7                   | 1,520                    | 12,200                         | 544                     |
| New Jersey    | 1              | I                   | 225                      | 4,000                          | 180                     |
| New York      | 5              | 3                   | 1,050                    | 33,000                         | 784                     |
| North Dakota  | 53             | 8                   | 2,200                    | 22,975                         | 2,784                   |
| Ohio          | 4              | I                   | 150                      | 3,000                          | 184                     |
| Oregon        | 3              | 1                   | 200                      | 2,500                          | 95                      |
| South Dakota  | 46             | 13                  | 3,240                    | 25,700                         | 3,030                   |
| Texas         | 4              | 5                   | 950                      | 6,700                          | 350                     |
| Washington    | 1              |                     |                          |                                | 16                      |
| Wisconsin     | 95             | 77 1/2              | 21,460                   | 200,800                        | 15,037                  |
| Total         | 489            | 275                 | 78,988                   | \$806,825                      | 55,452                  |

### 9.-THE MICHIGAN SYNOD.

This is a German body organized in 1860. It helped to organize the General Council, and was connected with it until 1888, when it withdrew because the position of the council on the question of pulpit and altar fellowship with other denominations was not sufficiently decided.

The synod is represented in the States of Michigan and Indiana, having in all 11,482 communicants. Its church edifices have an average value of \$3109 and an average seating capacity of 276. There are 12 halls, with a seating capacity of 550.

## SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATEA   | Organi-<br>pations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|----------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Indiana  | 3                   | 3                   | 1,150                     | \$7,500                         | 441                     |
| Michigan | 62                  | 50                  | 13,463                    | 157,270                         | 11,041                  |
| Total    | 65                  | 53                  | 14,613                    | \$164,770                       | 11,482                  |

## 10.-THE DANISH CHURCH IN AMERICA.

This is the oldest body of Danish Lutherans in this country, having been organized in 1872. It is connected with the Church of Denmark, which sent missionaries to this country, who helped to organize Danish congregations and a little later to form them into a synod

It has congregations in fourteen States and in the Territory of Utah. Its territory stretches from Maine to California, forming a belt across the northern portion of the country. It has 131 organizations, with 75 edifices, having an average seating capacity of 198 and an average value of \$1741. The total number of communicants is 10,181, more than half of whom are to be found in the States of Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Minnesota. The synod is divided into 9 districts. There are 42 halls, with a seating capacity of 2175, used as places of worship.

## SUMMARY BY STATES.

| EYATES.       | Ovgani-<br>sations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Sesting<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| California    | 4                   | 1                   | 300                       | \$1,200                         | 125                     |
| Connecticut   | 2                   | 2                   | 300                       | 2,000                           | 200                     |
| Illinois      | 9                   | 5                   | 1,330                     | 15,100                          | 1,314                   |
| Iowa          | 23                  | 14                  | 3,390                     | 24,800                          | 2,211                   |
| Kansas        | I                   | I                   | 125                       | 800                             | 120                     |
| Maine         | 2                   | 2                   | 400                       |                                 | 200                     |
| Massachusetts | 3                   |                     |                           |                                 | 119                     |
| Michigan      | 9                   | 8                   | 1,900                     | 13,700                          | 588                     |
| Minnesota     | 17                  | 8                   | 1,230                     | 11,300                          | 1,032                   |
| Nebraska      | 19                  | EE                  | 1,510                     | 20,100                          | 888                     |
| New Jersey    | 8                   | 5                   | 1,000                     | 6,000                           | 565                     |
| New York      | 5                   | 4                   | 475                       | 11,000                          | 410                     |
| South Dakota  | II                  | 1                   | 200                       | 1,500                           | 285                     |
| Utah          | 2                   |                     |                           |                                 | 48                      |
| Wisconsin     | 16                  | 13                  | 2,600                     | 22,200                          | 2,076                   |
|               | _                   | _                   |                           |                                 |                         |
| Total         | 131                 | 75                  | 14,760                    | \$129,700                       | 10,181                  |

### II .-- THE GERMAN AUGSBURG SYNOD.

This body was formed in 1875. It has 23 organizations, distributed among nine States. These organizations own 23 church edifices, with an average seating capacity of 329 and an average value of \$4829.

### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES,   | Organi-<br>zations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>tanta. |
|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Arkansas  | 1                   |                     |                           |                                 | 75                      |
| Illinois  | 4                   | 4                   | 700                       | \$9,450                         | 631                     |
| Indiana   | 2                   | 2                   | 600                       | 5,000                           | 370                     |
| Iowa      | 1                   | I                   | 100                       | 1,000                           | 70                      |
| Michigan  | 1                   | 1                   | 300                       | 5,000                           | 174                     |
| Missouri  | 2                   | 3                   | 1,360                     | 40,000                          | 1,199                   |
| New York  | I                   | 1                   | 700                       | 3,500                           | 800                     |
| Ohio      | 1                   | 1                   | 1,000                     | 26,800                          | 1,700                   |
| Wisconsin | 10                  | 10                  | 2,800                     | 20,310                          | 1,991                   |
|           | Name .              | _                   |                           |                                 |                         |
| Total     | 23                  | 23                  | 7,560                     | \$111,060                       | 7,010                   |

### 12.-THE DANISH ASSOCIATION IN AMERICA.

This association was formed in 1884, chiefly by Danish ministers, who withdrew from what was then called the Norwegian-Danish Conference, not because of doctrinal or ecclesiastical differences, but because of reasons growing out of differences of nationality.

It embraces 50 organizations, with 33 church edifices, having an average seating capacity of 173 and an average value of \$1357. There are 15 halls, with a seating capacity of 480.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.      | Organi-<br>zatious. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| California   | 4                   | 2                   | 375                      | \$3,000                         | 144                     |
| Illinois     | 1                   |                     | 1.1.                     | 4,000                           | 50                      |
| Iowa         | 6                   | 2                   | 350                      | 3,800                           | 413                     |
| Minnesota    | 14                  | 9                   | 1,675                    | 10,150                          | 1,524                   |
| Nebraska     | 16                  | 14                  | 2,200                    | 14,625                          | 754                     |
| Oregon       | 1                   |                     |                          |                                 | 20                      |
| South Dakota | 2                   | 2                   | 250                      | 2,200                           | 153                     |
| Washington   | 2                   |                     |                          |                                 | 40                      |
| Wisconsin    | 4                   | 4                   | 850                      | 7,000                           | 395                     |
|              | -                   | -                   |                          |                                 | _                       |
| Total        | 50                  | 33                  | 5,700                    | \$44,775                        | 3:493                   |

## 13.-THE ICELANDIC SYNOD.

The Synod of Icelanders was organized in 1885. By far the larger part of this synod is in Manitoba.

It has in this country 13 organizations, 4 church edifices, with an average seating capacity of 325 and an average value of \$1800, and 1991 communicants. It is represented in two States only, Minnesota and North Dakota. There are 9 halls, with a seating capacity of 750.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.                   | Organi-<br>sations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Minnesota<br>North Dakota | 8                   | 4                   | 1,300                    | \$7,200                         | 221<br>1,770            |
| Total                     | 13                  | 4                   | 1,300                    | \$7,200                         | 1,991                   |

## 14.-THE IMMANUEL SYNOD.

This is a small German body whose organization dates from 1886. It is represented in seven States and the District of Columbia, having 21 organizations, 19 church edifices, with an average seating capacity of 279 and an average value of \$4958, and 5580 communicants.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.              | Organi-<br>zations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Senting<br>Ca-<br>pacity | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants |
|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| District of Columbia | 1                   | I                   | 300                      | \$15,000                       | 500                    |
| Illinois             | I                   | I                   | 300                      | 10,000                         | 300                    |
| Indiana              | 1                   | I                   | 150                      | 1,200                          | 081                    |
| Michigan             | 1                   | I                   | 600                      | 15,000                         | 500                    |
| New Jersey           | 2                   | 2                   | 550                      | 7,000                          | 700                    |
| New York             | 5                   | 3                   | 600                      | 6,000                          | боо                    |
| Ohio                 | 6                   | 6                   | 1,600                    | 25,500                         | 1,350                  |
| Pennsylvania         | 4                   | 4                   | 1,200                    | 14,500                         | 1,450                  |
|                      | _                   | _                   |                          | -                              |                        |
| Total                | 21                  | 19                  | 5,300                    | \$94,200                       | 5,580                  |

## 15.-THE SUOMAI SYNOD.

This is a body of Finnish Lutherans constituted in 1889. It has 11 organizations, 8 church edifices, with an average seating capacity of 230 and an average value of \$1548, and 1385 communicants, of whom 1265 are in Michigan and 120 in South Dakota.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| ETATES.                  | Organi-<br>zations. | Church<br>Edifices | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants |
|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| Michigan<br>South Dakota | 01 .                | 7                  | 1,715                    | \$10,973<br>1,925              | 1,265                  |
| Total                    | . 11                | 8                  | 1,915                    | \$12,898                       | 1,385                  |

### 16.-THE UNITED NORWEGIAN CHURCH.

This body was constituted in 1890 by the union of three synods, viz., the Norwegian Augustana Synod, organized in 1860, the Conference of the Norwegian-Danish Church, organized in 1870, and the Norwegian Anti-Missouri Brotherhood, organized in 1887 The Brotherhood separated from the Norwegian Synod because they could not accept the latter's views respecting the doctrine of absolute predestination. The union of these three bodies was due to a movement to bring together, as far as possible, all Norwegian Lutherans in one body. Hauge's Synod and the Norwegian Synod, however, still maintain a separate attitude.

The United Synod embraces eighteen States in its territory. It has 1122 organizations, 670 church edifices, and 119,972 communicants, of whom 49,541 are in the single State of Minnesota. The average seating capacity of the churches is 277, and the average value \$2312. There are 393 halls, with a seating capacity of 29,185.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES   | Organi- | Church<br>Edifices | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com-   |
|----------|---------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|
| Idaho    | 1       | 1                  | 300                      | \$2,500                        | 110    |
| Illinois | 27      | 24                 | 6,445                    | 68,400                         | 3,298  |
| Iowa     | 113     | 85                 | 25,335                   | 220,100                        | 14,891 |
| Kansas   | 7       | 3                  | 650                      | 5,300                          | 314    |

#### SUMMARY BY STATES .- Continued.

| STATES.       | Organi-<br>sations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Maine         | 2                   | 1                   | 200                       | \$2,000                         | 225                     |
| Maryland      | 1                   |                     |                           |                                 | 42                      |
| Michigan      | 27                  | 23                  | 5,973                     | 69,450                          | 3,011                   |
| Minnesota     | 405                 | 283                 | 76,791                    | 608,200                         | 49,541                  |
| Missouri      | I                   | - 4                 |                           | 11.                             | 14                      |
| Montana       | 2                   |                     |                           |                                 | 87                      |
| Nebraska      | 13                  | I                   | 100                       | 250                             | 285                     |
| New Hampshire | 1                   | 1                   | 250                       | 2,500                           | 125                     |
| New York      | I                   |                     |                           |                                 | 84                      |
| North Dakota  | 162                 | 44                  | 10,380                    | 77,550                          | 10,283                  |
| Oregon        | 148                 | 2                   | 650                       | 9,500                           | 204                     |
| South Dakota  | 148                 | 41                  | 8,150                     | 54,655                          | 7,922                   |
| Washington    | 19                  | 10                  | 2,575                     | 29,600                          | 819                     |
| Wisconsin     | 187                 | 151                 | 47,443                    | 394,450                         | 28,717                  |
| Total         | 1,122               | 670                 | 185,242                   | \$1,544,455                     | 119,972                 |

### INDEPENDENT CONGREGATIONS.

Besides the independent synods there are a number of independent Lutheran congregations—that is, congregations which do not belong to any synod. In most cases the reason is not doctrinal, but simply a love of independence. Not infrequently the pastor of an independent congregation is himself a member of some synod. They are found in most of the States and Territories. They aggregate 231 organizations, 188 church edifices, with a seating capacity of 62,334, and valued at \$1,249,745, and 41,953 communicants.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES OF ALL LUTHERANS.

| STATES.    | Organizations. | Church<br>Edifices- | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Alabama    | 10             | 7                   | 1,850                     | \$15,400                        | 791                     |
| Arkansas   | 18             | 13                  | 2,165                     | 39,345                          | 1,386                   |
| California | 39             | 21                  | 6,575                     | 364,800                         | 4,267                   |
| Colorado   | 21             | 14                  | 3,236                     | 154,800                         | 1,208                   |

# SUMMARY BY STATES OF ALL LUTHERANS-Continued.

| STATES.           | Organi   | Church  | Scating   | Value of<br>Church | Com-<br>muni- |
|-------------------|----------|---------|-----------|--------------------|---------------|
|                   | sutions. | Edifice | a. pacity |                    | cants.        |
| Connecticut       | 37       | 23      | 8,820     | \$172,900          | 5,762         |
| Delaware          | 2        | 1       | 335       | 10,000             | 296           |
| Dist. of Columbia | 11       | 13      | 6,100     | 414,000            | 2,997         |
| Florida           | 6        | 4       | 730       | 9,850              | 369           |
| Georgia           | 18       | 17      | 5,825     | 124,150            | 1,932         |
| Idaho             | 7        | 5       | 930       | 6,950              | 401           |
| Illinois          | 590      | 511     | 175,037   | 3,021,850          | 40 40         |
| Indiana           |          | 266     |           |                    | 116,807       |
|                   | 279      |         | 82,600    | 1,220,410          | 41,832        |
| Iowa              | 567      | 400     | 107,708   | 1,150,795          | 63,725        |
| Kansas            | 205      | 147     | 33,688    | 418,410            | 16,262        |
| Kentucky          | 18       | 17      | 5,170     | 60,300             | 2,394         |
| Louisiana         | 12       | 12      | 4,075     | 64,400             | 2,952         |
| Maine             | 6        | 5       | 1,300     | 8,600              | 904           |
| Maryland          | 131      | 129     | 55,602    | 1,081,925          | 24,648        |
| Massachusetts     | 30       | 15      | 4,260     | 114,400            | 4,137         |
| Michigan          | 380      | 307     | 86,132    | 1,109,058          | 62,897        |
| Minnesota         | 1,141    | 827     | 227,925   | 2,143,805          | 145,907       |
| Mississippi       | - 11     | 10      | 2,750     | 4,650              | 533           |
| Missouri          | 160      | 148     | 42,689    | 890,090            | 27,099        |
| Montana           | 8        | 2       | 475       | 11,200             | 394           |
| Nebraska          | 387      | 253     | 49,949    | 774,816            | 27,297        |
| New Hampshire     |          | 3       | 1,000     | 16,000             | 520           |
| New Jersey        | 68       | 53      | 18,080    | 526,750            | 12,878        |
| New Mexico        | 2        | 23      | 10,000    | 520,750            | 64            |
| New York          |          | 206     | 717 116   | 4 602 225          | A             |
| North Carolina    | 317      | 306     | 117,115   | 4,693,375          | 89,046        |
|                   | 131      |         | 47,013    | 270,005            | 12,326        |
| North Dakota      | 208      | 75      | 18,040    | 136,275            | 18,269        |
| Ohio              | 588      | 573     | 192,537   | 3,007,097          | 89,569        |
| Oregon            | 21       | 12      | 2,515     | 59,050             | 1,080         |
| Pennsylvania      | 1,292    | 1,105   | 515,827   | 9,258,020          | 219,725       |
| Rhode Island      | 4        | 2       | 600       | 7,750              | 590           |
| South Carolina    | 74       | 78      | 27,525    | 339,250            | 8,757         |
| South Dakota      | 432      | 138     | 27,783    | 183,575            | 23,314        |
| Tennessee         | 36       | 33      | 12,560    | 91,760             | 2,975         |
| Texas             | 88       | 80      | 20,840    | 210,915            | 14,556        |
| Utah              | 4        |         |           |                    | 84            |
| Vermont           | 2        |         |           |                    | 174           |
| Virginia          | 157      | 136     | 48,165    | 344,915            | 12,220        |
| Washington        | 35       | 22      | 5,575     | 75,950             | 1,912         |
| West Virginia     | 47       | 41      | 10,605    | 118,525            | 4,176         |
| Wisconsin         | 894      | 757     | 223,570   | 2,328,138          | 160,919       |
| Wyoming           | 8        | 5       | 350       | 6,100              | 721           |
| 11 Journal        |          |         | 730       |                    |               |
| Total             | 8 505    | 6.701   | 2.205.625 | \$25,060,254       | 1.221.072     |
| I Ottal           | -12A2    | 0,701   | -,,,,-33  | +33,000,334        | -,-3-,-/2     |

## CHAPTER XXVIII.

### THE MENNONITES.

THE Mennonites take their name from Menno Simons. born in Witmarsum, Holland, in 1492 He entered the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church, and in 1524 was appointed chaplain in Pingium. Two years later he began to read the Scriptures, which he had hitherto ignored. Becoming a close student of them, his views on various doctrines soon changed, and he was known as an evangelical preacher. Upon hearing of the decapitation of a devout Christian because he had renewed his baptism, Menno Simons began to examine into the Scriptural teaching on that subject, and was convinced that there was no Scriptural warrant for infant baptism. He remained in connection with the Church of Rome for several years, during which he wrote a book against the Munsterites. He renounced Catholicism early in 1536, and was baptized at Leeuwarden. In the course of the following year he was ordained a minister in what was then known as the Old Evangelical or Waldensian Church. From this time on to his death, in 1559, he was active in the cause of evangelical truth, traveling through northern Germany, and preaching everywhere. The churches which he organized as a result of his labors rejected infant baptism and held to the principle of non-resistance. A severe persecution began to make itself felt against his followers, the Mennonites; and, having heard accounts of the colony established in the New World by William Penn, they began to emigrate to Pennsylvania near the close of the seventeenth century, that they might have opportunity to worship in peace.

The first Mennonite church in this country was established in Germantown. Upon the site occupied by that church a plain stone meeting-house, erected in 1770, now stands. The colony of Germantown, which had secured a tract of about six thousand acres of land, was increased from time to time by immigration from Europe. In 1688 the Mennonite meeting at Germantown adopted a protest against traffic in slaves, said to have been the first ever made on this continent. In this protest they say that many negroes are brought hither against their will, and though they are black "we cannot conceive there is more liberty to have them slaves than it is to have other white ones." The protest, which was sent to the Friends, asserted that "those who steal or rob men and those who buy or purchase them" are all alike. The protest was finally sent up to the Yearly Meeting of Friends, where, after some consideration, it was voted not to be proper for the meeting to give a positive judgment in the case. The minute of the Yearly Meeting refers to the Mennonites as "German Friends."

Successive immigrations from Holland, Switzerland Germany, and, in the last twenty-five years, from southern Russia, have resulted in placing the great majority of Mennonites in the world on American soil, in the United States and Canada. According to the census reports for 1890, the number of members in this country, exclusive of Canada, is less than 42,000. This is the first complete

statistical statement that has been made of the Mennonites, and the number of members returned is much smaller than was expected. In 1860 there was a general meeting of Mennonites in Iowa, and the minutes of that conference estimated the number of Mennonites in the United States at 128,000. That estimate must have been a great deal too high, or the denomination has suffered extraordinary losses since.

The doctrines held by the Mennonites are set forth in eighteen articles of faith, which were adopted at a conference held in Dordrecht, Holland, in 1632. The first article treats of the Trinity and of God's work in creation; the second of the fall of man through the disobedience of Adam and Eve, who were "separated and estranged from God, that neither they themselves, nor any of their posterity, nor angel, nor man, nor any other creature in heaven or on earth, could help them, redeem them, or reconcile them to God." They would have been eternally lost had not God interposed in their behalf with love and mercy. The third article shows how the first man and his posterity are restored through the sacrifice of the Son of God. The next ten articles set forth the doctrines of salvation, the ordinances, and treat of marriage and the magistracy. The fourteenth article declares one of the prominent principles of the Mennonites, namely, non-resistance. It enjoins believers not to provoke or do violence to any man, but to promote the welfare and happiness of all; to flee when necessary for the Lord's sake from one country to another, "take patiently the spoiling of our goods," and "when we are smitten on one cheek to turn the other, rather than take revenge or resent evil." Enemies are to be prayed

for, and, when hungry and thirsty, to be fed and refreshed. The fifteenth article interprets Christ as forbidding the use of all oaths, judicial and otherwise. The sixteenth treats of the ban, which is for amendment and not for destruction. Those who have been received into the company of saints, if they sin voluntarily or presumptuously against God, or unto death, must as offending members be reproved and excommunicated. The seventeenth article enjoins the duty of avoiding those who are separated from God and the church, not only in eating and drinking, but in all similar temporal matters; although if an offending member is hungry or thirsty or in distress of any kind, it is lawful to relieve him. The eighteenth article pertains to the resurrection of the dead and the last judgment. The righteous are to reign with Christ forever, and the wicked are to be thrust down into the everlasting pains of hell.

The Mennonites believe in baptism on profession of faith, but they do not baptize by immersion except in one or two branches, but by pouring. Candidates after having been under suitable instruction are catechized as to their faith in God and their desire to be received into the Church, and then receive baptism kneeling, the minister taking water with both hands from a vessel and putting it upon their heads and saying, "Upon the confession of thy faith which thou hast made before God and these witnesses, I baptize thee in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." Each candidate is then given the right hand of fellowship and the kiss of peace, the wife of the minister or deacon or some other sister giving the kiss to the female converts. Persons received from other denominations are not re-baptized unless they earnestly desire it.

In some cases candidates are baptized in the water, kneeling therein, the minister taking up water in both hands and pouring it upon their heads.

The Lord's Supper is observed twice a year, usually in the spring and fall. Church examinations are held before communion in order to inquire into the standing and condition of each member. Each member is examined privately, and asked whether he is at peace with God, with the church, and with all men, and desirous to partake of the Lord's Supper. If there are any difficulties between members an effort is made to have them all settled before the communion takes place. As the bread and wine are passed, those who receive them rise to their feet one after another. Sometimes the communicant goes forward to receive the bread and wine; in other cases the minister goes from seat to seat and from person to person. the Lord's Supper the ceremony of feet-washing is performed. The deacons bring in vessels of water, and the members proceed to wash and wipe one another's feet and to give the kiss of peace, the sexes separating for this purpose. The polity is of the Presbyterian type.

Ministers are chosen from the congregations to be served. A request is made to the conference, and a day is appointed for the purpose of making the choice. The bishop preaches an appropriate sermon, and then retires to the council-room with two fellow-ministers. All the members who desire to do so visit the council-room, one by one, and indicate the person of their choice. If only one brother has been chosen in this way, ordination is immediately proceeded with. When more than one is nominated, a day is appointed in which to make choice by lot between those nominated. When choice by lot is made, the deacons take

as many hymn-books as there are candidates, and, retiring to the council-room, place in one of these books a slip of paper on which is written the words: "The lot is cast into the lap, but the whole disposing thereof is of the Lord;" or, "Herewith God has called thee to the ministry of the Gospel." The books are then taken into the audience-room and placed on the desk or table. After prayer has been made each of the brethren nominated takes a book, and the bishop proceeds to look for the lot. The one in whose book it is found is considered chosen, and the bishop then proceeds to ordain him with laying on of hands. The ceremony is concluded with the kiss of peace, which is given by the bishop and the other ministers.

Deacons are chosen from the congregation in the same manner as ministers. Their office is to care for the poor and sick, to assist in administering the ordinances, and to take charge of public meetings in the absence of the minister or bishop. Bishops or elders are ministers having pastoral charge of a district, in which there may be one or several places of worship. All the ministers in the district are under the direction of the bishop or elder. A bishop is selected in the same manner as a minister or deacon, and is consecrated in the same way. When difficulties arise between brethren they are settled by arbitration. Those who refuse to submit to arbitration are excommunicated, and the names of the excommunicated are publicly announced The Mennonites do not accept public offices except in connection with the management of schools. They are a sober, industrious, and thrifty people, simple in their habits, and conscientious, devout, and faithful Christians. More than a third of them are found in Pennsylvania, the great German State. They are also strong

in Ohio, Kansas, Illinois, and Indiana. The Russian Mennonites have formed several settlements in the Northwest and across the northern border in Manitoba.

There are twelve branches of Mennonites, as follows:

Mennonite,
 Bruederhoef,
 Church of God in Christ,
 Amish,
 Old (Wisler),
 Brueder-Gemeinde,
 Apostolic,
 Reformed,
 Brethren in Christ.

### I.-THE MENNONITE CHURCH.

This may be regarded as the parent body. It has nearly 18,000 communicants, considerably more than one third of the total of Mennonites in this country. Many of its congregations are very small, the average number of communicants to each congregation in Kansas being only about 25. There are 12 conferences, besides 23 congregations which sustain no conference relations. There are 29 halls, with a seating capacity of 1030.

### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.      | Organi-<br>entions. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-  |
|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|
| Illinois     | 8                   | 6                   | 1,195                     | \$6,250                         | 273   |
| Indiana      | 14                  | 10                  | 3,175                     | 11,940                          | 700   |
| Iowa         | 3                   |                     |                           |                                 | 28    |
| Kansas       | 20                  | 5                   | 1,033                     | 3,030                           | 513   |
| Maryland     | 5                   | 5                   | 1,700                     | 6,600                           | 336   |
| Michigan     | 5                   | 3                   | 875                       | 2,200                           | 155   |
| Minnesota    | 5                   | 4                   | 1,400                     | 3,700                           | 725   |
| Missouri     | 6                   | 31/2                | 900                       | 2,900                           | 199   |
| Nebraska     | 8                   | 5                   | 1,190                     | 7,250                           | 751   |
| North Dakota | I                   |                     |                           |                                 | 41    |
| Ohio         | 27                  | 221/2               | 8,360                     | 35,450                          | 1,736 |

#### SUMMARY BY STATES, - Continued.

| STATUS.       | Organi-<br>zations. | Church<br>Edifices | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|---------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Oregon        | 3                   | 2                  | 400                      | \$1,100                         | 115                     |
| Pennsylvania  | 114                 | 110                | 41,952                   | 221,100                         | 10,077                  |
| South Dakota  | 7                   | 6                  | 1,000                    | 2,500                           | 655                     |
| Tennessee     | 1                   | 1                  | 150                      | 200                             | 28                      |
| Virginia      | 16                  | 13                 | 6,675                    | 10,925                          | 566                     |
| West Virginia | 2                   | 2                  | 600                      | 900                             | 86                      |
| Total         | 246                 | 198                | 70,605                   | \$317,045                       | 17,078                  |

#### 2.—THE BRUEDERHOEF.

Jacob Huter, of Innspruck, in the Tyrol, is considered the founder of this branch. Huter was burned at the stake in 1536. He instituted the communistic idea, which is still maintained, the members "having all things in common." His followers were driven from Moravia into Hungary, thence to Roumania, and in 1769 to Russia. The entire community came to the United States from Russia in 1874. They are a German-speaking community, and their books, which are in manuscript, are written in that language. They are all settled in three counties in South Dakota.

### SUMMARY.

| BTATE.       | Organi-<br>zations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| South Dakota | 5                   | 5                   | 600                      | \$4,500                         | 352                     |

### 3.—THE AMISH.

The Amish constitute the second largest Mennonite branch. They take their name from Jacob Ammen, who

separated from the main body of Mennonites about two centuries ago, on account of differences respecting the enforcement of church discipline. He and his followers insisted that the ban should be more rigorously observed. In Pennsylvania they are very numerous. They used to be called "Hookers," because they wore hooks instead of buttons on their coats. They are represented in four-teen States, being most numerous in Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. There are 33 halls, with a seating capacity of 960.

### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.      | Organi-<br>rations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Arkansas     | 1                   | 1                   | 75                        | \$300                           | 65                      |
| Colorado     | - 1                 | - 1                 | 80                        | 500                             | 75                      |
| Illinois     | 18                  | 13                  | 3,640                     | 19,600                          | 2,305                   |
| Indiana      | IO                  | 9                   | 2,000                     | 9,800                           | 929                     |
| Iowa         | 7                   | 5                   | 1,210                     | 6,700                           | 903                     |
| Kansas       | 12                  | 3                   | 375                       | 1,700                           | 291                     |
| Maryland     | 2                   | 2                   | 350                       | 1,400                           | 125                     |
| Missouri     | 3                   | 2                   | 830                       | 4,100                           | 316                     |
| Nebraska     | 5                   | 2                   | 470                       | 1,200                           | 504                     |
| New York     | 3                   | 2                   | 400                       | 3,000                           | 299                     |
| Ohio         | 12                  | - 11                | 3,725                     | 17,850                          | 1,965                   |
| Oregon       | 2                   | 1                   | 300                       | 500                             | 60                      |
| Pennsylvania | 20                  | 9                   | 1,975                     | 9,800                           | 2,234                   |
| Tennessee    | 1                   | 4.4                 | * * * * *                 |                                 | 30                      |
|              | _                   | _                   |                           | 4.6                             |                         |
| Total        | 97                  | 61                  | 15,430                    | \$76,450                        | 10,101                  |

#### 4.—THE OLD AMISH.

This branch was the result of a division among the Amish about twenty-five years ago on the question of enforcing church discipline. The Old Amish are very strict in adhering to the ancient forms and practices, opposing the innovations in forms of worship and manner of conducting church work introduced during the present century. There are only about 2000 of them, and they have but one church edifice. Their meetings are all held in private houses, except in one case.

## SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.      | Organi-<br>zations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-  |
|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|
| Illinois     | 2                   | 1                   | 200                       | \$1,500                         | 105   |
| Indiana      | 8                   |                     |                           | ,                               | 853   |
| Kansas       | 3                   |                     |                           |                                 | 145   |
| Missouri     | - I                 | * *                 | 1 * 1                     |                                 | 24    |
| Ohio         | 5                   |                     |                           |                                 | 694   |
| Oregon       | 3                   | * *                 | + 6161                    | ****                            | 73    |
| Pennsylvania | I                   |                     |                           |                                 | 144   |
|              | _                   | <del></del>         |                           |                                 |       |
| Total        | 22                  | I                   | 200                       | \$1,500                         | 2,038 |

## 5.—THE APOSTOLIC.

This is properly a branch of the Amish Mennonites, differing from them chiefly in being less strict in the observance of the rules of discipline and forms of worship. There are only 209 of them, belonging to two congregations in Ohio,

## SUMMARY.

| STATE. | Organi-<br>sations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacty | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants |
|--------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| Ohio   | 2                   | 1                   | 225                     | \$1,200                         | 209                    |

## 6.-THE REFORMED.

In 1812 a movement was begun among the Mennonites for "the restoration of purity in teaching and the maintenance of discipline" under the leadership of John Herr.

The "Herrites," as they are sometimes called, are very strict in their observances, severe in the use of the ban, and decline fellowship with other denominations. They are represented in seven States, more than half of their communicants, however, being found in Pennsylvania. Services are held in 4 private houses and in 1 hall, with a seating capacity of 50.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.      | Organi-<br>aations. | Church<br>Edifices | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com-     |
|--------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|
| Illinois     | 1                   | 1                  | 400                       | \$2,500                        | 60       |
| Indiana      | 2                   | 1                  | 100                       | 700                            | 38       |
| Maryland     | 2                   | 2                  | 400                       | 1,800                          | 38<br>64 |
| Michigan     | 3                   |                    |                           |                                | 52       |
| New York     | 3                   | 3                  | 500                       | 2,200                          | 125      |
| Ohio         | 7                   | 3<br>6             | 1,350                     | 6,350                          | 426      |
| Pennsylvania | 16                  | 16                 | 4,655                     | 39,100                         | 890      |
| Total        | 34                  | 29                 | 7,465                     | \$52,650                       | 1,655    |

## 7.-THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The beginning of this body is traced to a difficulty which arose in Pennsylvania in 1848, in a matter of discipline. John Oberholzer was charged with attempting to introduce new practices and new doctrines. As the result of the controversy which arose over the matter an organization was formed, called the New Mennonites. This body is less strict than most other branches of Mennonites, and is in favor of an educated and paid ministry. The General Conference was organized in 1860 at West Point, Ia. At its third meeting, in 1863, a plan for an educational institute was adopted, and a theological school was begun at Wadsworth, O. It flourished for a number of years and

was then discontinued. The General Conference has missions among the Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indians, in Indian Territory. It also conducts a number of home missions. There are three district conferences, the Central, the Eastern, and the Western. The General Conference meets once every three years. There are 5670 communicants, scattered over ten States. The average seating capacity of the edifices is 323, and the average value \$2776. One hall, with a seating capacity of 50, is reported.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.      | Organi-<br>cations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Senting<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| Illinois     | 1                   | 1                   | 350                       | \$1,000                        | 169                    |
| Indiana      | 1                   | 1                   | 800                       | 3,000                          | 405                    |
| Iowa         | 5                   | 5                   | 1,075                     | 5,950                          | 509                    |
| Kansas       | 14                  | 15                  | 5,630                     | 33,000                         | 2,547                  |
| Minnesota    | I                   | 1                   | 400                       | 1,500                          | 70                     |
| Missouri     | 2                   | 1                   | 200                       | 1,000                          | 133                    |
| New York     | 2                   |                     |                           |                                | 46                     |
| Ohio         | 2                   | 2                   | 350                       | 2,000                          | 139                    |
| Pennsylvania | 15                  | 15                  | 4,325                     | 69 500                         | 1,426                  |
| South Dakota | 2                   | 2                   | 750                       | 2,400                          | 226                    |
|              | _                   |                     |                           |                                |                        |
| Total        | 45                  | 43                  | 13,880                    | \$119,350                      | 5,670                  |

### 8.—THE CHURCH OF GOD IN CHRIST.

This branch was organized by John Holdeman in 1859. Holdeman claimed by the spirit of prophecy "to understand the foreknowledge of God, to know mysteries, to settle difficulties, to keep peace, and to interpret visions and dreams." This branch has only 18 congregations, with 471 members. It is represented in eight States. There are 2 halls, with a seating capacity of 150.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.       | Organi- | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com- |
|---------------|---------|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|------|
| Illinois      | 1       |                     |                           |                                | 3    |
| Indiana       | 1       |                     |                           |                                | 3    |
| Kansas        | 6       | 2                   | 250                       | \$1,400                        | 274  |
| Michigan      | 3       | 1                   | 150                       | 200                            | 60   |
| Missouri      | 2       |                     |                           |                                | 58   |
| Nebraska      | 1       |                     |                           |                                |      |
| Ohio          | 2       |                     |                           |                                | 38   |
| West Virginia | 2       |                     |                           |                                | 22   |
|               |         | _                   |                           |                                |      |
| Total         | 18      | 3                   | 400                       | \$1,600                        | 471  |

# 9.—THE OLD (WISLER).

This branch, which has only 610 communicants, consists of those who are opposed to Sunday-schools and evening meetings and other practices, which they regard as innovations. They are represented by 15 congregations, in Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio.

## SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES. | Organi- | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com- |
|---------|---------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|------|
| Indiana | 3 2     | III                 | 900<br>150               | \$1,550                         | 146  |
| Ohio    | 10      | 8                   | 3,070                    | 5,765                           | 424  |
| Total   | 15      | 12                  | 4,120                    | \$8,015                         | 610  |

#### 10.-DER BRUEDER-GEMEINDE.

This body originated in Russia half a century ago, and emigrated to this country in 1873-76. They baptize by immersion and emphasize the importance of evidence of conversion. They are very active and zealous in the performance of their religious duties. They are represented

in Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, and South Dakota by 12 congregations, with 1388 communicants. One hall, with a seating capacity of 40, is reported.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATE.       | Organi- | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|--------------|---------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Kansas       | 5 2     | 5 2                 | 1,650<br>700              | \$4,700                         | 685                     |
| Nebraska     | 3       | 2                   | 1,120                     | 3,900                           | 381                     |
| South Dakota | 2       | 2                   | 250                       | 750                             | 150                     |
| Total        | 12      | 11                  | 3,720                     | \$11,350                        | 1,388                   |

#### II.-THE DEFENSELESS.

The Defenseless Mennonites, sometimes called Eglyites, are really a branch of the Amish. They lay particular stress upon the importance of conversion and regeneration. Henry Egli was the leader of this movement. It is represented in Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, and Ohio, by 9 congregations, with 856 communicants.

### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.  | Organi- | Church<br>Edifices. | Senting<br>Ca-<br>pacity | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|----------|---------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Illinois | 2       | 1                   | 175                      | \$1,000                         | 99                      |
| Indiana  | 3       | 3                   | 1,025                    | 4,875                           | 99<br>467               |
| Kansas   | I       | 1                   | 270                      | 1,300                           | 140                     |
| Missouri | I       | I                   | 150                      | 565                             | 18                      |
| Ohio     | 2       | 2                   | 450                      | 2,800                           | 132                     |
|          | -       | _                   |                          |                                 |                         |
| Total    | 9       | 8                   | 2,070                    | \$10,540                        | 856                     |

## 12 .- THE MENNONITE BRETHREN IN CHRIST.

This body, which originated about 1878, is Methodistic in its form of organization, in its usages, and its discipline.

Applicants for baptism are baptized in any form they may prefer. It has two annual conferences in the United States, and there are also a number of churches in Canada. There are 45 churches, with 1113 communicants. Eight halls, with a seating capacity of 660, are occupied as places of worship.

| SUMMARY BY STATES. |        |                  |                           |                                 |                         |  |  |
|--------------------|--------|------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|
| STATES.            | Organi | Church edifices. | Seating<br>Co-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |  |  |
| Arkansas           | T      |                  |                           |                                 | 35                      |  |  |
| Indiana            |        | 6                | 2,050                     | \$3,500                         | 191                     |  |  |
| Iowa               |        | 1                | 300                       | 500                             | 14                      |  |  |
| Kansas             | . 1    |                  |                           |                                 | 25                      |  |  |
| Michigan           | 2      | 2                | 400                       | 2,400                           | 49                      |  |  |
| Nebraska           | . 1    |                  |                           |                                 | 15                      |  |  |
| Ohio               |        | 8                | 3,300                     | 6, too                          | 225                     |  |  |
| Pennsylvania       | 22     | 17%              | 4,575                     | 27,100                          | 559                     |  |  |
|                    | _      |                  |                           |                                 | _                       |  |  |
| Total              | 45     | 34%              | 10,625                    | \$39,600                        | 1,113                   |  |  |
|                    |        |                  |                           |                                 |                         |  |  |
| SUMMARY            | BY STA | TES OF           | ALL MEN                   | NONITES.                        |                         |  |  |
| Arkansas           | . 2    | I                | 75                        | \$300                           | 100                     |  |  |
| Colorado           |        | 1                | 80                        | 500                             | 75                      |  |  |
| Illinois           |        | 23               | 5,960                     | 31,850                          | 3,014                   |  |  |
| Indiana            | 51     | 33               | 10,050                    | 35,365                          | 3,732                   |  |  |
| Iowa               |        | 11               | 2,585                     | 13,150                          | 1,454                   |  |  |
| Kansas             | 62     | 31               | 9,208                     | 45,130                          | 4,620                   |  |  |
| Maryland           | 9      | 9                | 2,450                     | 9,800                           | 525                     |  |  |
| Michigan           | . 15   | 7                | 1,575                     | 5,500                           | 356                     |  |  |
| Minnesota          | 9      | 7                | 2,500                     | 7,200                           | 967                     |  |  |
| Missouri           |        | 7                | 2,080                     | 8,565                           | 748                     |  |  |
| Nebraska           | 18     | 9                | 2,780                     | 12,350                          | 1,664                   |  |  |
| New York           | . 8    | 5                | 960                       | 5,200                           | 470                     |  |  |
| North Dakota       |        |                  |                           |                                 | 41                      |  |  |
| Oh10               | E F    | 60               | 20,830                    | 77,515                          | 5,988                   |  |  |
| Oregon             |        | 3                | 700                       | 1,600                           | 248                     |  |  |
| Pennsylvania       | . 188  | 168              | 57,482                    | 366,600                         | 15,330                  |  |  |
| South Dakota       |        | 15               | 2,600                     | 11,150                          | 1,383                   |  |  |
| Tennessee          | . 2    | 1                | 150                       | 200                             | 58                      |  |  |

16

13

Virginia

West Virginia

Total ..... 550

600

6,675

900

10,925

129,340 \$643,800 41,541

666

102

## CHAPTER XXIX.

#### THE METHODISTS.

METHODISM, which counts many branches in Great Britain, America, and elsewhere, is the result of a movement begun at Oxford University, lingland, as early as 1729, by John and Charles Wesley. Their own account of its origin is given in these words:

"In 1729 two young men in England, reading the Bible, saw they could not be saved without holiness, followed after it, and incited others so to do. In 1737 they saw likewise that men are justified before they are sanctified, but still holiness was their object. God then thrust them out to raise a holy people."

The Wesleys, with two others, began to meet together at Oxford for religious exercises in 1729. In derision they were called the "Holy Club," "Bibly Bigots," "Methodists," etc. The last term was intended to describe their methodical habits, and it seems to have been accepted by them almost immediately, as the movement they led was soon widely known as the Methodist movement.

John and Charles Wesley and George Whitefield were ordained ministers of the Church of England, and it was as Church of England clergymen that they began and carried forward their stirring evangelistic work. Being excluded, as preachers of "new doctrines," from many of the pulpits of the Established Church, they held meet-

ings in private houses, halls, barns, and fields, receiving many converts, who were organized into societies for worship. As their work expanded they introduced an order of lay preachers and established class-meetings for the religious care and training of members. In 1744 the first conference was held, and thereafter Wesley and his helpers met together annually. Thus was organized the annual conference, one of the distinctive institutions of Methodism. Wesley grouped together several appointments and put them in charge of one of his helpers. This was the beginning of the circuit system. He then conceived the idea of increasing the efficiency of his preachers by frequent changes in their appointments. This is how the itinerancy came into existence. The itinerancy is maintained in nearly all the branches of Methodism throughout the world, though it has been greatly modified in many cases.

Though the Wesleyan movement was a movement within the Church of England, and the Wesleys lived and died in full ministerial relations with it, serious differences arose between the Church and the Methodists. In 1745 John Wesley wrote that he was willing to make any concession which conscience would permit, in order to live in harmony with the clergy of the Established Church, but he could not, he said, give up the doctrines he was preaching, dissolve the societies, suppress lay preaching, or cease to preach in the open air. For many years he refused to sanction the administration of the sacraments by any except those who had been ordained by a bishop in the apostolic succession, and he himself hesitated to assume authority to ordain; but the Bishop of London having refused to ordain ministers for the Methodist societies in America, which were

left by the Revolutionary War without the sacraments, Wesley, in 1784, by the imposition of hands, appointed or ordained men and gave them authority to ordain others. He ordained Thomas Coke, LL.D., who was already a presbyter of the Church of England, to be superintendent of the Methodist societies in America, and set apart for a similar purpose in Great Britain Alexander Mather, who had not been episcopally ordained. In England, Methodism continued to be a non-ecclesiastical religious movement within the Church of England till after John Wesley's death, March 2, 1791. In America the separation took place several years previous to that event.

The peculiarities of Methodism are: (1) The probationary system, by which converts are received for six months or more on trial; if the test results favorably, they are then taken into "full connection," and have all the rights and privileges of full members. (2) The class-meeting. The members and probationers of each church are divided into companies called classes, and meet under the care of a leader for prayer, testimony, and spiritual examination and advice. (3) Exhorters. Members licensed to hold meetings for prayer and exhortation. (4) Local preachers. Laymen adjudged to have "gifts, graces, and usefulness" sufficient to justify the issuance of a license, subject to annual renewal, to preach as occasion offers, without giving up their secular business; they may also be ordained as deacons and elders. (5) The itinerancy. There are rules requiring the bishop or a conference committee to station the regular ministers every year, and limiting the pastoral term to a fixed period In the English Wesleyan Church it is three years; in the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States it is five years, having been

successively advanced from two to three and from three to five. No paster can serve the same church or circuit in the Methodist Episcopal Church more than five years successively, nor can be be returned to it until after the expiration of another period of five years. (6) Presiding elders. In most American Methodist branches, each annual conference is divided into districts, two or more, and a presiding elder placed over each. His duty is to travel over his district, preside at quarterly conferences in each charge, report to the annual conference, and assist the presiding bishop in making out the list of appointments each year. His term of office is limited in the Methodist Episcopal Church to six years. (7) Bishops. The Episcopal branches have bishops, elected by the general conference for life. They ordain ministers, preside over the annual conferences and at the general conference, and station the ministers, with the advice of the presiding elders; they are itinerant and general, not diocesan, officers.

Methodism also has a system of conferences: (1) The quarterly conference is held four times a year in each church. It is composed of the pastor, local preachers, trustees, stewards, class leaders, and other church officers. (2) The annual conference consists of all the itinerant preachers (and in some branches of representatives of the churches) within its bounds. It examines the characters of the ministers, elects candidates to deacon's and elder's orders, and transacts various other business (3) The general conference, composed of representatives, clerical and lay, from the various annual conferences, meets once in four years. It is the chief legislative and judicial court. It elects bishops and other general officers, creates new

conferences, changes conference boundaries, and controls the administration of the general and benevolent interests of the church. In some branches a district conference is also provided for. It is composed of the pastors and representatives of the churches of a district, the presiding elder being the chairman.

In theology, Methodism, excepting the Welsh branch, is Arminian. Most of the American branches have adopted as their doctrinal symbol "Articles of Religion," twentyfive in number, prepared by John Wesley from the Thirtynine Articles of the Church of England. In common with other Arminian bodies, Methodists emphasize the doctrine of the freedom of the will and universal atonement, and deny the Calvinistic ideas of predestination and reprobation. Their more distinctive doctrines are those which Wesley revived, restated, and specially emphasized, namely: (1) present personal salvation by faith; (2) the witness of the Spirit; (3) sanctification. Upon the latter point Wesley taught that sanctification is obtainable instantaneously, between justification and death, and that it is not "sinless perfection," but perfection in love, so that those who possess it "feel no sin, nothing but love."

There are seventeen branches of Methodism, as follows:

- 1. Methodist Episcopal,
- 2. Union American Meth. Epis.,
- 3. African Meth. Epis.,
- 4. African Union Meth. Prot.,
- 5. African Meth. Epis. Zion,
- 6. Zion Union Apostolic,
- 7. Methodist Protestant.
- 8. Wesleyan Methodist,

- 9. Methodist Episcopal, South,
- 10. Congregational,
- 11. Congregational, Colored,
- 12. New Congregational,
- 13. Colored Meth. Epis.,
- 14. Primitive,
- 15. Free,
- 16. Independent.

17. Evangelist Missionary.

## I .- THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Though John and Charles Wesley crossed the ocean in 1735 and labored in Georgia, the latter about one year, the former two years, the beginnings of Methodism in this country are dated from 1766, in New York and Maryland. In that year a Wesleyan local preacher from Ireland, Philip Embury, gathered a few Methodists in the lower part of New York City for regular worship. Robert Strawbridge, likewise a Wesleyan local preacher and Irish immigrant, preached to a small number of people in Frederick County, Md., at about the same time. The first meetings in New York were held in Mr. Embury's house; then they were transferred to a sail-loft, and in 1768 an edifice was erected at a cost of \$3000. This was the first Methodist church in the United States. Its site in John Street is still occupied by a Methodist edifice. Captain Thomas Webb of the British Army was an efficient colaborer with Mr. Embury. Mr. John Wesley sent over two missionaries in 1769, Richard Boardman and Joseph Pilmoor, to assist in the work of establishing Methodism in this country. Seven others subsequently arrived. Two became Presbyterians, and only one, Francis Asbury, remained through the Revolutionary War.

The first annual conference was held in Philadelphia in 1773, Thomas Rankin, one of Wesley's missionaries, presiding. At the close of 1784 a general conference met in Baltimore, December 24th, and the Methodist Episcopal Church was formally organized. This was in accordance with the plan of John Wesley himself. The societies had increased, and the number of members had swelled from 1160 in 1773 to 14,988, notwithstanding the adverse influ-

ences of the Revolutionary War; and these societies were without an ordained ministry and consequently without the sacraments during the period of the war, the clergy of the Church of England, from whom baptism and the Lord's Supper had previously been received, having in many cases left their parishes. Representations being made to Mr. Wesley concerning the condition of the Methodist societies, he set apart Dr. Thomas Coke, a presbyter of the Church of England, to be superintendent of the societies, and sent with him to America Francis Asbury and two others, directing him to organize the societies into a separate ecclesiastical body, and to have Asbury associated with him in the office of superintendent.

When the conference was assembled in Baltimore a letter from Mr. Wesley was read, stating that he had "appointed Dr. Coke and Mr. Francis Asbury to be joint-superintendents over our brethren in North America, as also Richard Whatcoat and Thomas Vasey to act as elders among them by baptizing and ministering the Lord's Supper"; that he had prepared a liturgy to be used by the traveling preachers; and that as "our American brethren are now totally disentangled both from the State and from the English hierarchy," he dared not "entangle them again, either with the one or with the other. They are now," he added, "at full liberty simply to follow the Scriptures and the Primitive Church."

The conference then proceeded to "form a Methodist Episcopal Church," electing both Coke and Asbury as superintendents or bishops. Asbury was successively ordained deacon, elder, and bishop. The order of worship and Articles of Religion prepared by Mr. Wesley were adopted, his rules and discipline were revised and

accepted, a number of preachers were ordained, and the work of the conference was completed. The constitution of the church is generally held to consist of the general rules of conduct prepared by Mr. Wesley, the Articles of Religion, and six Restrictive Rules, limiting the powers of the general conference, which is the supreme legislative body and the final court. The general conference elects bishops, who hold office for life or during good behavior, and who preside over its sessions, but have no vote or veto in its proceedings. They are not diocesan, but general and itinerant, visiting and presiding over the annual conferences successively, and appointing, with the aid and advice of the presiding elders, the preachers to the pastorates.

The progress of Methodism in the new and growing nation was extremely rapid. Bishop Asbury (Dr. Coke returned after a few years to England), who had large organizing and administrative power, was intensely active in extending the work as an evangelistic movement. He changed his preachers frequently, appointed them to large circuits including several appointments, and raised up a body of class leaders, exhorters, local and itinerant preachers, by whom the gospel was propagated with great success. In 1800 Richard Whatcoat was elected to the bishopric, and in 1808 William McKendree also, the latter being the first native American to occupy that office. In the conference of 1808 a plan was adopted providing for a general conference to be composed of delegates elected by the annual conferences, and to meet once every four years. In 1812, when the first delegated general conference was held, there were upward of 195,000 communicants. In 1872 lay delegates appeared for the first time in the general conference. Though the Methodist Episcopal Church has suffered heavy losses at various times by secessions and divisions, it has grown very rapidly, and is by far the most numerous Methodist body in the world. It has in this country 102 annual conferences, besides 12 in mission fields in Europe, Asia, Africa, and Mexico, with missions in South America, Korea, and other countries.

It is represented in all the States and Territories, excepting Alaska. In the following States it has congregations in every county:

|               | No of counties. |               | No. of |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------|--------|
| Connecticut   | . 8             | Montana       | 16     |
| Delaware      | 3               | New Hampshire | to     |
| Illinois      | . 102           | New Jersey    | 21     |
| Indiana       | . 92            | New York      | бо     |
| Iowa          | . 99            | Ohio          | 88     |
| Kansas        | . 106           | Pennsylvania  | 67     |
| Maine         | . 16            | Rhode Island  | 5      |
| Maryland      | 24              | Vermont       | 14     |
| Massachusetts | . 14            |               |        |

Of the 2790 counties in the various States and Territories, it has organizations in all save 585. This number is made up chiefly of counties in the South where conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church were not formed after 1844, when the division occurred which resulted in the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, until the close of the late war. In the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is in fuller occupancy than the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The total of communicants, including both members and

probationers (but not itinerant ministers), is 2,240,354. The total of organizations is 25,861, and there are 22,844 church edifices, with an aggregate seating capacity of 6,302,708, and a total valuation of \$96,723,408. In addition to the church edifices, there are 2873 halls, etc., with a seating capacity of 275,444, used as places of worship. The average seating capacity of the churches is 276, and the average value \$4234.

An examination of the table by States shows that the largest number of communicants in any one State is to be found in New York, 242,492; Ohio comes second, with 240,650; Pennsylvania third, with 222,886; Illinois fourth, with 165,191; and Indiana fifth, with 162,989. There are six States in which there are more than 100,000 members, and six other States in which the number is more than 50,000. In the number of organizations and church edifices Ohio leads and New York stands second. Of the 102 annual conferences, not including 11 missions, the largest numerically is the Philadelphia conference, which is also the oldest. The Philadelphia conference reports 61,645 communicants. The East Ohio comes second, with 59,666; the Ohio third, with 58,089; the New York East fourth, with 55,724; and the New York fifth, with 53,644. There are 7 conferences which have 50,000 and upward each, and 30 which have between 25,000 and 50,000.

The lines of these conferences do not correspond with those of the States. The New York East conference, for example, includes parts of New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey; the Troy conference includes appointments in New York, Massachusetts, and Vermont; the Wilmington conference, in Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia; the Baltimore conference, in Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia,

West Virginia, and the District of Columbia. The conferences are not arranged on a plan similar to that of dioceses in the Protestant Episcopal and the Roman Catholic churches. Each diocese occupies its own territory exclusively; but the same territory in the Methodist Episcopal Church is often covered by different conferences. For example, there are white conferences, in which the English language is spoken, and there are German, Swedish, and other conferences having foreign constituencies, which cover parts of the same territory. The Northwest Swedish conference covers portions of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. The Norwegian and Danish conference covers portions of the same territory. So, also, do the St. Louis German, the West German, the Northwest German, the Chicago German, and the following English-speaking conferences: Rock River, St. Louis, Upper Iowa, West Nebraska, West Wisconsin, Wisconsin, Northwest Indiana, Northwest Iowa, Northwest Kansas, Central Illinois, Central Missouri, Des Moines, Detroit, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, and Nebraska. White English-speaking conferences are also overlapped in many States by conferences composed of colored members.

In the German conferences and missions there are 928 organizations, with 57,105 communicants; in the Scandinavian, 308 organizations and 17,820 communicants. There are also 25 Spanish organizations, with 1475 members, and congregations of Bohemians, Finns, Portuguese, French, Italians, Welsh, Chinese, and Japanese.

### SUMMARY BY STATES.

|                    | 67 17 111 1 |          | 011111001 |            |         |
|--------------------|-------------|----------|-----------|------------|---------|
|                    |             |          | Seating   | Value of   | Com-    |
| STATES.            | Organi-     | Church   | Ca-       | Church     | Milita- |
|                    | entions.    | Edifices | pacify    | Property   | cantil  |
| A1-1               | 0           | .0.      | 0-        | ¢0         | -0      |
| Alabama            | 318         | 289      | 72,580    | \$248,300  | 18,517  |
| Arizona            | 12          | 11       | 3,550     | 46,100     | 320     |
| Arkansas           | 226         | 167      | 38,243    | 162,360    | 10,076  |
| California         | 337         | 3061/2   | 93,110    | 2,053,371  | 25,527  |
| Colorado           | 90          | 77       | 23,314    | 931,900    | 8,560   |
| Connecticut .      | 219         | 217      | 67,527    | 2,123,380  | 29,411  |
| Delaware           | 187         | 188      | 49,455    | 956,300    | 20,412  |
| Dist. of Columbia  | 30          | 29       | 20,450    | 772,500    | 9,630   |
| Florida            | 117         | 105      | 22,620    | 219,000    | 5,739   |
| Georgia            | 320         | 302      | 73,415    | 255,940    | 25,400  |
| Idaho              | _           | 26       |           | 69,200     |         |
|                    | 31          |          | 5,225     |            | 941     |
| Illinois           | 1,903       | 1,779    | 523,698   | 7,046,785  | 165,191 |
| Indiana            | 1,618       | 1,585    | 453,035   | 4,243,180  | 162,989 |
| Indian Territory . | 32          | 15       | 3,925     | 9,750      | 838     |
| Iowa               | 1,342       | 1,215    | 317,406   | 3,344,245  | 111,426 |
| Kansas             | 1,249       | 734      | 179,230   | 1,912,015  | 83,288  |
| Kentucky           | 435         | 341 1/2  | 77,400    | 762,090    | 29,172  |
| Louisiana          | 218         | 191      | 39,500    | 303,302    | 15,073  |
| Maine              | 355         | 290      | 87,301    | 1,152,875  | 22,996  |
| Maryland           | 925         | 887      | 234,856   | 3,771,717  | 82,069  |
| Massachusetts      | 394         | 383      | 153,722   | 5,180,825  | 58,477  |
| Michigan           | 1,085       | 894      | 250,747   | 3,739,850  | 86,958  |
| Minnesota          | 534         | 424      | 92,400    | 1,725,843  | 30,837  |
| Mississippi        | 398         | 388      | 81,038    | 245,624    | 31,142  |
| Missouri           | 905         | 742      | 199,044   | 1,835,840  | 58,285  |
| Montana            | 48          | T T      | 8,535     | 159,850    | 1,901   |
| Nebraska           |             | 39       | 112,603   | 1,242,200  | 41,086  |
| Nevada             | 649         | 461      |           |            |         |
|                    | 12          | 12       | 2,700     | 78,800     | 418     |
| New Hampshire .    | 134         | 129      | 40,505    | 614,350    | 12,354  |
| New Jersey         | 579         | 554%     | 185,485   | 5,009,075  | 82,955  |
| New Mexico         | 32          | 21       | 4,625     | 71,200     | 1,750   |
| New York           | 2,123       | 2,038    | 614,501   | 16,944,350 | 242,492 |
| North Carolina     | 287         |          | 64,487    | 195,645    | 16,433  |
| North Dakota       | 131         | 61       | 11,100    | 139,985    | 4,804   |
| Ohio               | 2,340       | 2,296    | 685,319   | 8,749,970  | 240,650 |
| Oklahoma           | 36          | 13       | 3,100     | 21,400     | 1,224   |
| Oregon             | 203         | 150      | 34,430    | 614,625    | 9,436   |
| Pennsylvania       | 2,042       | 1,931    | 595,734   | 12,642,104 | 222,886 |
| Rhode Island       | 39          | 37       | 16,835    | 495,000    | 6,064   |
| South Carolina     | 335         | 337      | 81,810    | 292,235    | 43,200  |
| South Dakota       | 254         | 140      | 31,674    | 375,260    | 11,371  |
| Tennessee          | 609         | 549      | 146,470   | 665,460    | 42,873  |
| Texas              | 407         | 346      | 73,790    | 592,835    | 27.453  |
| 10,03              | 407         | 244      | /31/70    | 33-1033    | -/1433  |

## SUMMARY BY STATES .- Continued.

| STATES.  | Organi-<br>sations-                         | Church<br>Edifices.                      | Scating<br>Ca-<br>pacity.  | Value of<br>Church<br>Property,  | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants.  |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming | 31<br>228<br>316<br>200<br>827<br>706<br>13 | 29<br>195<br>271<br>146<br>6291/2<br>623 | 6,205<br>55,851<br>42,925<br>37,230<br>146,900<br>134,913<br>2,190 | \$223,650<br>758,800<br>329,144<br>652,425<br>902,153<br>1,791,900<br>48,700 | 1,048<br>17,268<br>16,764<br>11,592<br>48,925<br>41,360<br>773 |
|  |   |  |  |  |  |

Total..... 25,861 22,844 6,302,708 \$96,723,408 2,240,354

## SUMMARY BY CONFERENCES.

| COMPERENCES.      |            |               |                  |           |        |
|-------------------|------------|---------------|------------------|-----------|--------|
| Alabama           | 171        | 151 1/6       | 32,845           | \$128,800 | 7,455  |
| Arkansas          | 134        | 95            | 26,200           | 114,220   | 6,295  |
| Austin            | 33         | 25            | 6,605            | 219,900   | 1,485  |
| Baltimore         | 411        | 403           | 137,966          | 3,221,060 | 41,195 |
| Blue Ridge        | 172        | 130           | 42,930           | 77,850    | 7,492  |
| California        | 195        | 183           | 55,450           | 1,263,321 | 14,429 |
| California German |            |               | _                |           |        |
| Mission           | 16         | 16            | 3,610            | 121,400   | 829    |
| Central Alabama   | 153        | 143           | 41,135           | 130,360   | 11,317 |
| Central German    | 177        | 1761/2        | 38,370           | 771,000   | 14,391 |
| Central Illinois  | 412        | 38436         | 103,147          | 1,148,700 | 29,754 |
| Central Missouri  | 158        | 136           | 35,305           | 177,580   | 8,559  |
| Central New York  | 313        | 308           | 95,375           | 1,662,650 | 35,591 |
| Central Ohio      | 408        | 3963          | 118,235          | 1,260,250 | 38,893 |
| Central Pennsyl-  | -0-        |               |                  |           |        |
| vanta             | 581        | 530           | 152,200          | 2,319,495 | 50,773 |
| Central Tennessee | 136        | 120           | 28,725           | 97,435    | 5,584  |
| Chicago German.   | 122        | 115           | 21,890           | 369,400   | 7,873  |
| Cincinnati        | 371        | 369           | 113,660          | 2,057,200 | 46,188 |
| Columbia Burns    | 85         | 73            | 22,614           | 903,900   | 8,325  |
| Columbia River    | 132        | 84            | 19,845           | 254,250   | 5,792  |
| Dakota Delaware   | 201        | 228           | 27,794           | 325,200   | 9,774  |
| Des Moines        | _          |               | 50,534<br>96,010 | 315,970   | 16,877 |
| Detroit           | 392<br>495 | 355<br>402 34 | 118,750          | 965,900   | 36,927 |
| East German .     | 61         | 62            | 17,085           | 589,900   | 40,189 |
| East Maine        | 190        | 1411/2        | 42,105           | 471,150   | 5,239  |
| East Ohio         | 539        | 535           | 160,510          | 2,385,700 | 59,666 |
| East Tennessee    | 77         | 70            | 12,300           | 105,900   | 4,235  |
| Erie              | 414        | 410%          | 114,014          | 1,487,314 | 36,796 |
|                   | 4.4        | 410/3         | - 14,014         | -140/3714 | 2-1/30 |

#### SUMMARY BY CONFERENCES .- Continued.

| CONFERENCES.      | Organi-<br>extrops. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-   |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|
| Florida           | 67                  | 69                  | 14,790                    | \$86,365                        | 4,425  |
| Genesee           | 372                 | 35654               | 98,095                    | 2,080,150                       | 34,946 |
| Georgia           | 88                  | 87                  | 15,000                    | 53,350                          | 3,547  |
| Holston           | 308                 | 274                 | 83,275                    | 368,925                         | 24,419 |
| Idaho             | 31                  | 26                  | 5,000                     | 66,000                          | 1,173  |
| Illinois          | 597                 | 539                 | 156,813                   | 1,657,775                       | 52,934 |
| Indiana           | 424                 | 408                 | 122,425                   | 858,650                         | 41,424 |
| Indian Mission    | 68                  | 28                  | 7,025                     | 31,150                          | 2,062  |
| Iowa              | 335                 | 311                 | 85,665                    | 725,400                         | 25,059 |
| Kansas            | 242                 | 201                 | 54,810                    | 654,150                         | 21,534 |
| Kentucky          | 333                 | 249 1/2             | 56,015                    | 476,715                         | 20,653 |
| Lexington         | 151                 | 137                 | 33,785                    | 286,125                         | 10,437 |
| Little Rock       | 92                  | 72                  | 12,043                    | 48,140                          | 3,781  |
| Louisiana         | 216                 | 189                 | 39,060                    | 296,102                         | 14,911 |
| Maine             | 171                 | 153                 | 46,326                    | 697,225                         | 12,689 |
| Michigan          | 540                 | 445 1/2             | 122,327                   | 1,701,000                       | 43,898 |
| Minnesota         | 378                 | 300                 | 70,570                    | 1,340,643                       | 23,768 |
| Mississippi       | 195                 | 192                 | 48,023                    | 124,319                         | 14,869 |
| Missouri          | 328                 | 282                 | 74,860                    | 453,875                         | 19,799 |
| Montana           | 51                  | 42                  | 9,260                     | 165,350                         | 1,991  |
| Nebraska          | 195                 | 196                 | 59,493                    | 567,250                         | 19,220 |
| Newark            | 299                 | 2761/2              | 89,045                    | 3,067,575                       | 42,198 |
| New England       | 246                 | 238                 | 102,891                   | 3,989,175                       | 40,884 |
| Southern          | 207                 | 203                 | 67,288                    | 1,653,200                       | 24,371 |
| New Hampshire .   | 139                 | 136                 | 44,765                    | 748,850                         | 14,335 |
| New Jersey        | 303                 | 300                 | 101,870                   | 2,181,900                       | 44,488 |
| New York          | 466                 | 424 1/2             | 131,608                   | 4,731,900                       | 53,644 |
| New York East.    | 325                 | 327                 | 117,343                   | 5,609,380                       | 55,724 |
| North Carolina    | 115                 | 108                 | 21,557                    | 117,795                         | 8,941  |
| North Dakota .    | 117                 | 59<br>85 1/2        | 10,650                    | 136,185                         | 4,509  |
| Northern German   | III                 | 851/4               | 12,800                    | 257,950                         | 4,643  |
| Northern New      |                     |                     |                           |                                 |        |
| York              | 312                 | 302                 | 85,205                    | 1,309,650                       | 27,540 |
| North Indiana     | 463                 | 452                 | 131,315                   | 1,291,500                       | 47,144 |
| North Nebraska    | 117                 | 112                 | 25,205                    | 395,650                         | 9,481  |
| North Ohio .      | 323                 | 318                 | 98,979                    | 1,177,880                       | 30,435 |
| Northwest Ger-    |                     | -6.1                |                           | 0                               | 4 000  |
| man               | 94                  | 561/2               | 9,160                     | 130,850                         | 4,371  |
| Northwest Indiana | 343                 | 339                 | 89,720                    | 977,030                         | 33,167 |
| Northwest Iowa    | 180                 | 166                 | 41,440                    | 469,800                         | 16,292 |
| Northwest Kansas  | 329                 | 112                 | 25,495                    | 228,790                         | 13,902 |

## SUMMARY BY CONFERENCES .- Continued.

| CONFERENCES.                 | Organi-    | Church       | Seating<br>Ca-   | Value of<br>Church | Com-             |
|------------------------------|------------|--------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| CUMPERACES.                  | ERTIOUS.   | Edifica.     | pacity.          | Property.          | cants.           |
| Northwest Swed-              |            |              |                  |                    |                  |
| ish                          | 144        | 116          | 27,675           | \$397,100          | 9,236            |
| Norwegian and                |            |              |                  |                    |                  |
| Danish                       | 93         | 63           | 14,320           | 173,600            | 4,782            |
| Ohio                         | 588        | 570          | 167,985          | 1,453,340          | 58,089           |
| Oregon                       | 131        | 96           | 24,915           | 488,625            | 7,051            |
| Philadelphia                 | 371        | 374          | 156,921          | 5,014,220          | 61,645           |
| Pittsburg                    | 353        | 345          | 101,639          | 2,619,150          | 45,485           |
| Puget Sound                  | 97         | 78           | 19,875           | 368,125            | 6,615            |
| Rock River                   | 337        | 324 1/2      | 115,529          | 2,946,400          | 38,674           |
| Saint John River.            | 43         | 30           | 6,330            | 121,125            | 1,034            |
| Saint Louis                  | 359        | 260          | 77,225           | 945,185            | 24,543           |
| Saint Louis Ger-             | _          |              |                  |                    |                  |
| man                          | 161        | 154          | 31,760           | 491,490            | 11,100           |
| Savannah                     | 232        | 215          | 58,415           | 202,590            | 21,853           |
| South Carolina               | 335        | 337          | 81,810           | 292,235            | 43,200           |
| Southeast Indiana            | 304        | 303 1/2      | 91,575           | 884,450            | 35,038           |
| Southern Califor-            |            | .,           |                  |                    |                  |
| nia                          | 114        | 941/2        | 31,700           | 633,650            | 9,836            |
| Southern Illinois.           | 405        | 388          | 112,110          | 637,310            | 30,322           |
| Southern German              | 42         | 3614         | 6,800            | 72,700             | 2,470            |
| South Kansas .               | 306        | 206 1/2      | 51,210           | 429.375            | 22,800           |
| Southwest Kansas             | 289        | 160          | 37,050           | 490,700            | 21,899           |
| Tennessee                    | 115        | 112          | 26,620           | 129,850            | 10,065           |
| Texas                        | 238        | 197          | 40,340           | 202,005            | 14,531           |
| Troy                         | 355        | 339          | 104,006          | 2,417,525          | 43,578           |
| Upper Iowa                   | 317        | 2891/2       | 77,320           | 970,455            | 27,493           |
| Upper Mississippi            | 202        | 195          | 32,955           | 120,505            | 16,265           |
| Vermont                      | 177        | 148          | 42,510           | 496,600            | 12,621           |
| Virginia                     | 202        | 15854        | 24,725           | 116,100            | 8,718            |
| Washington .                 | 324        | 311          | 66,930           | 870,522            | 32,976           |
| West German<br>West Nebraska | 126        | 961/2        | 16,669           | 265,650            | 5,554            |
| West Texas                   | 274        | 1041/2       | 19,425           | 175,100            | 9,743            |
| West Virginia .              | 95         | 89           | 20,245           | 97,730             | 8,932            |
| West Wisconsin .             | 740        | 533 ½<br>268 | 55,879           | 702,375            | 42,795           |
|                              | 336<br>376 |              | 80 771           | 655,550            | 16,345           |
| Wilmington Wisconsin         |            | 372          | 89,731<br>58,014 | 886,200            | 35,592           |
| Wyoming                      | 234<br>413 | 234<br>360   | 93,820           | 1,657,150          | 17,702<br>38,731 |
| Tryoning Trees.              | 413        | 300          | 73,020           | 1,03/,130          | 201/21           |

#### SUMMARY BY MISSIONS.

| MISSIONS.          | Organi-<br>zations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Senting<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com-  |
|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|
| Arizona            | 12                  | 11                  | 3,550                     | \$46,100                       | 320   |
| Black Hills        | 23                  | 17                  | 3,550                     | 47,060                         | 831   |
| Nevada             | 25                  | 26                  | 5,300                     | 116,800                        | 878   |
| New Mexico Eng-    |                     |                     |                           |                                |       |
| lish               | 10                  | 8                   | 1,900                     | 42,000                         | 540   |
| New Mexico Span-   |                     |                     |                           |                                |       |
| ish                | 25                  | 15                  | 3,225                     | 38,700                         | 1,475 |
| North Pacific Ger- | - 0                 |                     | - 0                       |                                |       |
| man                | 18                  | 17                  | 2,850                     | 52,750                         | 635   |
| Northwest Norwe-   |                     |                     | - 6                       | 0                              | 0     |
| gian and Danish    | 17                  | 13                  | 2,675                     | 87,500                         | 548   |
| Utah               | 34                  | 32                  | 6,730                     | 228,150                        | 1,066 |
| Wyoming            | 13                  | 11                  | 2,190                     | 48,700                         | 773   |

Total .....25,861 22,844 6,302,708 \$96,723,408 2,240,354

## 2.—THE UNION AMERICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This is a body of colored Methodists having the same general doctrines and usages as other branches of Methodism. It was organized in 1813 in Wilmington, Del., by a number of colored members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, led by Rev. Peter Spencer, a colored preacher.

The church has 42 organizations, with 35 church edifices, valued at \$187,600, and 2279 communicants; 2 halls, with a seating capacity of 250, are occupied as places of worship. There are three annual conferences, with two general superintendents or bishops, who are elected for life.

## SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATUS.      | Organi- | Church<br>Edifices. | Souting<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-  |
|--------------|---------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|
| Connecticut  | 1       | 1                   | 350                       | \$2,000                         | 80    |
| Delaware     | 8       | 7                   | 2,650                     | 57,500                          | 507   |
| Maryland     | - 4     | 4                   | 000,1                     | 6,400                           | 124   |
| Mississippi  | 1       | 1                   | 200                       | 2,000                           | 80    |
| New Jersey   | 6       | 6                   | 1,725                     | 14,700                          | 385   |
| New York     | 5       | 3                   | 975                       | 37,400                          | 288   |
| Pennsylvania | 19      | 12                  | 4,300                     | 65,800                          | 765   |
| Rhode Island | I       | 1                   | 300                       | 1,800                           | 50    |
|              | _       |                     |                           |                                 |       |
| Total        | 42      | 35                  | 11,500                    | \$187,600                       | 2,279 |

#### SUMMARY BY CONFERENCES.

#### CONFERENCES.

| Eastern District  | 13 | 11  | 3,350  | \$55,900  | 803   |
|-------------------|----|-----|--------|-----------|-------|
| Mississippi       | 1  | I   | 200    | 2,000     | 80    |
| Southern District | 28 | 23  | 7,950  | 129,700   | 1,396 |
|                   | _  | _   |        |           |       |
| Total             | 42 | 3.5 | 002.11 | \$187,600 | 2.270 |

#### 3.-THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This branch of American Methodism was organized in Philadelphia in 1816 by a number of colored members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They withdrew from the parent body in order that they might have larger privileges and more freedom of action among themselves than they believed they could secure in continued association with their white brethren. The Rev. Richard Allen was elected the first bishop of the new church by the same convention that organized it. In the year 1787 Mr. Allen had been made the leader of a class of forty persons of his own color. A few years later he purchased a lot at the corner of Sixth and Lombard Streets, Philadelphia, where

the first church erected in this country for colored Methodists was occupied in 1794. This site is now covered by an edifice, dedicated in 1890, valued at \$50,000.

In doctrine, government, and usage the church does not essentially differ from the body from which it sprang. It has an itinerant and a local or non-itinerant ministry; its territory is divided into annual conferences; it has a general conference, meeting once every four years; has bishops or itinerant general superintendents, elected for life, who visit the annual conferences in the episcopal districts to which they are assigned; has presiding elders who exercise sub-episcopal oversight in the districts into which the annual conferences are divided; and has the probationary system for new members, with exhorters, class leaders, stewards, stewardesses, etc.

The church in its first half-century grew slowly, chiefly in the Northern States, until the close of the war. At the end of the first decade of its existence it had two conferences and about 8000 members. In 1856 it had seven conferences and about 20,000 members; in 1866, ten conferences and 75,000 members. Bishop B. W. Arnett, the ardent and industrious statistician of the church, in noting a decrease of 343 members in the decade ending in 1836, in the Baltimore conference explains that it was due to the numerous sales of members as slaves. According to elaborate figures furnished by him, the increase in the value of church property owned by the denomination was not less than \$400,000 in the decade closing in 1866, or nearly 50 per cent. In the succeeding ten years the increase was from \$825,000 to \$3,064,000, not including parsonages, which seem to have been embraced in the total for 1866. According to the returns for 1890, given herewith, the

valuation is \$6,468,280, indicating an increase of \$3,404,-280 in the last fourteen years, or 111.11 per cent.

The church is widely distributed, having congregations in forty-one States and Territories. The States in which it is not represented are the two Dakotas, Idaho, Maine, Nevada, New Hampshire, and Vermont. Its members are most numerous in South Carolina, where there are 88,172. Georgia comes second, with 73,248; Alabama third, with 30,781; Arkansas fourth, with 27,956; Mississippi fifth, with 25,439. Tennessee has 23,718, Texas 23,392, and Florida 22,463. In no other State does the number reach 17,000. The eight Southern States above given report 315,169 members, or considerably more than two thirds of the entire membership of the church.

It will be observed that of the 2481 organizations only 31, with a seating capacity of 2200, worship in halls, school-houses, etc. All the rest, 2450, own the edifices in which their meetings are held. These edifices number 4124—a remarkable excess—and have a total seating capacity of 1,160,838, an average of 281 to each edifice. The average value of each edifice is \$1568.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.           | Organi- | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|-------------------|---------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Alabama .         | 145     | 274                 | 77,600                    | \$242,765                       | 30,781                  |
| Arkansas,         | 173     | 333                 | 77,585                    | 233,425                         | 27,956                  |
| California        | 13      |                     | 2,929                     | 24,300                          | 772                     |
| Colorado          | 8       | 6                   | 2,300                     | 63,500                          | 788                     |
| Connecticut       | 4       | 4                   | 1,275                     | 16,000                          | 158                     |
| Delaware          | 16      | 33                  | 7,025                     | 39,500                          | 2,603                   |
| Dist. of Columbia | 6       | 7                   | 5,500                     | 117,500                         | 1,479                   |
| Florida           | 152     | 269                 | 63,445                    | 168,473                         | 22,463                  |
| Georgia           | 334     | 654                 | 184,592                   | 601,287                         | 73,248                  |
| Illinois          | 74      | 105                 | 23,799                    | 310,985                         | 6,383                   |

#### SUMMARY BY STATES .- Continued.

| STATES-            | Organi-<br>extions. | Church<br>Edifices | Seating<br>Ca<br>pacity | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cauta. |
|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Indiana            | 36                  | 51                 | 16,450                  | \$138,280                       | 4,435                   |
| Indian Territory . | 14                  | 22                 | 1,680                   | 2,618                           | 489                     |
| Iowa               | 29                  | 20                 | 7,115                   | 87,365                          | 1,820                   |
| Kansas             | 48                  | 58                 | 14,309                  | 153,530                         | 4,678                   |
| Kentucky           | 90                  | 106                | 39,100                  | 181,201                         | 13,972                  |
| Louisiana          | 18                  | 115                | 36,150                  | 193,115                         | 13,631                  |
| Maryland           | 58                  | 93                 | 29,881                  | 266,370                         | 12,359                  |
| Massachusetts      | 12                  | 11                 | 5,950                   | 119,200                         | 1,342                   |
| Michigan           | 21                  | 26                 | 7,155                   | 72,185                          | 1,836                   |
| Minnesota          | 6                   | 6                  | 2,350                   | 30,000                          | 489                     |
| Mississippi        | 122                 | 255                | 59,833                  | 226,242                         | 25,439                  |
| Missouri           | 87                  | 126                | 27,870                  | 281,289                         | 9,589                   |
| Montana            | 3                   | 2                  | 350                     | 14,000                          | 32                      |
| Nebraska           | 4                   | 4                  | 1,350                   | 62,000                          | 399                     |
| New Jersey         | 54                  | 68                 | 19,510                  | 159,850                         | 5,851                   |
| New Mexico         | 3                   | 3                  | 550                     | 3,300                           | 62                      |
| New York           | 34                  | 29                 | 12,900                  | 231,500                         | 3,124                   |
| North Carolina     | 6i                  | 147                | 42,350                  | 112,998                         | 16,156                  |
| Ohio               | 111                 | 113                | 40,965                  | 318,250                         | 10,025                  |
| Oregon             | 1                   |                    |                         | , ,                             | 16                      |
| Pennsylvania       | 87                  | 112                | 39,900                  | 605,000                         | 11,613                  |
| Rhode Island       | 4                   | 3                  | 2,050                   | 95,000                          | 595                     |
| South Carolina     | 229                 | 491                | 125,945                 | 356,362                         | 88,172                  |
| Tennessee          | 144                 | 236                | 61,800                  | 461,305                         | 23,718                  |
| Texas              | 138                 | 208                | 82,850                  | 233,340                         | 23,392                  |
| Utah               | 1                   | + 4                |                         |                                 | 7                       |
| Virginia           | 67                  | 102                | 34,375                  | 187,245                         | 12,314                  |
| Washington         | 2                   | I                  | 400                     | 4,000                           | 66                      |
| West Virginia      | 3                   | 3                  | 1,050                   | 11,000                          | 216                     |
| Wisconsin          | 3                   | 3                  | 400                     | 40,000                          | 811                     |
| Wyoming            | 3                   | 1                  | 200                     | 4,000                           | 139                     |
| Total              | 0.481               | 4 704              | 60 909                  | \$6 468 080                     | 412 525                 |

Total ..... 2,481 4,124 1,160,838 \$6,468,280 452,725

#### SUMMARY BY CONFERENCES.

#### CONVERENCES.

| Alabama     | 81 | 175 | 50,500 | \$124,345 | 18,398 |
|-------------|----|-----|--------|-----------|--------|
| Arkansas    | 62 | 100 | 25,590 | 77,490    | 9,174  |
| Baltimore   | 64 | 100 | 35,381 | 383,870   | 13,838 |
| California, | 16 | 16  | 3,329  | 28,300    | 854    |

### SUMMARY BY CONFERENCES,-Continued.

| COMPERENCES.       | Organications |       |           | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>mani-<br>canta |
|--------------------|---------------|-------|-----------|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| Central Texas      | 20            | 39    | 11,700    | \$50,300                        | 3,526                  |
| Columbia           | 133           | 271   | 65,065    | 197,415                         | 42,840                 |
| East Florida       | 104           | 187   | 45,320    | 122,070                         | 12,797                 |
| Florida            | 48            | 82    | 18,125    | 46,403                          | 9,666                  |
| Georgia            | 124           | 260   | 67,882    | 127,412                         | 26,963                 |
| Illinois           | 45            | 77    | 17,209    | 107,250                         | 3,796                  |
| Indiana            | 36            | 51    | 16,550    | 138,280                         | 4,435                  |
| Indian Territory   | 14            | 22    | 1,680     | 2,618                           | 489                    |
| lowa               | 67            | 66    | 16,455    | 361,100                         | 5,014                  |
| Kansas             | 52            | 62    | 15,659    | 215,530                         | 5,077                  |
| Kentucky           | 47            | 58    | 19,850    | 81,551                          | 7,434                  |
| Louisiana          | 42            | 63    | 18,850    | 166,385                         | 7,587                  |
| Macon              | 107           | 226   | 68,060    | 287,662                         | 25,568                 |
| Michigan           | 21            | 26    | 7,155     | 72,185                          | 1,836                  |
| Mississippi        | 42            | 80    | 23,275    | 57,300                          | 10,270                 |
| Missouri           | 44            | 56    | 13,700    | 216,575                         | 4,917                  |
| New England .      | 20            | 18    | 9,275     | 230,200                         | 2,095                  |
| New Jersey         | 54            | 68    | 19,510    | 159,850                         | 5,851                  |
| New York           | 34            | 29    | 12,900    | 231,500                         | 3,124                  |
| North Alabama      | 64            | 99    | 27,100    | 118,420                         | 12,383                 |
| North Carolina     | 61            | 147   | 42,350    | 112,998                         | 16,156                 |
| Northeast Texas    | 42            | 56    | 19,000    | 56,575                          | 6,076                  |
| North Georgia      | 103           | 168   | 48,650    | 186,213                         | 20,717                 |
| North Louisiana    | 39            | 52    | 17,300    | 26,730                          | 6,044                  |
| North Mississippi. | 80            | 175   | 36,558    | 168,942                         | 15,169                 |
| North Missouri     | 43            | 70    | 14,170    | 64,714                          | 4,672                  |
| North Ohio         | 66            | 63    | 22,940    | 229,825                         | 4,446                  |
| Oh10               | 45            | 50    | 18,025    | 88,425                          | 5,579                  |
| Philadelphia       | 6î            | 96    | 30,975    | 390,550                         | 10,247                 |
| Pittsburg          | 45            | 52    | 17,000    | 264,950                         | 4, 185                 |
| Rocky Mountain .   | Ši            | 12    | 3,400     | 84,800                          | 1,028                  |
| South Arkansas     | 64            | 137   | 27,725    | 75,616                          | 9,686                  |
| South Carolina     | 96            | 220   | 60,880    | 158,947                         | 45,332                 |
| Tennessee          | 83            | 130   | 36,275    | 338,219                         | 13,423                 |
| Texas              | 32            | 48    | 21,400    | 67,465                          | 6,461                  |
| Virginia           | 67            | 102   | 34,375    | 187,245                         | 12,314                 |
| West Arkansas      | 47            | 96    | 24,270    | 80,319                          | 9,096                  |
| West Kentucky      | 43            | 48    | 19,250    | 99,650                          | 6,538                  |
| West Tennessee.    | 6ï            | 106   | 25,525    | 123,086                         | 10,295                 |
| West Texas         | 44            | 75    | 30,750    | 59,000                          | 7,329                  |
|                    | -             |       |           |                                 |                        |
| Total              | 2,401         | 4,124 | 1,100,038 | \$6,468,280                     | 452,725                |

# 4.—THE AFRICAN UNION METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

This body, which has a few congregations divided among eight States, came into existence at about the same time the African Methodist Episcopal Church was organized (1816), differing from the latter chiefly in objection to the itinerancy, to a paid ministry, and to the episcopacy. It has 2 annual conferences, with 40 organizations, 27 church edifices, valued at \$54,440, and 3415 communicants; 13 halls, with a seating capacity of 1883, are occupied.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.       | Organi-<br>zations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Co-<br>pacity | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com-<br>triuni-<br>cants. |
|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Delaware      | 6                   | 4                   | 1,250                    | \$9,600                        | 368                       |
| Maine         | I                   |                     |                          |                                | 45                        |
| Maryland      | 8                   | 7                   | 2,255                    | 5,600                          | 1,546                     |
| New Jersey    | 8                   | 7                   | 836                      | 5,940                          | 281                       |
| New York      | 3                   |                     |                          | *****                          | 60                        |
| Pennsylvania  | 8                   | 8                   | 2,140                    | 32,100                         | 852                       |
| Rhode Island  | I                   |                     |                          |                                | 49                        |
| Virginia      | 5                   | 2                   | 680                      | 1,200                          | 214                       |
|               | _                   |                     |                          |                                |                           |
| Total         | 40                  | 27                  | 7,161                    | \$54,440                       | 3,415                     |
|               |                     |                     |                          |                                |                           |
|               | MARY I              | BY CON              | PERENC                   | BS.                            |                           |
| CONFERENCIES. |                     |                     |                          | 000                            | - 0                       |
| Baltimore     | 14                  | 18<br>18            | 2,935                    | \$6,800                        | 1,805                     |
| Northern      | 26                  | 18                  | 4,226                    | 47,640                         | 1,610                     |
| T-4-1         | -                   |                     | 6-                       | <b>\$</b>                      |                           |
| Total         | 40                  | 27                  | 7,161                    | \$54,440                       | 3,415                     |
|               |                     |                     |                          |                                |                           |

## 5.—THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION CHURCH.

A congregation of colored people, organized in New York City in 1796, was the nucleus of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church. This congregation originated in a desire of colored members of the Methodist Episcopal Church to hold separate meetings, in which they "might have an opportunity to exercise their spiritual gifts among themselves, and thereby be more useful to one another." They built a church, which was dedicated in 1800, the full name of the denomination subsequently organized being given to it. The church entered into an agreement in 1801 by which it was to receive certain pastoral supervision from the Methodist Episcopal Church. It had preachers of its own, who supplied its pulpit in part. In 1820 this arrangement was terminated, and in the same year a union of colored churches in New York, New Haven, Long Island, and Philadelphia was formed and rules of government adopted. Thus was the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church formally organized.

The first annual conference was held in 1821. It was attended by 19 preachers, representing 6 churches and 1426 members. Next year James Varick was chosen superintendent of the denomination, which was extended over the States of the North chiefly until the close of the Civil War, when it entered the South to organize many churches.

In its polity lay representation has long been a prominent feature. Laymen are in its annual conferences as well as in its general conference, and there is no bar to the ordination of women. Until 1880 its superintendents, or bishops, were elected for a term of four years. In that year the term of the office was made for life or during good behavior. Its system is almost identical with that of the Methodist Episcopal Church, except the presence of laymen in the annual conference, the election of presiding elders on the nomination of the presiding bishop, instead

of their appointment by the bishop alone, and similar small divergences. Its general conference meets quadrennially. Its territory is divided into seven episcopal districts, to each of which a bishop is assigned by the general conference. There are in all twenty-eight annual conferences, one of which is partly in this country and partly in Canada. There is also a missionary district in Africa.

The church is represented in twenty-nine States. It is strongest in North Carolina, where it has 111,949 communicants, Alabama comes next, with 79,231 communicants; South Carolina third, with 45,880; and Florida fourth, with 14,791. There are in all 1704 organizations, 1587 church edifices, which have accommodations for 565,577 worshipers and are valued at \$2,714,128, and 349,788 communicants. The average seating capacity of the church edifices is 356 and their average value \$1710; also 114 halls, with a seating capacity of 15,520, are occupied as meeting-places.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.              | Organi-<br>zations. | Church<br>Edifices | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Alabama              | 336                 | 3151/2             | 118,800                  | \$305,350                      | 79,231                  |
| Arkansas             | 29                  | 23                 | 8,800                    | 17,250                         | 3,601                   |
| California           | 13                  | 6                  | 2,600                    | 37.200                         | 2,627                   |
| Connecticut          | 12                  | 10                 | 2,900                    | 79,350                         | 1,012                   |
| Delaware             | 2                   | 1                  | 115                      | 500                            | 158                     |
| District of Columbia | 6                   | 6                  | 3,400                    | 298,800                        | 2,495                   |
| Florida              | 61                  | 61                 | 23,589                   | 90,745                         | 14,791                  |
| Georgia              | 70                  | 62                 | 19,775                   | 52,360                         | 12,705                  |
| Illinois,            | 5                   | 5                  | 2,000                    | 13,400                         | 434                     |
| Indiana              | 5                   | 5                  | 2,400                    | 54,700                         | 1,339                   |
| Kentucky             | 55                  | 52                 | 13,075                   | 86,830                         | 7,217                   |
| Louisiana            | 21                  | 19                 | 5,200                    | 12,920                         | 2,747                   |
| Maryland             | 13                  | 10                 | 2,375                    | 17,350                         | 1,211                   |
| Massachusetts        | 7                   | 6                  | 2,050                    | 58,800                         | 724                     |
| Michigan             | 6                   | 4                  | 650                      | 3,200                          | 702                     |

#### SUMMARY BY STATES .- Continued.

| STATES.        | Organizations. | Church<br>Edifices | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity | Value of<br>Church<br>Property, | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|----------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Mississippi    | 64             | 50                 | 22,350                   | \$22,975                        | 8,519                   |
| Missouri       | 6              | 6                  | 3,900                    | 6,000                           | 2,037                   |
| New Jersey     | 25             | 24                 | 7,400                    | 107,700                         | 2,954                   |
| New York       | 47             | 47                 | 17,000                   | 371,400                         | 6,668                   |
| North Carolina | 541            | 5263/2             | 171,430                  | 485,711                         | 111,949                 |
| Ohio           | 8              | 5                  | 1,160                    | 13,000                          | 194                     |
| Oregon         | 2              | 3                  | 300                      | 20,000                          | 275                     |
| Pennsylvania   | 62             | 55                 | 17,625                   | 256,150                         | 8,689                   |
| Rhode Island   | 3              | 1                  | 400                      | 2,000                           | 401                     |
| South Carolina | 130            | 128                | 66,770                   | 126,325                         | 45,880                  |
| Tennessee      | 55             | 52                 | 21,093                   | 78,813                          | 12,434                  |
| Texas          | 47             | 38                 | 11,500                   | 26,450                          | 6,927                   |
| Virginia       | 72             | 66                 | 16,770                   | 68,449                          | 11,765                  |
| Wisconsin      | I              | 1                  | 150                      | 400                             | 102                     |
| Total          | 1,704          | 1,587              | 565,577                  | \$2,714,128                     | 349,788                 |

## 6.—THE ZION UNION APOSTOLIC CHURCH.

This body was organized at a meeting held at Boydton, Va., in 1869. It is said that most of those concerned in instituting it had not previously belonged to any regular body. Its discipline is very similar to that of the Methodist Episcopal Church, except that it is much briefer. Its system includes bishops, annual conferences and a general conference, itinerant ministers, local preachers, class-meetings, etc.; I hall, with a seating capacity of 100, is occupied.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.        | Organi-<br>zations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| North Carolina | 3                   | 3                   | 900                       | \$1,900                         | 135                     |
| Virginia       | 29                  | 24                  | 9,200                     | 13,100                          | 2,211                   |
|                | -                   | -                   |                           |                                 |                         |
| Total          | 32                  | 27                  | 10,100                    | \$15,000                        | 2,346                   |

### 7.-THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

This branch of Methodism was organized in 1830 by ministers and members who had been expelled, or had seceded from the Methodist Episcopal Church. It was the outcome of a movement for a change in certain features of the government of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1824 a Union Society was formed in Baltimore having this object in view, and a periodical called The Mutual Rights was established to advocate it. The chief reform insisted upon was the admission of the laity to a share in the government of the church. The annual and general conferences were composed entirely of ministers, and the laymen had no place or voice in either. A convention held in 1827 resolved to present a petition to the general conference of 1828 asking for lay representation. The conference returned an unfavorable reply to the petitioners. This only served to intensify the feeling. The Union Society entered into a campaign for "equal rights," and so great an agitation resulted that the leaders of the movement came to be regarded as disturbers of the peace. Some of them were brought to trial and expelled from the church. All efforts to have them restored having failed, many sympathizers withdrew from the church, and in 1828 a convention of the disaffected was held in Baltimore, and a provisional organization formed. Two years later (November 2, 1830) another convention was held and the Methodist Protestant Church was constituted. It began its separate existence with 83 ministers, and about 5000 members. In the first four years it increased its membership enormously. While equal rights were insisted upon in the new constitution, as between ministers and laymen, the

right of suffrage and eligibility to office was restricted to the whites. When the antislavery agitation began in the new branch some years later, the northern and western conferences raised an objection to the retention of the word "white" in the constitution. They also protested against any toleration of slavery by the church. Failing to secure such changes as they desired, they held a convention in Springfield, Ill., in 1858, and resolved to suspend all relations with the Methodist Protestant Church. Later they united with a number of Wesleyan Methodists and formed the Methodist Church. After the close of the war negotiations for a reunion were begun, and in 1877 the two branches—the Methodist and the Methodist Protestant—were made one under the old title.

The Methodist Protestant Church is strongest numerically in the States of Ohio, North Carolina, Maryland, and West Virginia. It is represented in most of the border and Southern States, but is not widely diffused among the Northern and Western States. At the reunion in 1877 there were in the Methodist branch 58,072 communicants; in the Methodist Protestant branch 58,470, making a total of 116,542. The increase since then has amounted to 25,447, the membership in 1890 aggregating 141,989. They have not, however, been incorporated in the discipline. The average seating capacity of its edifices is 297, and their average value \$1914. There are 575 halls, with a seating capacity of 80,025, used as places of worship.

In doctrine, the Methodist Protestant does not differ from the Methodist Episcopal Church, except that it has twenty-nine instead of twenty-six articles of religion. The general conference of 1888 appointed a committee to revise the doctrinal symbol. The committee made the revision

in 1890, adding five new articles, with the following titles: "Free Grace," "Freedom of the Will," "Regeneration," "Sanctification," and "Witness of the Spirit" The revised articles were submitted to the annual conferences for amendment and approval, but have not been adopted.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| Charles a Mt Care Phy. |          |         |               |                    |                 |  |  |
|------------------------|----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|-----------------|--|--|
|                        | Oreani   | Church  | Seating       | Value of           | Com-            |  |  |
| STATES.                | zations, |         | Ca-<br>pacity | Church<br>Property | muni-<br>cants. |  |  |
| 41.1                   |          |         |               | _                  |                 |  |  |
| Alabama                | 77       | 72 1/2  | 19,895        | \$79,850           | 4,432           |  |  |
| Arkansas               | 118      | 51      | 14,650        | 15,360             | 3,946           |  |  |
| Connecticut            | 3        | 3       | 530           | 5,000              | 154             |  |  |
| Delaware               | 22       | 22      | 5,015         | 51,600             | 1,551           |  |  |
| District of Columbia   | 9        | 8       | 3,225         | 168,825            | 831             |  |  |
| Florida                | 11       | 5       | 1,300         | 2,400              | 350             |  |  |
| Georgia                | 80       | 73      | 21,050        | 33,475             | 4,390           |  |  |
| Illinois               | 135      | 94      | 25,840        | 115,765            | 5,502           |  |  |
| Indiana                | 132      | 1101/2  | 33,885        | 142,875            | 7,033           |  |  |
| Indian Territory       | 16       | I       | 200           | 300                | 278             |  |  |
| Iowa                   | 61       | 55      | 11,325        | 84,900             | 5,645           |  |  |
| Kansas                 | 32       | 19      | 4,550         | 33,770             | 1,890           |  |  |
| Kentucky               | 40       | 18      | 6,050         | 8,500              | 1,822           |  |  |
| Louisiana              | 26       | 23      | 7,550         | 6,850              | 1,231           |  |  |
| Maryland               | 174      | 1713/2  | 44,993        | 654,625            | 13,283          |  |  |
| Michigan               | 120      | 94      | 23,035        | 161,702            | 4,512           |  |  |
| Minnesota              | 5        | 5       | 1,000         | 3,000              | 137             |  |  |
| Mississippi            | 75       | 73      | 17,095        | 16, 175            | 3,147           |  |  |
| Missouri               | 90       | 38      | 11,025        | 29,900             | 3,359           |  |  |
| Nebraska               | 34       | 9       | 1,150         | 8,450              | 686             |  |  |
| New Jersey             | 39       | 39      | 12,625        | 181,950            | 3,459           |  |  |
| New York               | 90       | 78      | 27,690        | 293,000            | 4,759           |  |  |
| North Carolina         | 199      | 189     | 70,205        | 126,800            | 14,351          |  |  |
| Ohio                   | 234      | 226 1/2 | 68,945        | 441,000            | 18,931          |  |  |
| Oregon                 | 1        | I       | 200           | 1,200              | 15              |  |  |
| Pennsylvania           | 172      | 129     | 44,567        | 641,575            | 10,081          |  |  |
| South Carolina         | 42       | 42      | 11,495        | 21,095             | 2,665           |  |  |
| Tennessee              | 40       | 361/2   | 11,350        | 25,950             | 2,880           |  |  |
| Texas                  | 158      | 31      | 9,800         | 16,700             | 5,536           |  |  |
| Virginia               | 57       | 57      | 15,650        | 94,000             | 4.154           |  |  |
| Washington             | 6        | 6       | 2,550         | 62,800             | 315             |  |  |
| West Virginia          | 230      | 142 1/2 |               | 153,545            | 10,652          |  |  |
| Wisconsin              | 1        | 1       | 150           | 400                | 12              |  |  |
|                        |          |         |               |                    |                 |  |  |
| Total                  | 2 620    | T 074   | 272 766       | \$ 684 777         | TALLORA         |  |  |

## SUMMARY BY CONFERENCES.

|      | сонреженсев.       | Organi-<br>antions. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Α    | labama             | 73                  | 69                  | 18,895                    | \$78,850                        | 3,932                   |
|      | labama Colored     | , ,                 |                     |                           | 47-1-3-                         | 3133-                   |
|      | Mission            | 4                   | 4                   | 1,000                     | 1,000                           | 500                     |
|      | rkansas            | 18                  | 50                  | 14,300                    | 14,825                          | 2,868                   |
| В    | altimore Colored   |                     |                     |                           |                                 |                         |
| _    | Mission            | _7                  | 5                   | 1,300                     | 16,125                          | 230                     |
|      | entral Texas       | 62                  |                     | 3,100                     | 6,000                           | 2,163                   |
|      | olorado-Texas      | 71                  | 5                   | 1,650                     | 1,900                           | 1,424                   |
|      | lorida Mission     | II                  | 5                   | 1,300                     | 2,400                           | 350                     |
| _    | ort Smith Mission  | 51                  | 7.,                 | 2,200                     | 2,335                           | 1,522                   |
|      | enesee             | 18                  | 16%                 | 3,935                     | 43,900                          | 936                     |
|      | corgia             | 50                  | 45                  | 15,650                    | 22,100                          | 3,067                   |
|      | eorgia Colored     | 29                  | 27                  | 5,200                     | 11,325                          | 1,293                   |
|      | diana              | 130                 | 107 1/2             | 33,135                    | 140,225                         | 6,981                   |
|      | wa                 | 61                  | 1                   | 200                       | 300                             | 5,645                   |
|      | ansas              | 32                  | 55<br>19            | 4,550                     | 33,770                          | 1,890                   |
| ĸ    | entucky            | 36                  | 12                  | 4,800                     | 6,300                           | 1,585                   |
| L    | ouisiana           | 20                  | 17                  | 5,700                     | 5,050                           | 917                     |
|      | laryland           | 254                 | 250%                | 68,183                    | 1,031,025                       | 19.473                  |
|      | lichigan           | 92                  | 681/4               | 16,635                    | 121,777                         | 3,352                   |
| M    | innesota           | 5                   | 5                   | 1,000                     | 3,000                           | 137                     |
|      | lississippi        | 50                  | 48                  | 9,495                     | 8,125                           | 1,910                   |
|      | Issouri            | 53                  | 22                  | 5,825                     | 17,200                          | 2,155                   |
|      | luskingum          | 109                 | 105 1/2             | 34,255                    | 216,800                         | 9,996                   |
| N    | ebraska            | 34                  | 9                   | 1,150                     | 8,450                           | 686                     |
|      | ew Jersey          | 35                  | 35                  | 10,775                    | 125,450                         | 3,028                   |
|      | ew York            | 27                  | 27                  | 9.535                     | 172,475                         | 2,179                   |
|      | orth Carolina      | 193                 | 183                 | 68,205                    | 124, 100                        | 13,876                  |
| N    | orth Illinois      | 58                  | 45                  | 11,465                    | 76,450                          | 2,470                   |
| N    | orth Mississippi . | 27                  | 26                  | 8,150                     | 8,400                           | 1,335                   |
|      | orth Missouri      | 29                  | 16                  | 5,200                     | 12,700                          | 1,074                   |
|      | hio                | 115                 | 112                 | 32,290                    | 195,100                         | 8,134                   |
|      | nondaga            | 54                  | 43 1/2              | 16,850                    | 119,400                         | 2,304                   |
|      | regon              | 7                   | 7                   | 2.750                     | 64,000                          | 330                     |
|      | ennsylvania        | 59                  | 27                  | 8,450                     | 41,000                          | 1,346                   |
| C.   | ittsburg           | 96                  | 85                  | 31,257                    | 575,650                         | 7,817                   |
|      | outh Carolina      | 37                  | 37                  | 10,550                    | 18,950                          | 2,132                   |
| 131  | PT 1. 1            | 14                  | 14                  | 4,045                     | 6,995                           | 1,160                   |
| S    | outh Illinois      | 78                  | 491/2               | 14,525                    | 39,715                          | 3,044                   |
| 4,71 | water sittlements  | 70                  | 44/2                | -413-5                    | 22/1/12                         | 21 order                |

#### SUMMARY BY CONFERENCES .- Continued.

| CONTERENCES.  | Organi-<br>zations. | Church<br>Edifices | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com-<br>touns-<br>carits. |
|---------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Tennessee     | 33                  | 33                 | 9,750                     | \$18,000                       | 1,850                     |
| Texas         | 25                  | 1934               | 5,050                     | 8,800                          | 1,949                     |
| Virginia      | 34                  | 31                 | 7,500                     | 18,450                         | 2,943                     |
| West Michigan | 32                  | 29 3/2             | 7,400                     | 43,175                         | 1,301                     |
| West Virginia | 227                 | 1433/2             | 42,736                    | 136,845                        | 10,437                    |
| Total         | 2,529               | 1,924              | 571,266                   | \$3,683,337                    | 141,989                   |

# 8.—THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CONNECTION OF AMERICA.

In this title "Connection" is used in a sense common to Methodism, especially British Methodism. It indicates congregations bound together by the same doctrinal and ecclesiastical ties. This body was organized in 1843 by ministers and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in consequence of dissatisfaction with the attitude of that body toward slavery and with some of the features of its governmental system. It began with about 6000 members, most of whom were in the State of New York trine it does not differ from other branches of Methodism. It refuses to receive as members those who belong to secret societies, and as long as the institution existed, it maintained the same bar against those connected with slavery. It has twenty-two annual conferences, with ministerial and lay members, and a general conference, the chief legislative body of the church, which meets quadrennially. There is no itinerancy, as in most other Methodist bodies, but pastorates are arranged by mutual agreement of ministers and congregations, and are not limited to a term of years. It has 565 organizations, in twenty-two States, with 16,492

members, of whom nearly one fourth, or 3913, are in New York; Michigan second, with 2942; and Indiana third, with 2199 members. The average value of the 342 houses of worship is \$1151, and the average seating capacity is 252. There are 213 halls, with a seating capacity of 18,483.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

|                | TO MININ | K D L               | OIRIES.                   |                                 |                         |
|----------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| STATES.        | Organi-  | Church<br>Edifices. | Senting<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
| California     | -        | _                   |                           | \$750                           | 41                      |
|                |          | 1                   | 250                       |                                 |                         |
| Illinois       | • 7      | 17                  | 3,825                     | 24,900                          | 643                     |
| Indiana        |          | 44                  | 13,030                    | 37,900                          | 2,199                   |
| Iowa           |          | 1614                | 4.015                     | 16,500                          | 840                     |
| Kansas         | 22       | 8                   | 2,325                     | 14,350                          | 566                     |
| Massachusetts  | 1        |                     |                           |                                 | 8                       |
| Michigan       |          | 631/2               | 14,120                    | 58,475                          | 3,942                   |
| Minnesota      | 1.0      |                     |                           | 1,300                           | 207                     |
| Missouri       |          | 4                   | 625                       | 1,300                           |                         |
| Nobyanles      | 2        | + 1                 | ****                      |                                 | 50                      |
| Nebraska       |          | * 1                 | 1111                      |                                 | 78                      |
| New Jersey     | 3        | 2                   | 500                       | 2,650                           | 65                      |
| New York       | 114      | 75                  | 19,038                    | 135,950                         | 3.913                   |
| North Carolina | 8        | 7                   | 1,980                     | 1,675                           | 141                     |
| Oh10           |          | 40                  | 11,391                    | 46,500                          | 1.657                   |
| Oregon         |          | 1                   | 250                       | 1,200                           | 61                      |
| Pennsylvania   |          | 30                  | 7,205                     | 25,300                          | 1,195                   |
| South Dakota   |          |                     |                           |                                 | - T                     |
|                |          | 5                   | 900                       | 5,200                           | 458                     |
| Tennessee      |          | 9                   | 2,650                     | 2,050                           | 462                     |
| Vermont        | 6        | 5                   | 1,225                     | 6,850                           | 259                     |
| Washington     | 3        | I                   | 200                       | 600                             | 35                      |
| West Virginia  | 1        | 1                   | 500                       | 1,500                           | 245                     |
| Wisconsin      | 19       | 12                  | 2,225                     | 9,600                           | 427                     |
|                | -        |                     |                           |                                 |                         |
| Total          | 565      | 342                 | 86,254                    | \$393,250                       | 16,492                  |

## SUMMARY BY CONFERENCES.

| CONFERENCES. |    |      |        |          |       |
|--------------|----|------|--------|----------|-------|
| Allegheny .  | 34 | 30   | 7-530  | \$37,100 | 1,207 |
| Central Ohio | 19 | 18   | 5,141  | 13,800   | 784   |
| Champlain    | 39 | 27   | 6,750  | 43.950   | 1,444 |
| Dakota       | 23 | 5    | 900    | 5,200    | 458   |
| Illinois     | 19 | 17   | 3,825  | 24,900   | 643   |
| Indiana      | 58 |      | 13,030 | 37,900   | 2,199 |
| Iowa         | 26 | 163% | 4,015  | 16,500   | 840   |

#### SUMMARY BY CONFERENCES .- Continued,

| CONFERENCES.   | Organi-<br>sations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Kansas         | 18                  | 6                   | 1,525                     | \$10,150                       | 464                     |
| Lockport       | 30                  | 21                  | 5,350                     | 27,750                         | 896                     |
| Miami          | 17                  | 15                  | 4,325                     | 15,400                         | 714                     |
| Michigan       | 78                  | 46                  | 10,520                    | 49,250                         | 1,979                   |
| Minnesota      | 5                   | 4                   | 625                       | 1,300                          | 207                     |
| Nebraska       | 6                   |                     |                           | ***                            | 78                      |
| New York       | 12                  | 4                   | 776                       | 5,250                          | 239                     |
| North Carolina | 8                   | 7                   | 1,980                     | 1,675                          | 141                     |
| North Michigan | 65                  | 171/2               | 3,600                     | 9,225                          | 963                     |
| Pacific        | 9                   | 3                   | 700                       | 2,550                          | 137                     |
| Rochester      | 36                  | 23                  | 6,087                     | 49,100                         | 1,099                   |
| South Kansas   | 6                   | 2                   | 800                       | 4,200                          | 152                     |
| Syracuse       | 24                  | 155%                | 3,900                     | 26,400                         | 959                     |
| Tennessee      | 14                  | 9                   | 2,650                     | 2,050                          | 462                     |
| Wisconsin      | 19                  | 113/2               | 2,225                     | 9,600                          | 427                     |
| Total          | 565                 | 342                 | 86,254                    | \$393,250                      | 16,492                  |

#### 9 .- THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

This body was organized at a convention held in Louisville, Ky., in 1845, by annual conferences in the South, which had accepted a plan of separation adopted by the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at its meeting in New York in 1844. The cause of separation was the slavery question.

This question, which gave rise to much discussion and several divisions among Methodists, engaged their attention as early as 1780, four years before American Methodism was given organized form. A conference held in Baltimore in 1780 took action requiring traveling preachers who held slaves to set them free, and advising lay slave-holders to do likewise. In 1789 the following appeared in the discipline among the rules prohibiting certain things:

"The buying or selling the bodies and souls of men, women, or children, with an intention to enslave them."

The conference of 1784, which organized the Methodist Episcopal Church, deemed it a "bounden duty" to take effective measures to "extirpate this abomination from among us." It accordingly insisted that all those holding slaves should adopt a system of manumission, failing in which they should be excluded from the church, and that in future no slaveholder should be admitted to the church until he had ceased to hold slaves. In 1800 the discipline provided that any minister becoming a slaveholder must, if legally possible under the laws of the State in which he lived, emancipate his slaves or "forfeit his ministerial character." In 1816 the general conference declared slaveholders ineligible to any official station in the church, except in States where the laws did not "admit of emancipation and permit the liberated slave to enjoy freedom." These provisions could not be observed in some of the States in the South, and were not insisted on in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Tennessee In 1808 the general conference directed that a number of disciplines, "with the section and rule on slavery left out," be printed for use in South Carolina.

About twenty-five years later the antislavery agitation in the North began to affect Methodism. The general conference of 1836 exhorted the members of the church "to abstain from all abolition movements and associations," and censured two of its members for taking part in an antislavery meeting. In the South the rule concerning the connection of ministers with slavery had not been enforced, except in six of the border conferences. The episcopacy, however, had been kept free from any conflict with slave-

holding. While the Northern conferences would not have received a slaveholding bishop, the Southern conferences could not agree that slaveholders ought to be excluded from the episcopacy. A serious conflict arose, therefore, when Bishop Andrew, a Southern man who was elected bishop in 1832, became by marriage, in January, 1844, a slaveholder At the general conference held in May of that year in New York City, after a long discussion, it was declared by a vote of 111 to 69 to be the sense of the conference that Bishop Andrew "desist from the exercise of his office so long as he is connected with slavery." The Southern delegates protested against this action, and insisted that under the circumstances the "continuance of the jurisdiction of this general conference" over the conferences in the slaveholding States was "inconsistent with the success of the ministry" in those States. The outcome was the adoption of a report of a committee of nine embodying a plan of separation to become operative, if the thirteen annual conferences in the slaveholding States should "find it necessary to unite in a distinct ecclesiastical connection, and if the various annual conferences by a three-fourths vote should so change the constitution as to allow of a division of the property of the Book Concern."

The action of the general conference was followed, in the South, by a convention in Louisville, Ky., in May, 1845, representing the thirteen annual conferences which had expressed their approval of the plan of separation. This convention declared the conferences represented a distinct body under the title, "The Methodist Episcopal Church, South" Two bishops, Andrew and Soule, cast their lot with the Southern church, the former in 1845, the latter at the first general conference in 1846. The Northern

annual conferences disapproved the plan of separation, and the general conference of 1848 declared it null and void. A suit for a division of the property according to the plan of separation was prosecuted, and the Supreme Court of the United States, in 1854, decided it in favor of the Southern church. A fraternal messenger sent by the latter to the Northern general conference of 1848 was not received officially by that body. It was not until after the Civil War (1876) that fraternity was established between the two churches.

The Southern church lost more heavily during the years of the war than the Northern. The latter had in 1864 about 68,000 fewer members than in 1860, the decrease occurring chiefly in the border conferences. The former lost between the years 1860 and 1866 113,000 white members, while its colored membership, aggregating 207,-766, dwindled to 78,742. Most of the colored members went, at the close of the war, into the Methodist Episcopal Church (which extended its operations into the South), and into the African Methodist Episcopal and African Methodist Episcopal Zion churches. In 1870 nearly all the remaining colored members were organized into the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church. There are now only about 500 colored members in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and these are scattered among 27 annual conferences. In the Indian Mission Conference about 3500 of the 10,498 members are Indians. The Southern church reorganized its shattered forces at the close of the war, and in a few years was again in the full tide of prosperity. Its growth in the last decade has been rapid.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has the same articles of religion, the same system of conferences, annual

and general, and substantially the same discipline as the Methodist Episcopal Church. It differs from the latter in admitting lay delegates (four from each district) to the annual conferences; in making lay equal to ministerial representation in the general conference; in giving the bishops a modified veto over legislation which they may deem unconstitutional; and in abolishing the probationary term of six months for candidates for membership. The changes respecting lay delegation and the probationary system were adopted in 1866. The pastoral term was in the same year extended from two to four years.

There are 45 annual conferences, covering the entire country south of the 40th parallel of latitude, which nearly corresponds with Mason and Dixon's line, and also parts of Oregon, Montana, Idaho, and Washington; but the number of congregations in these States is not large. Nor are there many congregations in the southern portions of Indiana and Illinois. The church is strongest in Texas, where it has 139,347 members; in Georgia, where it has 134,600; and in Tennessee, where the number reaches 121,398. There are in all 1,209,976 members, with 15,017 organizations, and 12,688 edifices, which are valued at \$18,775,362. Of the congregations, 1634 meet in halls, etc., which have a seating capacity of 190,777. The average seating capacity of the church edifices is 265, and the average value \$1480.

## SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.                  | Organi-   | Church    | Senting<br>Ca-         | Value of<br>Church                    | Com-      |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| PINIES.                  | RECOCUR   | Edifices. | pacity                 | Property                              | CANTS.    |
| Alabama                  | 1.101     | 1,050     | 243,735                | \$1,123,523                           | 87,912    |
| Arizona .                |           | 6         | 1,150                  | 12,000                                | 336       |
| Arkansas.,               |           | 809       | 203,069                | 4 4                                   | 71,565    |
| California               | 175       | 97 1/2    | 23,210                 | 446,010                               | 7,497     |
| Colorado                 | 26        | 16        | 3,411                  | 100,300                               | 1,299     |
| Dist. of Columbia        | 4         | 3         | 1,675                  |                                       | 953       |
| Florida                  | 389       | 347       | 61,338                 | 333,824                               | 25,362    |
| Georgia                  | 1,286     | 1,272 1/2 | 322,856                |                                       | 134,600   |
| Idaho                    | 11        | 4         | 700                    | 5,000                                 | 221       |
| Illinois                 | 154       | 108       | 26,450                 | 123,183                               | 7,109     |
| Indiana                  | 10        | 8         | 1,850                  | 13,100                                | 945       |
| Indian Territory .       | 275       | 134       | 24,455                 | 59,600                                | 9,693     |
| Iowa                     | 8         | 7         | 1,800                  | 9,200                                 | 730       |
| Kansas                   | 83        | 40%       | _                      | 83,450                                | 3,346     |
| Kentucky                 | 989       | 827       | 239,410                | 1,539,567                             | 82,430    |
| Louisiana                | 316       | 296 1/2   |                        | 483,470                               | 24,874    |
| Maryland ,               | 142       | 135 1/2   |                        | 361,990                               | 10,604    |
| Mississippi              | 903       | 854       | 207,760                | 903,563                               |           |
| Missouri                 | 1,230     | 921       | 264,788                | 2,046,389                             | 86,466    |
| Montana                  | 23        | 13        | 2,920                  | 74,000                                | 492       |
| Nebraska                 | 8         | 6         | 1,275                  | 10,800                                | 206       |
| New Mexico               | 25        | 18        | 2,850                  | 32,600                                | 548       |
| North Carolina .         | _         |           |                        | 1,471,135                             | 114,385   |
| Oklahoma                 |           | 7         | 1,550                  | 16,150                                | 805       |
| Oregon                   | 70        | 40        | 7,960                  | 50,850                                | 1,936     |
| Pennsylvania .           |           |           | 2,475                  |                                       |           |
| South Carolina           | 686       | 678       | 196,808                | 796,840                               | 68,092    |
| Tennessee                | 1,367     | 1,258     | 376,483                | 1,994,382                             | 121,398   |
| Virginia                 | 1,701     | 1,076     | 296,578                | 1,647,866                             | 139,347   |
| Washington               | 1,172     | 1,107     | 285,735                | 2,183,565                             |           |
| Washington West Virginia | 20<br>49a | II        | 2,385<br><b>83,765</b> | 27,650<br><b>382,250</b>              | 449       |
| ALCOY AIRBITING TO       | 404       | 321       | 03,705                 | 304,250                               | 25,064    |
| Total                    | 15-017    | 12.688 2  | 350,466                | \$18,775,362                          | 1.200.076 |
| 24000111111              | - 3,7     | , j       | 733777                 | +,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, | -131370   |
|                          |           |           |                        |                                       |           |

#### SUMMARY BY CONFERENCES.

#### COMPERENCES.

| Alabama   | 509<br>333<br>561 | 502<br>203 | 55,985  | \$567,360<br>199,596 | 39,574 |
|-----------|-------------------|------------|---------|----------------------|--------|
| Baltimore | -                 | 482        | 120,550 | 977,965              | 41,070 |
| Columbia  | 44                | 29         | 5,260   | 32,650               | 1,280  |

## SUMMARY BY CONFERENCES. - Continued.

|                        | Organi-  | Church    | Senting       | Value of            | Com-     |
|------------------------|----------|-----------|---------------|---------------------|----------|
| COMPREHENCES.          | cations. | Edifices. | Ca-<br>pacity | Church<br>Property. | CANES.   |
| es.                    |          |           |               |                     |          |
| Denver                 | 28       | 17        | 3,561         | \$101,100           | 1,395    |
| East Columbia          | 56       | 24 1/2    | 5,585         | 48,850              | 1,301    |
| East Texas             | 219      | 210       | 47,925        | 214,825             | 22,050   |
| Florida                | 322      | 280       | 53,348        | 309,024             | 20,420   |
| German Mission         | 22       | 21 1/2    | 4,600         | 42,350              | 1,325    |
| Holston                | 624      | 542       | 165,370       | 904,890             | 43,014   |
| Illinois.              | 163      | 115       | 28,050        | 133,783             | 7,854    |
| Indian Mission         | 290      | 141       | 26,005        | 75,750              | 10,498   |
| Kentucky               | 332      | 278 1/2   | 80,565        | 692,900             | 27,114   |
| Little Rock            | 456      | 391       | 92,845        | 326,217             | 28,016   |
| Los Angeles            | 45       | 31        | 6,900         | 157,735             | 2,072    |
| Louisiana              | 250      | 242 1/2   | 37,155        | 445,845             | 20,379   |
| Louisville             | 488      | 4191/2    | 119,100       | 691,967             | 40,427   |
| 2.0 1.1                |          | 484       | 135,728       |                     |          |
| Memphis Mexican Border | 491      | 404       | 135,720       | 704,620             | 49,436   |
|                        |          | - 4       |               |                     |          |
| Mission                | 22       | 14        | 2,125         | 24,075              | 1,041    |
| Mississippi            | 463      | 418       | 100,207       | 413,690             | 38.173   |
| Missouri               | 468      | 401       | 107,520       | 740,264             | 36,965   |
| Montana                | 24       | 14        | 3,120         | 76,000              | 517      |
| New Mexico             | 27       | 19        | 2,950         | 38,200              | 535      |
| North Alabama          | 657      | 613       | 141,255       | 580,513             | 53,210   |
| North Carolina .       | 602      | 557       | 169,715       | 712,975             | 52,643   |
| North Georgia          | 737      | 734       | 198,176       | 1,041,680           | 82,921   |
| North Mississippi      | 508      | 492       | 120,703       | 527,948             | 41,177   |
| North Texas            | 458      | 285       | 83,800        | 417,928             | 42,013   |
| Northwest Texas        | 610      | 275       | 86,730        | 439,386             | 45,208   |
| Pacific                | 139      | 72        | 17,310        | 298,275             | 5,722    |
| Saint Louis            | 339      | 225       | 72,965        | 615,975             | 20,684   |
| South Carolina         | 686      | 678       | 196,808       | 796,840             | 68,992   |
| South Georgia .        | 546      | 535 1/4   | 122,980       | 617,230             | 51,395   |
| Southwest Mis-         | 34-      | 33374     | ,             | //-3-               | 3-1333   |
| soure                  | 431      | 301 1/2   | 86,103        | 699,350             | 29,547   |
| Tennessee              | 608      | 558       | 166,460       | 881,832             | 59,999   |
| Texas                  | 130      | 157       | 43,860        | 335,777             |          |
| 4 91                   | 710      | 702       | 177,055       |                     | 69,826   |
| Western                |          |           |               | 1,474,580           |          |
|                        | 91       | 4072      | 11,575        | 94,250              | 3,552    |
| 27 11                  | 6.6      | 6an       | 100 600       | 680 060             | 55 504   |
|                        | 646      | 607       | 199,635       | 689,960             | 57,594   |
| Western Virginia       | 400      | 241       | 68,285        | 279,000             | 20,722   |
| West Texas             | 177      | 113       | 27,438        | 169,125             | 12,429   |
| White River            | 244      | 216       | 54,239        | 183,082             | 20,415   |
|                        |          | - /00     |               | <b>6.0</b>          |          |
| Total!                 | 15,017   | 12,088 3  | ,359,400      | \$18,775,362        | ,209,976 |
|                        |          |           |               |                     |          |

#### 10.-THE CONGREGATIONAL METHODISTS.

Dissatisfaction with certain features of the system of polity led a number of ministers and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to withdraw and organize a body in which laymen should have an equal voice in church government and local preachers should become pastors. The new church was organized in Georgia in 1852, and called the Congregational Methodist Church. The first district conference was formed the same year. A number of churches in harmony with the principles of the movement were organized in Georgia, Mississippi, and other States of the South, to which it has been confined. In 1888 many of the churches and ministers went over into the Congregational denomination, which appeared in the South after the war.

The system of the Congregational Methodists is not purely congregational. The local church has large powers, but appeals from its decisions may be taken to the district conference, and thence to the State conference, and also to the general conference. These bodies have likewise the power of censure or approval. The district conference may "condemn opinions and practices contrary to the word of truth and holiness," and may cite offending parties for trial, and admonish, rebuke, suspend, or expel from the conference. Ministers and lay members have equal rights and privileges in the local church and all the conferences The district conference is composed of representatives from the churches, the State conference of representatives of the district conferences, and the general conference of delegates chosen by the State conferences. District conferences meet semi-annually, State conferences

annually, and the general conference quadrennially. The ministers are elders ordained after examination and approved by the district conference. The elder, as pastor of a church, presides at its monthly conference. The other officers of a church are class leader, deacon or steward, and clerk. The itinerancy is not in force. In doctrine this branch does not differ from other Methodist bodies.

This body has in all 214 organizations, 150 edifices, valued at \$41,680, and 8765 communicants. Its chief strength lies in Alabama, where it has 2596 communicants. The average seating capacity of its church edifices is 310, and the average value \$278. There are 60 halls, with a seating capacity of 7825.

| SUMMARY BY STATES.      |         |                     |                          |                                |                         |  |  |  |
|-------------------------|---------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|--|
| STATES.                 | Organi- | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |  |  |  |
| Alabama                 | 65      | 59                  | 18,575                   | \$14 050                       | 2,596                   |  |  |  |
| Arkansas                | 10      | 4                   | 1,675                    | 2,525                          | 223                     |  |  |  |
| Florida                 | 7       | i                   | 550                      | 250                            | 179                     |  |  |  |
| Georgia                 |         | 28                  | 8,000                    | 8,050                          | 1,655                   |  |  |  |
| Illinois                | 4       |                     | *****                    |                                | 96                      |  |  |  |
| Mississippi             |         | 22                  | 5,600                    | 5,400                          | 1,341                   |  |  |  |
| Missouri                | - 0     | 13                  | 4,400                    | 3,000                          | 1,450                   |  |  |  |
| Tennessee               | 7       | 4                   | 1,150                    | 780                            | 196                     |  |  |  |
| Техаз                   | 26      | 19                  | 6,450                    | 7,625                          | 1,029                   |  |  |  |
|                         | _       | _                   |                          |                                |                         |  |  |  |
| Total                   | 214     | 150                 | 46,400                   | \$41,680                       | 8,765                   |  |  |  |
|                         |         |                     |                          |                                |                         |  |  |  |
| SUMMARY BY CONFERENCES. |         |                     |                          |                                |                         |  |  |  |
| CONFERENCES.            |         |                     |                          |                                |                         |  |  |  |
| Arkansas                |         | 4                   | 1,675                    | \$2,525                        | 223                     |  |  |  |
| Georgia                 |         | 25                  | 7,200                    | 7,300                          | 1,517                   |  |  |  |
| Illinois                | 4       | * *                 |                          | 11.11                          | 96                      |  |  |  |
| Mississippi             | _       | 22                  | 5,600                    | 5,400                          | 1,341                   |  |  |  |
| Missouri                | -       | 13                  | 4,400                    | 3,000                          | 1,450                   |  |  |  |
| North Alabama .         | 59      | 53                  | 17,550                   | 13,300                         | 2,281                   |  |  |  |
| Tennessee               |         | 4                   | 1,150                    | 780                            | 196                     |  |  |  |
| Texas                   |         | 19                  | 6,450                    | 7,625                          | 1,029                   |  |  |  |
| West Florida            | . 16    | 10                  | 2,375                    | 1,750                          | 632                     |  |  |  |
| Total                   | 214     | 150                 | 46,400                   | \$41,680                       | 8,765                   |  |  |  |

#### 11.-THE CONGREGATIONAL METHODISTS, COLORED.

This body consists of congregations of colored members, organized into conferences by presidents of the Congregational Methodist Church, to which it corresponds in all particulars of doctrine, polity, and usage. The only difference between the churches of the two bodies is that they are composed of white and colored persons respectively. Four halls, with a seating capacity of 450, are occupied.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.       | Organi-<br>zations. | Church<br>Edifices | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|---------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Alabama Texas | 7 2                 | 5                  | 585                      | \$525                           | 215                     |
| Total         | 9                   | 5                  | 585                      | \$525                           | 319                     |

#### 12.-THE NEW CONGREGATIONAL METHODISTS.

This branch originated in Ware County, Ga., in 1881. It was organized by members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, who were aggrieved by a certain action of a quarterly conference of that body, which action they regarded as arbitrary. It has the same doctrines and substantially the same practical system as the Congregational Methodist Church. A number of its churches united with the Congregational denomination in 1888.

There are in all 24 organizations, 17 edifices, valued at \$3750, and 1059 members, found chiefly in Georgia. The average seating capacity of the church edifices 15 294 and the average value \$214. There are 6 halls, with a seating capacity of 450.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES. | Organi-<br>zations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-       |
|---------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|
| Florida | 3 21                | 1<br>16             | 300<br>4,850              | \$150<br>3,600                  | 113<br>946 |
| Total   | 24                  | 17                  | 5,150                     | \$3,750                         | 1,059      |

## 13 .- THE COLORED METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Colored Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1870 of colored members and ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Before the Civil War the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, did a large evangelistic work among the negroes. Bishop H. N. McTyeire, of that body, in his "History of Methodism," says: "As a general rule negro slaves received the gospel by Methodism from the same preachers and in the same churches with their masters, the galleries or a portion of the body of the house being assigned to them. If a separate building was provided, the negro congregation was an appendage to the white, the pastor usually preaching once on Sunday for them, holding separate official meetings with their leaders, exhorters, and preachers, and administering discipline and making return of members for the annual minutes." For the negroes on plantations, who were not privileged to attend organized churches, special missions were begun as early as 1829. In 1845, the year which marks the beginning of the separate existence of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, there were in the Southern conferences of Methodism, according to Bishop McTyeire, 124,000 members of the slave population, and in 1860

In 1866, after the opening of the South to Northern churches had given the negro members opportunity to join the African Methodist Episcopal, the African Methodist Episcopal Zion, and other Methodist bodies, it was found that of the 207,742 colored members which the church, South, had in 1860, only 78,742 remained. The general conference of 1866 authorized these colored members, with their preachers, to be organized into separate conference of 1870 appointed two bishops to organize the colored conferences into a separate and independent church. This was done in December, 1870, the new body taking the name "Colored Methodist Episcopal Church." Its rules limited the privilege of membership to negroes.

The Colored Methodist Episcopal Church has the same articles of religion, the same form of government, and the same discipline as its parent body. Its bishops are elected for life. One of them, Bishop L. H. Holsey, says that for some years the body encountered strong opposition from colored people because of its relation to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, but that this prejudice has now almost entirely disappeared. He says a separate organization was made necessary by the change in the relation between master and slave. "The former, though divested of his slaves, carried with him all the notions, feelings, and elements in his religious and social life that characterized his former years. On the other hand, the emancipated slave had but little in common with the former master; in fact, he had nothing but his religion, poverty, and ignorance. With social elements so distinct and dissimilar the best results of a common church relation could not be ex-Bishop Holsey declares that the great aim of

the church is (1) to evangelize the negroes, and (2) to educate and elevate them.

There are 23 annual conferences, with 129,383 members. It will be noticed that the church is almost entirely confined to the South. It is strongest in Georgia, where it has 22,840 members; Mississippi comes next, with 20,107; Tennessee third, with 18,968; and Alabama fourth, with 18,940. There are 1759 organizations, with 1653 church edifices, valued at \$1,713,366. The average seating capacity of each edifice is 328, and the average value There are 64 halls, with a seating capacity of \$1036. 6526.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.              | Organi-<br>zations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-    |
|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|
| Alabama              | 222                 | 220                 | 69,200                    | \$264,625                       | 18,940  |
| Arkansas             | 116                 | 104                 | 31,050                    | 60,277                          | 5,888   |
| Delaware             | 6                   | 3                   | 430                       | 1,125                           | 187     |
| District of Columbia | 5                   | 4                   | 3,500                     | 123,800                         | 939     |
| Florida              | 36                  | 26                  | 7,000                     | 14,709                          | 1,461   |
| Georgia              | 266                 | 256                 | 100,495                   | 167,145                         | 22,840  |
| Illinois             | 2                   | 2                   | 800                       | 1,250                           | 56      |
| Indian Territory     | 13                  | 9                   | 2,850                     | 2,975                           | 291     |
| Kansas               | 17                  | 15                  | 3,625                     | 14,400                          | 713     |
| Kentucky             | 91                  | 63                  | 16,600                    | 140,330                         | 6,908   |
| Louisiana            | 138                 | 131                 | 43,220                    | 134,135                         | 8,075   |
| Maryland             | 2                   | 2                   | 205                       | 475                             | 44      |
| Mississippi          | 293                 | 292                 | 72,150                    | 230,290                         | 20,107  |
| Missouri             | 35                  | 31                  | 5,554                     | 22,140                          | 953     |
| New Jersey           | 5                   | 3                   | 625                       | 7,500                           | 266     |
| North Carolina       | 26                  | 20                  | 7,725                     | 23,120                          | 2,786   |
| Pennsylvania         | 6                   | 2                   | 310                       | 1,400                           | 247     |
| South Carolina       | 34                  | 33                  | 15,045                    | 65,325                          | 3,468   |
| Tennessee            | 206                 | 205                 | 67,900                    | 258,120                         | 18,968  |
| Texas                | 222                 | 216                 | 88,330                    | 147,075                         | 14,895  |
| Virginia             | 18                  | 16                  | 4,850                     | 33,150                          | 1,351   |
| Total                | 1,759               | 1,653               | 541,464                   | \$1,713,366                     | 129,383 |

#### SUMMARY BY CONFERENCES.

| CONFERENCES.        | Organi-<br>antions. | Church<br>Edifices | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com-<br>muni-<br>cents. |
|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Alabama             | 180                 | 178                | \$3,800                  | \$230,125                      | 16,347                  |
| Arkansas            | 44                  | 44                 | 10,575                   | 23,650                         | 2,152                   |
| Central Alabama .   | 31                  | 31                 | 11,900                   | 27,900                         | 2,061                   |
| East Texas          | 147                 | 147                | 68,200                   | 84,100                         | 10,795                  |
| Florida             | 36                  | 26                 | 7,000                    | 14,709                         | 1,461                   |
| Georgia             | 104                 | 96                 | 43,050                   | 71,300                         | 8,047                   |
| Indian Mission      | 11                  | 7                  | 2,600                    | 2,675                          | 239                     |
| Kentucky            | 91                  | 63                 | 16,600                   | 140,330                        | 6,908                   |
| Little Rock         | 75                  | 62                 | 20,725                   | 36,927                         | 3,860                   |
| Louisiana           | 138                 | 131                | 43,220                   | 134,135                        | 8,075                   |
| Mississippi         | 108                 | 011                | 23,100                   | 94,000                         | 7,446                   |
| Missouri and Kansas | 43                  | 37                 | 6,029                    | 31,040                         | 1,309                   |
| New Jersey          | 18                  | 9                  | 1,445                    | 10,325                         | 716                     |
| North Carolina      | 26                  | 20                 | 7,725                    | 23,120                         | 2,786                   |
| North Mississippi   | 185                 | 183                | 49,050                   | 136,290                        | 12,661                  |
| South Carolina      | 34                  | 33                 | 15,045                   | 65,325                         | 3,468                   |
| Southeast Missouri  |                     |                    |                          |                                |                         |
| and Illinois,       | 12                  | 12                 | 4,350                    | 7,100                          | 430                     |
| South Georgia       | 162                 | 160                | 57,445                   | 95,845                         | 14,793                  |
| Tennessee           | 98                  | 96                 | 30,550                   | 87,270                         | 8,621                   |
| Texas               | 34                  | 34                 | 11,200                   | 14,850                         | 1,700                   |
| Virginia            | 24                  | 21                 | 8,475                    | 157,125                        | 2,318                   |
| West Tennessee      | 118                 | 119                | 40,450                   | 177,100                        | 10,862                  |
| West Texas          | 40                  | 35                 | 8,930                    | 48,125                         | 2,328                   |
| Total               | 1.750               | 1.653              | 541.464                  | \$1,713,366                    | 120.383                 |

#### 14.-THE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH.

The Primitive Methodist Church is not a branch of American Methodism, but it came from England, being introduced first into Canada in 1843 and then into the United States. In England the Primitive Methodist Church came into existence in 1812. It was organized by ministers and members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church who believed in camp-meetings and persisted in holding them. The Wesleyan conference declared camp-meetings "highly improper and likely to be productive of consider-

able mischief." Primitive Methodism differs from Wesleyan Methodism chiefly in the larger use it makes of the lay element.

For many years there were in the United States two annual conferences, the Eastern and the Western. These were separate until 1889, when they united in organizing a general conference. There are now three annual conferences, the Eastern, the Pennsylvania, and the Western. Each conference is subdivided into districts, as is the custom in other branches of Methodism. They also have itinerant and local ministers, class leaders, etc.

The Primitive Methodists are represented only in eight States, nearly one half of the total of communicants, 4764, being found in Pennsylvania. They have 84 organizations, with 78 edifices, valued at \$291,993. The average value of each edifice is \$3743, and the average seating capacity is 268. There are 11 halls, with a seating capacity of 1670.

#### SIMMADU DV STATES

|                 | SUMMA               | RY BY               | STATES.                  |                                |                         |
|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| STATES.         | Organi-<br>zations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
| Illinois        | . 8                 | 7                   | 1,710                    | \$14,800                       | 369                     |
| Iowa            | 2                   | 3                   | 500                      | 3,150                          | 29                      |
| Massachusetts . | 7                   | 6                   | 1,750                    | 40,000                         | 575                     |
| New York .      | 5                   | 4                   | 1,750                    | 47,650                         | 496                     |
| Obio .          |                     | 3                   | 660                      | 2,400                          | 69                      |
| Pennsylvania    | 42                  | 40                  | 11,435                   | 146,025                        | 2,267                   |
| Rhode Island    | 4                   | 3                   | 750                      | 12,568                         | 194                     |
| Wisconsin .     | 13                  | 12                  | 2,375                    | 25,400                         | 765                     |
| Total           | . 84                | 78                  | 20,930                   | \$291,993                      | 4,764                   |
|                 | SUMMARY             | BY CO               | NFERENC                  | ES.                            |                         |
| CONFERENCES.    |                     |                     |                          |                                |                         |
| Eastern         | 16                  | 13                  | 4,250                    | \$100,218                      | 1,265                   |
| Pennsylvania .  | . 45                | 43                  | 12,095                   | 148,425                        | 2,336                   |
| Western         | 23                  | 22                  | 4.585                    | 43,350                         | 1,163                   |
|                 | 1-                  | _                   |                          |                                |                         |
| Total .         | 84                  | 78                  | 20 930                   | \$291,993                      | 4,764                   |

## 15 .- THE FREE METHODISTS.

This body was organized in 1860 at Pekin, N. Y., at a convention of ministers and members who had been expelled or had withdrawn from the Methodist Episcopal Church. The movement arose within the bounds of the Genesee conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church over differences concerning membership in secret societies, other questions of discipline, and the emphasis to be placed in preaching on certain doctrines, particularly sanctification. In the course of the controversy several ministers were tried and expelled from the church on charges of contumacy. A number of laymen were also excluded.

The new organization adopted the discipline of the mother church with important changes There are no bishops, but general superintendents are elected every four years. District chairmen take the place of presiding elders. Persons are not received on probation simply on the expression of "a desire to flee the wrath to come," but are required to give evidence of conversion. Members are required to "lay aside gold, pearls, and costly array" and dress plainly, and are forbidden to join secret societies or to indulge in the use of intoxicants and tobacco. Attendance at class-meeting is a condition of membership. Church choirs and the pew system are not approved. Two new numbers were added to the Articles of Religion, one setting forth the doctrine of entire sanctification, which is described as salvation "from all inward sin, from evil thoughts and evil tempers," and as taking place instantaneously subsequently to justification. The second pertains to future rewards and punishments. There are quarterly, district, annual, and general conferences. Laymen are admitted to all on equal terms with ministers. The aver-

age seating capacity of the edifices is 266, and their average value \$1298. There are 439 halls, with a seating capacity of 48,285.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.              | Organi-<br>zations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Arkansas             | 4                   | 2                   | 550                       | \$750                          | 61                      |
| California           | 19                  | - 11                | 1,775                     | 14,000                         | 410                     |
| Colorado             | 22                  | 81                  | 3,175                     | 10,000                         | 203                     |
| District of Columbia | 1                   |                     |                           |                                | 7                       |
| Illinois             | 152                 | 112                 | 32,675                    | 156,050                        | 3,395                   |
| Indiana              | 4.2                 | 29                  | 8,950                     | 26,200                         | 673                     |
| Indian Territory     | I                   |                     | .,,                       |                                | 12                      |
| Iowa                 | III                 | 62                  | 13,829                    | 57,500                         | 2,117                   |
| Kansas               | 78                  | IQ                  | 5,500                     | 18,750                         | 1,300                   |
| Louisiana            | 10                  | 4                   | 1,150                     | 1,200                          | 62                      |
| Maryland             | 1                   | i                   | 200                       | 700                            | 31                      |
| Massachusetts        | 1                   |                     |                           |                                | 12                      |
| Michigan             | 197                 | 115                 | 33,350                    | 107,815                        | 4,592                   |
| Minnesota            | 41                  | ğ                   | 1,425                     | 4,350                          | 529                     |
| Mississippi          | 1                   |                     |                           |                                | 29                      |
| Missouri             | 19                  | 11                  | 1,720                     | 7,870                          | 325                     |
| Nebraska             | 37                  | 10                  | 2,925                     | 13,025                         | 486                     |
| New Jersey           | 8                   | 4                   | 1,125                     | 11,275                         | 161                     |
| New York             | 142                 | 114                 | 29,495                    | 243,950                        | 3,751                   |
| North Dakota         | 9                   |                     |                           | 10175                          | 85                      |
| Ohio                 | 54                  | 29                  | 10,300                    | 28,900                         | 897                     |
| Oregon               | 13                  | 6                   | 1,800                     | 5,400                          | 188                     |
| Pennsylvania         | 46                  | 28                  | 6,950                     | 50,050                         | 1,158                   |
| South Dakota         | 29                  | 3                   | 600                       | 3,600                          | 287                     |
| Texas                | 15                  | 3                   | 1,030                     | 5,500                          | 207                     |
| Virginia             | í                   | 1                   | 150                       | 1,000                          | 28                      |
| Washington           | 8                   | 6                   | 1,850                     | 15,700                         | 240                     |
| Wisconsin            | 40                  | 20                  | 4,480                     | 21,500                         | 864                     |
| Total                | 1,102               | 620                 | 165,004                   | \$805,085                      | 22,110                  |

# SUMMARY BY CONFERENCES.

| CONFERENCES.     |    |          |        |          |       |
|------------------|----|----------|--------|----------|-------|
| California       | 19 | 11       | 1,775  | \$14,000 | 410   |
| Central Illinois | 73 | 53       | 13,900 | 41,300   | 1,800 |
| Colorado         | 22 | 53<br>18 | 3,175  | 10,000   | 203   |
| Dakota           | 31 | 5        | 900    | 5,600    | 308   |

## SUMMARY BY CONFERENCES .- Continued.

| CONFERENCES.     | Organizations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Scating<br>Ca-<br>pacity | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|------------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| East Michigan    | 80             | 38                  | 11,825                   | \$41,050                        | 1.792                   |
| Genesce          | 69             | 6134                | 16,990                   | 126,450                         | 1,943                   |
| Ilhnois          | 58             | 46                  | 14,275                   | 103,200                         | 1,188                   |
| Iowa             | 46             | 30                  | 8,200                    | 26,500                          | 1,003                   |
| Kansas           | 37             | 10                  | 3,100                    | 12,250                          | 847                     |
| Louisiana        | 15             | 6                   | 1,700                    | 1,950                           | 152                     |
| Michigan         | 54             | 39                  | 9,325                    | 33,850                          | 1,168                   |
| Minnesota and    |                |                     |                          |                                 |                         |
| North Iowa       | 41             | 10                  | 2,164                    | 12,350                          | 609                     |
| Missouri         | :8             | 11                  | 1,720                    | 7,870                           | 300                     |
| Nebraska         | 11             | 2                   | 275                      | 1,200                           | 171                     |
| New York         | 50             | 27                  | 6,425                    | 73,875                          | 962                     |
| North Indiana    | 20             | 12                  | 3,350                    | 11,250                          | 317                     |
| North Michigan   | 63             | 38                  | 12,200                   | 32,915                          | 1,632                   |
| North Minnesota  | 27             | 6                   | 800                      | 750                             | 351                     |
| Ohio             | 54             | 29                  | 10,300                   | 28,900                          | 897                     |
| Oregon and Wash- |                |                     |                          |                                 | 0                       |
| ington           | 21             | 12                  | 3,650                    | 21,100                          | 428                     |
| Pittsburg        | 22             | 13                  | 3,650                    | 24,350                          | 713                     |
| Susquehanna      | 59             | 461/2               | 10,855                   | 82,300                          | 1,530                   |
| Texas            | 16             | 6                   | 1,030                    | 5,500                           | 219                     |
| Wast Journ       | 43             | 30                  | 10,100                   | 26,500                          | 763<br>868              |
| West Iowa        | 52<br>61       | 29                  | 5,240                    | 28,450                          |                         |
| West Kansas      |                | 11                  | 3,600                    | 10,125                          | 672                     |
| Wisconsin        | 40             | 20                  | 4,480                    | 21,500                          | 864                     |
| Total            | 1,102          | 620                 | 165,004                  | \$805,085                       | 22,110                  |

#### 16,—THE INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.

These consist of congregations in Maryland, Tennessee, and the District of Columbia, which are not connected with any annual conference. They are members of an association which, however, has no ecclesiastical authority whatever. Each congregation is entirely independent. There is I hall, with a seating capacity of 100.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.              | Organizations. | Church edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|----------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| District of Columbia | I              | I                | 175                       | \$175                           | 35                      |
| Maryland             | 13             | 12               | 7,000                     | 262,300                         | 2,347                   |
| Tennessee            | I              | I                | 550                       | 4,500                           | 187                     |
|                      |                |                  |                           | •                               |                         |
| Total                | 15             | 14               | 7,725                     | \$266,975                       | 2,569                   |

# 17.—THE EVANGELIST MISSIONARY CHURCH.

This organization of Colored Methodists was formed in 1886 by ministers and members in Ohio who withdrew from the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church for various reasons. It has no creed but the Bible; but, according to its bishop, it inclines in belief to the doctrine that there is but one divine person, Jesus Christ, "in whom dwells all the Godhead bodily." It has 11 organizations, in the States of Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Nine halls, with a seating capacity of 2650, are occupied.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.   | Organizations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating Ca- pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants |
|-----------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| Illinois  | 1              |                     |                     |                                 | 180                    |
| Michigan  | 6              | 2                   | 850                 | \$1,200<br>800                  | 409                    |
| Ohio      | 3              | I                   | 200                 | 800                             |                        |
| Wisconsin | I              | • •                 | • • •               | • • • •                         | 314<br>48              |
|           |                | -                   |                     | <del></del>                     |                        |
| Total     | II             | 3                   | 1,050               | \$2,000                         | 951                    |

## SUMMARY BY STATES OF ALL METHODISTS.

| Alabama     |       | 2,284   | 620,970     | \$2,278,988 | 242,624 |
|-------------|-------|---------|-------------|-------------|---------|
| Alaska      |       | • • • • | • • • • • • |             |         |
| Arizona     |       | 17      | 4,700       | 58,100      | 656     |
| Arkansas    | 1,709 | 1,493   | 375,622     | 1,200,842   | 123,316 |
| California  | 559   | 438     | 123,874     | 2,575,631   | 36,874  |
| Colorado    | 146   | 117     | 32,200      | 1,105,700   | 10,850  |
| Connecticut | 239   | 235     | 72,582      | 2,225,730   | 30,815  |
| Delaware    | 247   | 258     | 65,940      | 1,116,125   | 25,786  |

# SUMMARY BY STATES OF ALL METHODISTS .- Continued.

| STATES.            | Organi    | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca- | Value of<br>Church | Com-    |
|--------------------|-----------|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|---------|
|                    | SELECTES. | radinfear.          | pacity.        | Property.          | Cants.  |
| Dist, of Columbia  | 62        | 58                  | 37,925         | \$1,543,000        | 16,369  |
| Florida            | 776       |                     | 180,142        | 829,551            | 70,458  |
| Georgia            | 2,406     | 2,663               | 735,033        | 2,783,267          | 275,784 |
| Idaho              | 42        | 30                  | 5,925          | 74,200             | 1,162   |
| Illinois           | 2,457     | 2,229               | 640,797        | 7,807,118          | 189,358 |
| Indiana            | 100,1     | 1,832               | 529,600        | 4,656,235          | 179,613 |
| Indian Territory . | 351       | 181                 | 33,110         | 75,243             | 11,601  |
| Iowa               | 1,579     | 1,387               | 355,990        | 3,602,860          | 122,607 |
| Kansas             | 1,529     | 894                 | 219,839        | 2,230,265          | 95,781  |
| Kentucky           | 1,700     | 1,408               | 391,635        | 2,718,518          | 141,521 |
| Louisiana          | 810       | 780                 | 182,525        | 1,134,992          | 65,693  |
| Maine              | 356       | _                   | 87,301         | 1,152,875          | 23,041  |
| Maryland           |           | 290                 |                |                    |         |
|                    | 1,340     | 1,324               | 353,235        | 5,347,527          | 123,618 |
| Massachusetts      | 422       | 406                 | 163,472        | 5,398,825          | 61,138  |
| Michigan           | 1,578     | 1,198               | 329,907        | 4,144,427          | 101,951 |
| Minnesota          | 591       | 448                 | 97,800         | 1,764,493          | 32,199  |
| Mississippi        | 1,885     | 1,935               | 466,026        | 1,652,269          | 164,589 |
| Missouri           | 2,412     | 1,888               | 518,301        | 4,232,428          | 162,514 |
| Montana            | 74        | 54                  | 11,805         | 247,850            | 2,425   |
| Nebraska           | 738       | 490                 | 119,303        | 1,336,475          | 42,941  |
| Nevada             | 12        | 12                  | 2,700          | 78,800             | 418     |
| New Hampshire .    | 134       | 129                 | 40,505         | 614,350            | 12,354  |
| New Jersey         | 727       | 707                 | 229,831        | 5,500,640          | 96,377  |
| New Mexico         | 60        | 42                  | 8,025          | 107,100            | 2,360   |
| New York           | 2,563     | 2,388               | 723,349        | 18,305,200         | 265,551 |
| North Carolina     | 2,413     | 2,335               | 739,577        | 2,418,984          | 276,336 |
| North Dakota       | 140       | 61                  | 11,100         | 139,985            | 4,889   |
| Ohio               | 2,798     | 2,713               | 818,940        | 9,600,820          | 272,737 |
| Oklahoma           | 51        | 20                  | 4,650          | 37,550             | 2,029   |
| Oregon             |           | 199                 | 44,940         | 693,275            | 11,927  |
| Pennsylvania       | 2,536     | 2,359               | 732,641        | 14,476,904         | 260,388 |
| Rhode Island       | 52        | 45                  | 20,335         | 606,368            | 7.353   |
| South Carolina     | 1,456     | 1,709               | 497,873        | 1,658,182          | 251,477 |
| South Dakota       | 306       | 148                 | 33,174         | 384,060            | 12,116  |
| Tennessee          | 2,443     | 2,351               | 689,446        | 3,491,360          | 223,116 |
| Texas              | 2,716     | 1,940               | 570,328        | 2,677,391          | 218,890 |
| Utah               | 32        | 29                  | 6,205          | 223,650            | 1,055   |
| Vermont            | 234       | 200                 | 57,076         | 765,650            | 17,527  |
| Virginia           | 1,737     | 1,646               | 410,335        | 2,910,853          | 154.693 |
| Washington         | 239       | 171                 | 44,615         | 763, 175           | 12,697  |
| West Virginia      | 1,543     | 1,097               | 274,891        | 1,450,448          | 85,102  |
| Wisconsin          | 784       | 672                 | 144,693        | 1,889,200          | 43,696  |
| Wyoming            | 16        | 12                  | 2,390          | 52,700             | 912     |
| -                  |           |                     | -7375          |                    |         |

Total ..... 51 489 46,138 12,863,178 \$132,140,179 4,589,284

## CHAPTER XXX.

#### THE MORAVIANS.

THIS is the name by which the members of the *Unitas* Fratrum are generally known. The *Unitas Fratrum*, or Unity of Brethren, originated in Germany, and has no connection with the United Brethren in Christ, a denomination which sprang up in this country near the beginning of the present century.

The Moravians trace their rise back to the time of Huss. The fruit of the Huss reformation appeared in the National Church of Bohemia The Bohemian Brethren were an organization formed within the Bohemian Church, pledged to take the Bible as their only rule of faith and practice and maintain a Scriptural discipline. The Bohemian Brethren were persecuted and their organization was overthrown in Bohemia and Moravia, but it was resuscitated in 1722-35, among a colony of refugees from Bohemia and Moravia, settled on the estate of Count Zinzendorf in Berthelsdorf, Saxony. There the colony built the town of Herrnhut, which became the center of the Renewed Brethren.

The first Moravians who came to the United States settled in Georgia in 1735, the year when the first bishop of the Renewed Church was consecrated. The colony left Georgia five years later and founded Bethlehem, in Pennsylvania. At Bethlehem, and also at Nazareth and Lititz, in the same State, Moravian Church settlements were formed. "The lands were the property of the church, and the farms and the various departments of mechanical industry were stocked by it and worked for its benefit. In return the church provided the inhabitants with all the necessaries of life. Whoever had private means retained them." There was, however, no common treasury, and the settlements did not adopt a communal life. The economical system was abolished in 1762, having lasted twenty years. The Brethren, however, continued to maintain the church system of communal government until 1844-56, when it disappeared. This system, in a modified form, is still maintained in Germany.

The Unity of Brethren consists of three provinces, the German, British, and American. All are under a central government, the seat of which is in Herrnhut, Germany. There is a general synod, which meets once in ten years. It consists of delegates from each of the provinces and also from the various foreign mission fields, and is empowered "to consult and legislate upon those matters which are of general import." It decides as to all questions of doctrine, all essential points of the liturgy, all fundamental rules of discipline, conditions of membership, nomination and appointment of bishops, etc. In the interim between its meetings it is represented by the Unity's Elders' Conference, which is a sort of executive committee. Each province has a synod of its own, which legislates for and controls provincial affairs.

Bishops, presbyters, and deacons are recognized in the ministry of the Brethren. Bishops are general, not dio-

cesan, in character. They are appointed by the general synod or under its authority. The American Province has the right to nominate those for this country. Bishops are members of the general synod and also of provincial synods. They are chosen almost invariably to sit on provincial boards and in the Unity's Elders' Conference. They have the exclusive right to ordain to the ministry. Deacons are those who assist in preaching the gospel, administering the sacraments, and other church services. When deacons are appointed to preside over congregations they are ordained as presbyters.

The lot is not now used in the selection of bishops and appointments to office. Formerly it was used in the appointment of ministers and in connection with marriage. Marriage by lot was abolished by the general synod in 1818, and it is long since it was used in the United States in the appointment of ministers.

In public worship a liturgy is used. In addition to prescribed forms for baptism, the Lord's Supper, confirmation, ordination, etc., there is a litary to be used every Sunday morning; also special liturgical services for ecclesiastical festivals. Love-feasts are held preparatory to the Lord's Supper.

The Moravians accept the Scriptures as the only rule of faith and practice. They hold that it is not for them to "define what Scripture has left undefined, or to contend about mysteries," such as the Holy Trinity and the sacraments, "which are impenetrable to human understanding." They emphasize the doctrine of the "total depravity of human nature"; the love of God in the gift of his Son as the Redeemer of the world; the real Godhead and manhood of Christ; the atonement and satisfaction made by

Christ as the ground for forgiveness of sins; the work of the Holy Ghost in convicting of sin, inspiring faith in Christ, and bearing witness of adoption as children of God; the fruits of faith as shown in willing obedience to God's commandments. Christ is the center of Moravian theology, and his death is proclaimed as "made of God unto us wisdom and righteousness and justification and redemption."

The Moravians have 94 organizations, scattered among seventeen States and the Indian and Alaska Territories. The total of members is 11,781. Of these, 4308 are in Pennsylvania, 1734 in North Carolina, and 1477 in Wisconsin In no other State are there as many as 900. Half of the total valuation of church property, \$681,250, is reported for the 24 edifices in Pennsylvania. The average seating capacity of the 114 edifices returned for the denomination is 277, the average value \$5975; 4 halls, with a seating capacity of 715, are occupied.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES

| STATES.          | Organi-<br>sations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-  |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|
| Alaska           | 2                   | 2                   | 100                       | \$5,000                         | 36    |
| California       | I                   | 1                   | 100                       | 700                             | 19    |
| Illinois         | I                   | 2                   | 600                       | 4,000                           | 336   |
| Indiana          | 2                   | 3                   | 1,150                     | 17,600                          | 346   |
| Indian Territory | I                   | 1                   | 150                       | 400                             | 40    |
| Iowa             | 3                   | 3                   | 650                       | 4,500                           | 101   |
| Kansas           | 1                   | 2                   | 325                       | 2,500                           | 19    |
| Maryland         | 3                   | 3                   | 620                       | 3,950                           | 150   |
| Michigan         | 2                   | 2                   | 375                       | 4,500                           | 168   |
| Minnesota        | 9                   | 9                   | 1,480                     | 20,600                          | 696   |
| Missouri         | 3                   | 3                   | 500                       | 5,500                           | 59    |
| New Iersey       | 4                   | 4                   | 800                       | 13,500                          | 374   |
| New York         | 7                   | 10                  | 2,500                     | 127,200                         | 852   |
| North Carolina   | 13                  | 20                  | 6,750                     | 58,900                          | 1.734 |
| North Dakota     | 2                   | 2                   | 440                       | 6,500                           | 199   |

# SUMMARY BY STATES.—Continued.

| STATES.      | Organi-<br>zations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Ohio         | 6                   | 6                   | 2,200                     | \$37,400                        | 822                     |
| Pennsylvania | 14                  | 24                  | 9,770                     | 340,400                         | 4,308                   |
| Virginia     | i                   | i                   | 200                       | 200                             | 45                      |
| Wisconsin    | 19                  | 16                  | 2,905                     | 27,900                          | 1,477                   |
| Total        | 94                  | 114                 | 31,615                    | \$681,250                       | 11,781                  |
| St           | J <b>MMA</b> R'     | у ву Г              | DISTRICT                  | <b>S.</b>                       |                         |
| DISTRICTS.   |                     |                     |                           |                                 |                         |
| Northern     | 79                  | 92                  | 24,515                    | \$621,750                       | 9,962                   |
| Southern     | 15                  | 22                  | 7,100                     | 59,500                          | 1,819                   |
| Total        | 94                  | 114                 | 31,615                    | \$681,250                       | 11,781                  |



#### THE PRESBYTERIANS.

THE Presbyterians are those who hold to a system of ecclesiastical government by presbyters. They believe that bishops and presbyters, or elders, as spoken of in the New Testament, are of the same order, being different designations for the same office. Bishops were presbyters in charge of congregations. Presbyters both taught and governed. They were both in and over the congregations. The Presbyterians are Calvinistic in doctrine. The Cumberland Presbyterian Church, with its colored branch, holds to a modified Calvinism, rejecting a limited atonement and the Westminster statement respecting the decrees; but it is considered sufficiently in accord with what is called the Reformed system to be admitted to membership in the council of the Reformed churches, which includes the Continental Reformed churches and their branches, as well as the British, American, and other Presbyterian bodies.

The Presbyterian polity provides for the following courts: the session, the presbytery, the synod, and (usually) the general assembly, and recognizes as officers, bishops or pastors, ruling elders and deacons. Candidates are ordained to the ministry and installed as pastors by the presbytery. There is but one order in the ministry, that of presbyter. Ruling elders are laymen chosen by congre-

gations to exercise government and discipline therein, together with the pastor. Deacons are also laymen chosen by congregations to care for the poor, raise and distribute alms, and manage the temporal affairs of the church. Elders and deacons are ordained by ministers. The session is the court of the congregation. It is composed of the pastor or pastors, and the ruling elders. The pastor is ex officio moderator. The session is charged with the care of the spiritual interests of the church. It receives members, inquires into their conduct, has power to admonish or suspend them for offenses, and elects representatives to the presbytery. The presbytery consists of all the ministers and one ruling elder from each church within its bounds. It has power to entertain and decide appeals from church sessions; examine and license candidates for the ministry; ordain, install, remove, and judge ministers; decide questions of discipline and doctrine; unite or divide congregations, or receive new congregations; condemn erroneous opinions; and in general to care for the welfare of the churches within its limits. The synod is constituted of delegates, ministerial and lay, elected by the presbyteries belonging to it. It hears and decides appeals from the presbyteries, constitutes new presbyteries, and in general exercises supervision over presbyteries and sessions. The general assembly is the supreme legislative and judicial court in the Presbyterian system. It is composed of commissioners, ministerial and lay (bishops and elders), elected by the presbyteries. It receives and decides appeals from presbyteries or synods, and decides all questions of doctrine and discipline. It meets yearly.

There are twelve Presbyterian bodies in the United

States, as follows:



A. Presbyterian Church in U. S. of America (Northern),

4. Welsh Calvinistic Methodist,

6. Presbyterian Church

5. United Presbyterian

6. Presbyterian Church in the United States (Southern),

7. Associate Church of North America,

8. Associate Reformed Synod of the South,

 Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States (Synod), 10. Reformed Presbyterian Church in N. America (General Synod),

11. Reformed Presbyterian (Covenanted),

12. Reformed Presbyteman Church in U. S. and Canada.

## I .- THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The earliest Presbyterian churches in this country go back to the first half of the seventeenth century. The elements composing them were chiefly English Puritans and Scotch and Irish immigrants. On Long Island a church was organized as early as 1640 by a Puritan minister named John Young. Another church was founded at Hempstead two years later. Presbyterian services were held on Manhattan Island in 1643 by Francis Doughty, and a Presbyterian church was established at Newark, N. J., in 1667. The claim has recently been advanced that the oldest Presbyterian church is the First Church of Norfolk, Va., which was established as a congregation on Elizabeth River in the first quarter of the seventeenth century. Rev. Francis Makemie, generally regarded as the father of American Presbyterianism, came to this country in 1683 from Ireland, where he had been a member of the Presbytery of Laggan. He organized a Presbyterian church at Snow Hill, Md., at the close of the century, and in 1706, with John Hampton, an Irishman, and George McNish, a Scotchman, and four other ministers-Jedediah Andrews (Philadelphia), Nathaniel Taylor (Maryland), and Samuel Davis and John Wilson (Delaware)-

organized the first presbytery in America, the Presbytery of Philadelphia. The last four were Puritan ministers who had come from New England; Makemie was Scotch-Irish; Hampton, Irish; and McNish, Scotch. The same year this presbytery ordained John Boyd at Freehold, N. J.

In 1716, the number of ministers having increased to seventeen and covering an extensive territory, a synod, the Synod of Philadelphia, was formed, and the presbytery was divided into three "subordinate meetings, or presbyteries." In 1741 there was a division in the synod in consequence of differences respecting subscription to the confession of faith and doctrines and practices, which an extensive revival movement brought into prominence. Those contending for a strict subscription and opposing what they regarded as errors of doctrine in the revival movement were known as Old Side, and the other party as New Side, Presbyterians. The latter organized the Synod of New York. In 1758 the two bodies were reunited as the Synod of New York and Philadelphia. the opening of the Revolutionary War, in 1775, there were in connection with the synod 17 presbyteries and 170 ministers. The church suffered severely in the war for independence, but it became prosperous after peace was declared, and in 1788 the synod decided to organize a general assembly with four synods. It revised and adopted the Westminster Confession and Larger Catechism, form of government, book of discipline, and directory of worship. The first meeting of the general assembly was held in Philadelphia in 1789.

Early in the nineteenth century there was an extensive revival movement in the Cumberland Valley, Tennessee. Differences in doctrine and practice were developed by this movement, and the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized.

In 1837, a little more than a century after the division in the Synod of Philadelphia into Old Side and New Side Presbyterians, the church was again divided into Old School and New School Assemblies, chiefly as the result of doctrinal differences concerning the atonement, whether it was general or for the elect only, and of differences concerning creed subscription and polity and discipline. In 1840 the Old School body had about 126,583 communicants, and the New School 102,060. In 1869 the two assemblies agreed to a reunion, which was consummated in the same year.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, in 1861, the churches in the South separated from the churches in the North, adhering to the Old School Assembly. The Southern churches adhering to the New School Assembly had also separated from the Northern churches belonging to the New School Assembly in 1858 on the question of slavery. The two bodies created in the South by this division united in 1865 and formed what is popularly known as the Southern Presbyterian Church.

The church in the North has grown rapidly since the reunion in 1869, and has extended into the South, where it has organized a number of presbyteries, chiefly of colored people. It is represented in all the States except Mississippi, and in all the Territories, including the District of Columbia. The largest number of communicants reported for a single State is 161,386 in Pennsylvania; New York comes second, with 154,083; and Ohio is third, with 82,444. Though there are more communicants in Pennsylvania by 7303 than in New York, the value of the

church property in the latter State is much greater than the value of the church property in the former. While the 1086 edifices in Pennsylvania have an aggregate valuation of \$15,491,680, the 932 edifices in New York have an aggregate of \$21,293,992. Only 26 buildings other than churches are occupied in these two States. The total valuation for the whole church is \$74,455,200, indicating an average value for each edifice of \$11,173. The average seating capacity is 334. There are 556 halls, with a seating capacity of 57,805.

The general assembly of 1890 appointed a committee to revise the Westminster Confession, so as to soften, without impairing the integrity of the Calvinistic system, some of its expressions, particularly those setting forth the doctrine of preterition. The committee reported a revised confession to the general assembly of 1891, and the draft was sent down to the presbyteries for suggestions. The revision ultimately failed.

There are in all 214 presbyteries, of which 18 are in foreign lands. Of the 196 in this country, given in these tables, that of New York reports the largest number of communicants, 23,873, with 54 organizations and 68 edifices, valued at \$8,628,000. The second presbytery in numerical order, the Central Philadelphia, has 38 organizations and 46 edifices, valued at \$2,470,500, and 17,600 communicants. The Presbytery of Brooklyn has 17,170 communicants, with 39 edifices, worth \$1,536,927.

There are thirty synods, of which two are foreign, one being in India and one in China. Synods are composed of commissioners chosen by the presbyteries. Within a few years they have been rearranged, so that their boundaries correspond with those of the various States as far as possible. There are, however, notable exceptions to this rule. The Synod of the Atlantic includes South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida; that of Catawba, Virginia and North Carolina,

# SUMMARY BY STATES.

|                   | Organi- | Church   | Seating        | Value of            | Com-     |
|-------------------|---------|----------|----------------|---------------------|----------|
| STATES.           | zations |          | Ca-<br>pacity. | Church<br>Property. | cants.   |
|                   |         |          | pacisy.        | r toposty:          | Call IS. |
| Alabama           | 5       | 4        | 1,050          | \$17,300            | 152      |
| Alaska            | 5       | 4        | 1,100          | 7,750               | 481      |
| Arizona           | 7       | 3        | 850            | 13,900              | 188      |
| Arkansas          | 15      | 12       | 2,660          | 26,450              | 494      |
| California        | 213     | 172      | 50,271         | 1,696,725           | 16,236   |
| Colorado          | 74      | 56       | 14,595         | 556,250             | 5,902    |
| Connecticut       | 7       | 9        | 3,800          | 433,500             | 1,680    |
| Delaware          | 32      | 43       | 14,970         | 709,800             | 4,622    |
| Dist. of Columbia | 15      | 19       | 10,600         | 900,000             | 4,882    |
| Florida           | 34      | 28       | 6,050          | 322,000             | 1,042    |
| Georgia           | 16      | 9        | 3,000          | 13,850              | 1,370    |
| Idaho             | 19      | 15       | 2,275          | 40,950              | 815      |
| Illinois          | 472     | 475      | 158,181        | 4,045,350           | 54,744   |
| Indiana           | 308     | 320 1/2  | 104,143        | 2,338,900           | 35,464   |
| Indian Territory. | 70      | 54       | 8,018          | 39,763              | 1,803    |
| Iowa              | 369     | 347      | 95,148         | 1,503,400           | 29,994   |
| Kansas            | 370     | 267 1/2  | 69,929         | 1,078,860           | 24,050   |
| Kentucky          | 82      | 73       | 25,045         | 748,375             | 6,917    |
| Louisiana         | 1       | T.       | 300            | 8,000               | 70       |
| Maine             | 2       | 3        | 800            | 8,000               | 205      |
| Maryland          | 77      | 90       | 33,020         | 1,488,124           | 10,593   |
| Massachusetts     | 18      | 18       | 10,125         | 365,500             | 3,570    |
| Michigan          | 236     | 230      | 76,050         | 2,214,636           | 25,088   |
| Minnesota         | 167     | 154      | 40,261         | 1,292,670           | 13,732   |
| Missouri          | 207     | 193      | 54,815         | 1,328,700           | 17,272   |
| Montana           | 24      | 18       | 4,150          | 88,000              | 1,232    |
| Nebraska          | 328     | 1541/2   | 34,901         | 576,210             | 12,159   |
| Nevada            | 8       | 4        | 865            | 11,400              | 275      |
| New Hampshire     | 8       | 9        | 3,150          | 34,800              | 956      |
| New Jersey        | 300     | 420      | 169,357        | 6,699,100           | 58,759   |
| New Mexico ,      | 39      | 17       | 2,815          | 45,675              | 1,275    |
| New York          | 784     | 932      | 378,411        | 21,293.992          | 154,083  |
| North Carolina    | 109     | 103      | 26,650         | 89,180              | 6,516    |
| North Dakota      | - 99    | 48       | 9,500          | 126,425             | 3,036    |
| Ohio              | 918     | 636      | 223,553        | 5,754,350           | 82,444   |
| Oklahoma          | 17      | 9        | 1,850          | 14,000              | 450      |
| Oregon            | 73      | 61       | 14,397         | 416 500             | 3,935    |
| Pennsylvania      | 939     | 1,0861/5 | 427,059        | 15,491,680          | 161,386  |

# SUMMARY BY STATES.—Continued.

| STATES.        | Organi-<br>zations. | Church | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-    |
|----------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|
| Rhode Island   | 4                   | 4      | 1,385                     | \$61,000                        | 608     |
| South Carolina | 77                  | 67     | 25,015                    | 173,900                         | 6,829   |
| South Dakota   | 124                 | 83     | 13,966                    | 156,940                         | 4,413   |
| Tennessee      | 77                  | 71%    | . 2.,                     | 216,520                         | 4,399   |
| Texas          | 61                  | 44     | 9,525                     | 164,850                         | 2,812   |
| Utah           | 20                  | 31     | 5,180                     | 212,975                         | 688     |
| Vermont        | 2                   | 1      | 300                       | 4,000                           | 230     |
| Virginia       | 19                  | 19     | 4,440                     | 43,925                          | 945     |
| Washington     | 85                  | 62     | 14,785                    | 343,175                         | 3.770   |
| West Virginia  | 44                  | 40     | 13,135                    | 308,200                         | 4,275   |
| Wisconsin      | 131                 | 137 %  |                           | 877,400                         | 11,019  |
| Wyoming        | 6                   | 5      | 960                       | 52,250                          | 364     |
| Total          | 6,717               | 6,664  | 2,225,044                 | \$74,455,200                    | 788,224 |

# SUMMARY BY PRESBYTERIES.

#### PRESSYTERIES.

| LTD3a1 r person       |                |                |        |                     |        |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|--------|---------------------|--------|
| Aberdeen              | <b>3</b> 6     | 17             | 3,085  | \$34,575            | 883    |
| Alaska                | 5              | 4              | 1,100  | 7,750               | 481    |
| Albany                | 51             | 63             | 28,135 | 1,133,670           | 10,016 |
| Allegheny             | 42             | 46             | 17,420 | 672,600             | 7,444  |
| Alton                 | 41             | 43             | 11,480 | 182,500             | 3,776  |
| Arizona               | 7              | 3              | 850    | 13,900              | 188    |
| Athens                | 32             | 31             | 7,010  | 105,250             | 2,460  |
| Atlantic              | 20             | 18             | 7,650  | 72,000              | 2,619  |
| Austin                | 27             | 18             | 4,700  | 113,850             | 1,360  |
| Baltimore             | 54             | 64             | 25,045 | 1,243,324           | 8,407  |
| Bellefontaine         | 25             | 23             | 6,925  | 104,900             | 3,197  |
| Benicia               | 40             | 27 1/2         | 7,610  | 136,850             | 1,970  |
| Binghamton            | 28             | 35             | 13,359 | 364,050             | 4,745  |
| Birmingham            | 5              | 4              | 1,050  | 17,300              | 152    |
| Bismarck              | 10             | 6              | 1,500  | 27,200              | 189    |
| Black Hills           | 15             | 10             | 1,545  | 20,825              | 250    |
| Blairsville           | 36             | 36             | 13,925 | 283,800             | 6,169  |
| Bloomington           | 55             | 56             | 16,010 | 233.900             | 5,704  |
| Boston                | 34             | 35             | 15,760 | 473,300             | 5,569  |
| Boulder               | 16             | 10             | 2,575  | 85,550              | 1,177  |
| Brooklyn              | 33             | 39             | 24,555 | 1,536,927           | 17,170 |
| Buffalo               | 42             | 50             | 23,425 | 1,383,950           | 8,018  |
| Butler                | <del>3</del> 6 | 34             | 11,675 | 135,800             | 4,487  |
| Cairo                 | 52             | 48             | 12,235 | 117,350             | 3,775  |
| Cape Fear             | <b>30</b>      | <del>2</del> 6 | 6,605  | 27,450              | 1,585  |
| ~-r~ - ~- · · · · · · | <b>J</b> ~     |                | ~,~~   | -/ <del>/</del> 773 | •,,,   |

| COMMENT DE L'ADDITATION COMMENT |          |           |                  |                     |        |  |  |  |  |
|---------------------------------|----------|-----------|------------------|---------------------|--------|--|--|--|--|
| PRESEVTERIES.                   | Отрин-   | Church    | Seating<br>Ca-   | Value of<br>Church  | Com-   |  |  |  |  |
| * PROBE LONING.                 | zations. | Edifices. | pacity           | Property            | Cants. |  |  |  |  |
| Carlisle                        | 52       | 68        | 21 770           | \$275 700           | 7,751  |  |  |  |  |
| Catawba                         | 52<br>35 | 35        | 21,779<br>8,350  | \$775,700<br>25,250 | 2,242  |  |  |  |  |
| Cayuga                          | 23       | 26        | 10,130           | 386,000             | 4,453  |  |  |  |  |
| Cedar Rapids                    | 36       | 37        | 11,175           | 216,250             | 3,422  |  |  |  |  |
| Central Dakota                  | 33       | 20        | 3,375            | 41,950              | 1,242  |  |  |  |  |
| Champlain                       | 20       | 25        | 7,102            | 236,000             | 2,159  |  |  |  |  |
| Chemung                         | 22       | 23        | 7,650            | 225,300             | 2,331  |  |  |  |  |
| Cherokee Nation                 | 28       | 16        | 2,867            | 14,800              | 727    |  |  |  |  |
| Chester                         | 46       | 58        | 19,515           | 544,700             | 7,207  |  |  |  |  |
| Chicago                         | 73       | 72        | 37,935           | 1,839,250           | 15,306 |  |  |  |  |
| Chickasaw                       | 22       | 12        | 2,650            | 20,000              | 558    |  |  |  |  |
| Chillicothe                     | 32       | 31        | 10,225           | 127,300             | 3,836  |  |  |  |  |
| Chippewa                        | 18       | 20        | 4,025            | 102,975             | 1,346  |  |  |  |  |
| Choctaw                         | 32       | 30        | 3,286            | 11,700              | 641    |  |  |  |  |
| Cincinnati                      | 61       | 67        | 24,418           | 1,186,500           | 9,394  |  |  |  |  |
| Clarion                         | 48       | 46        | 14,985           | 206,250             | 4,588  |  |  |  |  |
| Cleveland                       | 26       | 34        | 17,635           | 871,250             | 6,721  |  |  |  |  |
| Columbia .                      | 19       | 24        | 7,060            | 176,000             | 2,112  |  |  |  |  |
| Columbus                        | 29       | 34        | 11,750           | 282,700             | 3,623  |  |  |  |  |
| Council Bluffs                  | 52       | 48        | 11,903           | 183,400             | 4,066  |  |  |  |  |
| Crawfordsville                  | 57       | 58        | 17,045           | 322,900             | 5,757  |  |  |  |  |
| Dakota                          | 20       | 19        | 2,475            | 20,690              | 1,083  |  |  |  |  |
| Dayton .                        | 39       | 43        | 16,465           | 600,300             | 7,596  |  |  |  |  |
| Denver                          | 21       | 14        | 4,255            | 240,250             | 2,502  |  |  |  |  |
| Des Moines                      | 54       | 52        | 14,830           | 225,325             | 4,265  |  |  |  |  |
| Detroit ,                       | 43       | 47        | 22,320           | 1,056,100           | 8,488  |  |  |  |  |
| Dubuque<br>Duluth               | 36       | 32        | 8,500            | 138,100             | 2,979  |  |  |  |  |
|                                 | 22       | 16        | 3,195            | 49,700              | 1,048  |  |  |  |  |
| East Crosses                    | 15       | 14        | 3,550            | 296,500             | 589    |  |  |  |  |
| East Oregon                     | 17<br>26 | 13        | 3,000            | 33,000              | 543    |  |  |  |  |
| Ebenezer<br>Elizabeth           |          | 25        | 8,725            | 232,900             | 2,624  |  |  |  |  |
| Emporia                         | 32<br>83 | 47<br>58  | 21,734           | 793,000             | 7.782  |  |  |  |  |
| Erie                            | 67       | 75        | 14,790<br>25.925 | 584,950             | 6,353  |  |  |  |  |
| Fairfield                       | 40       | 36        | 14,000           | 86,750              | 9,415  |  |  |  |  |
| Fargo                           | 38       | 18        | 3,415            | 41,800              | 3,359  |  |  |  |  |
| Flint                           | 42       | 34        | 8.870            | 116,075             | 2,286  |  |  |  |  |
| Fort Dodge                      | 73       | 61        | 14,685           | 235,850             | 4,824  |  |  |  |  |
| Fort Wayne                      | 27       | 26        | 9,910            | 308,300             | 3,750  |  |  |  |  |
| Freeport                        | 32       | 32        | 10,644           | 261,000             | 4,057  |  |  |  |  |
| Genesee                         | 22       | 22 1/2    | 7.485            | 200,150             | 3,184  |  |  |  |  |
| Geneva                          | 23       | 29        | 12,430           | 416,800             | 4,896  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Rapids                    | 17       | 16        | 5,575            | 115,800             | 1,936  |  |  |  |  |
|                                 |          |           | 21212            | 27                  | 1332   |  |  |  |  |

| Gunnison . 11 12 2,545 \$70,700 62.9  Hastings 52 19 4,170 39,710 1,972  Highland 25 21 6,530 111,225 2,261  Holston 30 26 5,425 41,650 973  Hudson 43 48 16,860 479,500 5,910  Huntingdon 72 92 30,325 676,550 9,907  Huron 20 22 7,625 214,100 2,598  Indianapolis 35 38 14,205 482,100 6,198  Iowa 14 41 13,700 224,225 4,212  Iowa City 41 41 11,388 157,050 3,617  Kalamazoo 21 20 7,030 163,000 2,465  Kansas City 41 39 10,175 280,200 4,092  Kearney 36 23 5,440 69,400 1,720  Kingston 21 16 4,885 88,720 1,105  Kittanning 50 52 18,170 278,080 7,159  Knox 16 9 3,000 13,850 1,370  Lackawanna 93 98 33,112 1,111,800 10,936  Lacrosse 10 11 2,250 63,000 776  Lake Superior 20 21 4,515 128,750 1,441  Lansing 21 20 5,815 175,500 2,552  Larned 58 37 9,660 181,600 2,494  Lehigh 46 58 20,365 657,550 6,266  Lima 33 30 9,455 238,700 3,729  Logansport 42 38 11,850 273,100 4,100  Long Island 26 37 10,527 199,950 3,431  Los Angeles 69 57 14,766 448,900 5,203  Lyons 18 21 7,430 161,345 3,113  McClelland 17 13 3,365 15,150 851  Maclousville 29 26½ 9,665 399,725 2,808  Lyons 18 21 7,430 161,345 3,113  McClelland 17 13 3,365 15,150 851  Madson 40 43 9,775 190,800 3,113  Mahoning 31 33 11,950 422,900 5,484  Mankato 35 30 6,624 85,570 2,013  Marioa 28 28 7,905 99,000 2,678  Mattoon 44 43½ 12,130 143,300 3,700  Maumee 38 35 13,985 334,300 3,966 |                   | 47 S 47 F | A SECURITION A | · Laling.— |           |       |
|---|-------------------|-----------|----------------|------------|-----------|-------|
| Gunnison 11 12 2,545 \$70,700 62°. Hastings 52 19 4,170 39,710 1,972 Highland 25 21 6,530 111,225 2,261 Holston 30 26 5,425 41,650 973 Hudson 43 48 16,860 479,500 5,910 Huntingdon 72 92 30,325 676,550 9,907 Huron 20 22 7,625 214,100 2,598 Indianapolis 35 38 14,205 482,100 6,198 Iowa 41 41 13,700 224,225 4,212 Iowa City 41 41 11,388 157,050 3,617 Jersey City 31 40 17,880 978,700 6,179 Kalamazoo 21 20 7,030 163,000 2,465 Kansas City 41 39 10,175 280,200 4,092 Kearney 36 23 5,440 69,400 1,720 Kingston 21 16 4,885 88,720 1,105 Kittanning 50 52 18,170 278,080 7,159 Knox. 16 9 3,000 13,850 1,370 Lackawanna 93 98 33,112 1,111,800 10,936 Lacrosse 10 11 2,250 63,000 776 Lake Superior 20 21 4,515 128,750 1,441 Lansing 21 20 5,815 175,500 2,552 Larned 58 37 9,660 181,600 2,494 Lehigh 46 58 20,365 657,550 6,266 Lima 33 30 9,455 238,700 3,729 Logansport 42 38 11,850 273,100 4,100 Long Island 26 37 10,527 199,950 3,431 Los Angeles 69 57 14,766 448,900 5,203 Louisville 29 26½ 9,665 399,725 2,808 Lyons 18 21 7,430 161,345 3,113 McClelland 17 13 3,365 15,150 851 Madison 40 43 9,775 190,800 3,113 Mahoning 31 33 11,950 422,900 5,484 Mankato 35 30 6,624 85,570 2,013 Marion 28 28 7,995 99,000 2,678 Mattoon 44 43½ 12,130 143,300 3,966 Manmee 38 35 13,985 334,300 3,966  | BETTER 11         | Organi-   | Church         | Seating    | Value of  |       |
| Gunnison 11 12 2,545 \$70,700 629  Hastings 52 19 4,170 39,710 1,972  Highland 25 21 6,530 111,225 2,261  Holston 30 26 5,425 41,650 973  Hudson 43 48 16,860 479,500 5,910  Huntingdon 72 92 30,325 676,550 9,907  Huron 20 22 7,625 214,100 2,598  Indianapolis 35 38 14,205 482,100 6,198  Iowa 41 41 13,700 224,225 4,212  Iowa City 41 41 11,388 157,050 3,617  Jersey City 31 40 17,880 978,700 6,179  Kalamazoo 21 20 7,030 163,000 2,465  Kansas City 41 39 10,175 280,200 4,092  Kearney 36 23 5,440 69,400 1,720  Kingston 21 16 4,885 88,720 1,105  Kittanning 50 52 18,170 278,080 7,159  Knox 16 9 3,000 13,850 1,370  Lackawanna 93 98 33,112 1,111,800 10,936  Lacrosse 10 11 2,250 63,000 776  Lake Superior 20 21 4,515 128,750 1,441  Lansing 21 20 5,815 175,500 2,552  Larned 58 37 9,660 181,600 2,494  Lehigh 46 58 20,365 657,550 6,266  Lima 33 30 9,455 238,700 3,729  Logansport 42 38 11,850 273,100 4,100  Long Island 26 37 10,527 199,950 3,431  Los Angeles 69 57 14,766 448,900 5,203  Louisville 29 26½ 9,665 399,725 2,808  Lyons 18 21 7,430 161,345 3,113  McClelland 17 13 3,365 15,150 851  Maction 40 43 9,775 190,800 3,113  Mahoning 31 33 11,950 422,900 5,484  Mankato 35 30 6,624 85,570 2,013  Marion 28 28 7,995 99,000 2,678  Mattoon 44 43½ 12,130 143,300 3,700  Maumee 38 35 13,985 334,300 3,966                                 | PRESETTERIES.     |           | Edifices.      |            | Property. |       |
| Hastings 52 19 4.170 39,710 1,072 Highland 25 21 6,530 111,225 2,261 Holston 30 26 5,425 41,650 973 Hudson 43 48 16,860 479,500 5,910 Huntingdon 72 92 30,325 676,550 9,907 Huron 20 22 7,625 214,100 2,598 Indianapolis 35 38 14,205 482,100 6,198 Iowa 14 41 13,700 224,225 4,212 Iowa City 41 41 11,388 157,050 3,617 Jersey City 31 40 17,880 978,700 6,179 Kalamazoo 21 20 7,030 163,000 2,465 Kansas City 41 39 10,175 280,200 4,092 Kearney 36 23 5,440 69,400 1,720 Kingston 21 16 4,885 88,720 1,105 Kittanning 50 52 18,170 278,080 7,159 Knox. 16 9 3,000 13,850 1,370 Lackawanna 93 98 33,112 1,111,800 10,936 Lacrosse 10 11 2,250 63,000 776 Lake Superior 20 21 4,515 128,750 1,441 Lansing 21 20 5,815 175,500 2,552 Larned 58 37 9,660 181,600 2 494 Lehigh 46 58 20,365 657,550 6,266 Lima 33 30 9,455 238,700 3,729 Logansport 42 38 11,850 273,100 4,100 Long Island 26 37 10,527 199,950 3,431 Los Angeles 69 57 14,766 448,900 5,203 Lyons 18 21 7,430 161,345 3,113 McClelland 17 13 3,365 15,150 851 Madison 40 43 9,775 190,800 3,113 McClelland 17 13 3,365 15,150 851 Madison 40 43 9,775 190,800 3,113 McClelland 17 13 3,365 15,150 851 Madison 40 43 9,775 190,800 3,113 Mahoning 31 33 11,950 422,900 5,484 Mankato 35 30 6,624 85,570 2,013 Marion 28 28 7,995 99,000 2,678 Mattoon 44 43½ 12,130 143,300 3,700 Maumee 38 35 13,985 3344,300 3,966  | C                 |           |                |            |           |       |
| Highland 25 21 6,530 111,225 2,261 Holston 30 26 5,425 41,650 973 Hudson 43 48 16,860 479,500 5,910 Huntingdon 72 92 30,325 676,550 9,907 Huron 20 22 7,625 214,100 2,598 Indianapolis 35 38 14,205 482,100 6,198 Iowa 41 41 13,700 224,225 4,212 Iowa City 41 41 11,388 157,050 3,617 Jersey City 31 40 17,880 978,700 6,179 Kalamazoo 21 20 7,030 163,000 2,465 Kansas City 41 39 10,175 280,200 4,092 Kearney 36 23 5,440 69,400 1,720 Kingston 21 16 4,885 88,720 1,105 Kittanning 50 52 18,170 278,080 7,159 Knox 16 9 3,000 13,855 1,370 Lackawanna 93 98 33,112 1,111,800 10,936 Lacrosse 10 11 2,250 63,000 776 Lake Superior 10 11 2,250 63,000 776 Lake Superior 20 21 4,515 128,750 1,441 Lansing 21 20 5,815 175,500 2,552 Larned 58 37 9,660 181,600 2 494 Lehigh 46 58 20,365 657,550 6,266 Lima 33 30 9,455 238,700 3,729 Logansport 42 38 11,850 273,100 4,100 Long Island 26 37 10,527 199,950 3,431 Los Angeles 69 57 14,766 448,900 5,203 Louisville 29 26½ 9,665 399,725 2,808 Lyons 18 21 7,430 161,345 3,113 McClelland 17 13 3,365 15,150 851 Madison 40 43 9,775 190,800 3,113 Mahoning 31 33 11,950 422,900 5,484 Mankato 35 30 6,624 85,570 2,013 Marion 28 28 7,995 99,000 2,678 Mattoon 44 43½ 12,130 143,300 3,966 Matmee 38 35 13,985 334,300 3,966   |                   |           |                |            |           |       |
| Holston   | Hastings .        | _         |                |            |           |       |
| Hudson  | W 0 1             |           | _              |            |           |       |
| Huntingdon 72 92 30,325 676,550 9,907 Huron 20 22 7,625 214,100 2,598 Indianapolis 35 38 14,205 482,100 6,198 Iowa 141 41 13,700 224,225 4,212 Iowa City 41 41 11,388 157,050 3,617 Iersey City 31 40 17,880 978,700 6,179 Kalamazoo 21 20 7,030 163,000 2,465 Kansas City 41 39 10,175 280,200 4,092 Kearney 36 23 5,440 69,400 1,720 Kingston 21 16 4,885 88,720 1,105 Kittanning 50 52 18,170 278,080 7,159 Knox 16 9 3,000 13,850 1,370 Lackawanna 93 98 33,112 1,111,800 10,936 Lacrosse 10 11 2,250 63,000 776 Lake Superior 20 21 4,515 128,750 1,441 Lansing 21 20 5,815 175,500 2,552 Larned 58 37 9,660 181,600 2 494 Lehigh 46 58 20,365 657,550 6,266 Lima 33 30 9,455 238,700 3,729 Logansport 42 38 11,850 273,100 4,100 Long Island 26 37 10,527 199,950 3,431 Los Angeles 69 57 14,766 448,900 5,203 Louisville 29 26½ 9,665 399,725 2,808 Lyons 18 21 7,430 161,345 3,113 McClelland 17 13 3,365 15,150 851 Machoning 31 33 11,950 422,900 5,484 Manhoning 31 33 11,950 422,900 5,484 Manhoning 31 33 11,950 422,900 5,484 Manhoning 28 28 7,995 99,000 2,678 Mattoon 44 43½ 12,130 143,300 3,700 Maumee 38 35 13,985 334,300 3,966  |                   |           |                |            | _         |       |
| Huron   |                   |           | 48             | 16,860     |           |       |
| Indianapolis   35   38   14,205   482,100   6,198   10wa  | Huntingdon        | 72        |                |            | 676,550   |       |
| fowa         41         41         13,700         224,225         4,212           fowa City         41         41         11,388         157,050         3.617           Jersey City         31         40         17,880         978,700         6,179           Kalamazoo         21         20         7,030         163,000         2.465           Kansas City         41         39         10,175         280,200         4,092           Kearney         36         23         5,440         69,400         1,220           Kingston         21         16         4,885         88,720         1,105           Kinasas City         16         9         3,000         13,850         1,220           Kingston         21         16         4,885         88,720         1,105           Kingston         16         9         3,000         13,850         1,370           Lackawanna         93         98         33,112         1,111,800         10,936           Lacrosse         10         11         2,250         63,000         776           Lake Superior         20         21         4,515         128,750         1,441  |                   | 20        |                |            |           | 2,598 |
| flowa City       41       41       11,388       157,050       3,617         Jersey City       31       40       17,880       978,700       6,179         Kalamazoo       21       20       7,030       163,000       2,465         Kansas City       41       39       10,175       280,200       4,092         Kearney       36       23       5,440       69,400       1,720         Kingston       21       16       4,885       88,720       1,105         Kittanning       50       52       18,170       278,080       7,159         Knox       16       9       3,000       13,850       1,370         Lackawanna       93       98       33,112       1,111,800       10,936         Lacrosse       10       11       2,250       63,000       776         Lake Superior       20       21       4,515       128,750       1,441         Lansing       21       20       5,815       175,500       2,552         Larned       58       37       9,660       181,600       2,494         Lehigh       42       38       11,850       273,100       4,100   |                   | 35        | 38             |            | 482,100   | 6,198 |
| Jersey City   |                   | 41        | 41             | 13,700     | 224,225   | 4,212 |
| Kalamazoo       21       20       7,030       163,000       2,465         Kansas City       41       39       10,175       280,200       4,092         Kearney       36       23       5,440       69,400       1,720         Kingston       21       16       4,885       88,720       1,105         Kittanning       50       52       18,170       278,080       7,159         Knox       16       9       3,000       13,850       1,370         Lackawanna       93       98       33,112       1,111,800       10,936         Lacrosse       10       11       2,250       63,000       776         Lake Superior       20       21       4,515       128,750       1,441         Lansing       21       20       5,815       175,500       2,552         Larned       58       37       9,660       181,600       2,494         Lehigh       46       58       20,365       657,550       6,266         Lima       33       30       9,455       238,700       3,729         Logansport       42       38       11,850       273,100       4,100         <   | Iowa City         | 41        | 41             |            | 157,050   | 3,617 |
| Kansas City       41       39       10,175       280,200       4,092         Kearney       36       23       5,440       69,400       1,720         Kingston       21       16       4,885       88,720       1,105         Kittanning       50       52       18,170       278,080       7,159         Knox       16       9       3,000       13,850       1,370         Lackawanna       93       98       33,112       1,111,800       10,936         Lacrosse       10       11       2,250       63,000       776         Lake Superior       20       21       4,515       128,750       1,441         Lansing       21       20       5,815       175,500       2,552         Larned       58       37       9,660       181,600       2,494         Lehigh       46       58       20,365       657,550       6,266         Lima       33       30       9,455       238,700       3,729         Logansport       42       38       11,850       273,100       4,100         Long Island       26       37       10,527       199,950       3,431  | Jersey City       | 31        | 40             | 17,880     | 978,700   |       |
| Kansas City       41       39       10,175       280,200       4,092         Kearney       36       23       5,440       69,400       1,720         Kingston       21       16       4,885       88,720       1,105         Kittanning       50       52       18,170       278,080       7,159         Knox       16       9       3,000       13,850       1,370         Lackawanna       93       98       33,112       1,111,800       10,936         Lacrosse       10       11       2,250       63,000       776         Lake Superior       20       21       4,515       128,750       1,441         Lansing       21       20       5,815       175,500       2,552         Larned       58       37       9,660       181,600       2,494         Lehigh       46       58       20,365       657,550       6,266         Lima       33       30       9,455       238,700       3,729         Logansport       42       38       11,850       273,100       4,100         Long Island       26       37       10,527       199,950       3,431  | Kalamazoo         | 21        | 20             | 7,030      | 163,000   | 2,465 |
| Kearney       36       23       5,440       69,400       1,720         Kingston       21       16       4,885       88,720       1,105         Kittanning       50       52       18,170       278,080       7,159         Knox       16       9       3,000       13,850       1,370         Lackawanna       93       98       33,112       1,111,800       10,936         Lacrosse       10       11       2,250       63,000       776         Lake Superior       20       21       4,515       128,750       1,441         Lansing       21       20       5,815       175,500       2,552         Larned       58       37       9,660       181,600       2,494         Lehigh       46       58       20,365       657,550       6,266         Lima       33       30       9,455       238,700       3,729         Logansport       42       38       11,850       273,100       4,100         Long Island       26       37       10,527       199,950       3,431         Los Angeles       69       57       14,766       448,900       5,203  | Kansas City       | 41        | 39             | 10,175     |           |       |
| Kingston 21 16 4,885 88,720 1,105 Kittanning 50 52 18,170 278,080 7,159 Knox 16 9 3,000 13,850 1,370 Lackawanna 93 98 33,112 1,111,800 10,936 Lacrosse 10 11 2,250 63,000 776 Lake Superior 20 21 4,515 128,750 1,441 Lansing 21 20 5,815 175,500 2,552 Larned 58 37 9,660 181,600 2 494 Lehigh 46 58 20,365 657,550 6,266 Lima 33 30 9,455 238,700 3,729 Logansport 42 38 11,850 273,100 4,100 Long Island 26 37 10,527 199,950 3,431 Los Angeles 69 57 14,766 448,900 5,203 Louisville 29 26½ 9,665 399,725 2,808 Lyons 18 21 7,430 161,345 3,113 McClelland 17 13 3,365 15,150 851 Madison 40 43 9,775 190,800 3,113 Mahoning 31 33 11,950 422,900 5,484 Mankato 35 30 6,624 85,570 2,013 Marion 28 28 7,995 99,000 2,678 Mattoon 44 43½ 12,130 143,300 3,700 Maumee 38 35 13,985 334,300 3,966  |                   |           |                | 5,440      | 69,400    |       |
| Kittanning       50       52       18,170       278,080       7,159         Knox       16       9       3,000       13,850       1,370         Lackawanna       93       98       33,112       1,111,800       10,936         Lacrosse       10       11       2,250       63,000       776         Lake Superior       20       21       4,515       128,750       1,441         Lansing       21       20       5,815       175,500       2,552         Larned       58       37       9,660       181,600       2,494         Lehigh       46       58       20,365       657,550       6,266         Lima       33       30       9,455       238,700       3,729         Logansport       42       38       11,850       273,100       4,100         Long Island       26       37       10,527       199,950       3,431         Los Angeles       69       57       14,766       448,900       5,203         Louisville       29       26½       9,665       399,725       2,808         Lyons       18       21       7,430       161,345       3,113   | Kingston          |           |                |            |           |       |
| Knox.       16       9       3,000       13,850       1,370         Lackawanna       93       98       33,112       1,111,800       10,936         Lacrosse       10       11       2,250       63,000       776         Lake Superior       20       21       4,515       128,750       1,441         Lansing       21       20       5,815       175,500       2,552         Larned       58       37       9,660       181,600       2 494         Lehigh       46       58       20,365       657,550       6,266         Lima       33       30       9,455       238,700       3,729         Logansport       42       38       11,850       273,100       4,100         Long Island       26       37       10,527       199,950       3,431         Los Angeles       69       57       14,766       448,900       5,203         Louisville       29       26½       9,665       399,725       2,808         Lyons       18       21       7,430       161,345       3,113         McClelland       17       13       3,365       15,150       851  | Kittanning        | 50        | 52             |            |           |       |
| Lackawanna       93       98       33,112       1,111,800       10,936         Lacrosse       10       11       2,250       63,000       776         Lake Superior       20       21       4,515       128,750       1,441         Lansing       21       20       5,815       175,500       2,552         Larned       58       37       9,660       181,600       2 494         Lehigh       46       58       20,365       657,550       6,266         Lima       33       30       9,455       238,700       3,729         Logansport       42       38       11,850       273,100       4,100         Long Island       26       37       10,527       199,950       3,431         Los Angeles       69       57       14,766       448,900       5,203         Louisville       29       26½       9,665       399,725       2,808         Lyons       18       21       7,430       161,345       3,113         McClelland       17       13       3,365       15,150       851         Madison       40       43       9,775       190,800       3,113  | 17                |           |                |            |           |       |
| Lacrosse  |                   |           |                |            |           |       |
| Lake Superior . 20 21 4,515 128,750 1,441 Lansing   |                   |           |                |            |           |       |
| Lansing   |                   |           |                |            |           |       |
| Larned  |                   |           |                |            |           |       |
| Lehigh       46       58       20,365       657,550       6,266         Lima       33       30       9,455       238,700       3,729         Logansport       42       38       11,850       273,100       4,100         Long Island       26       37       10,527       199,950       3,431         Los Angeles       69       57       14,766       448,900       5,203         Louisville       29       26½       9,665       399,725       2,808         Lyons       18       21       7,430       161,345       3,113         McClelland       17       13       3,365       15,150       851         Madison       40       43       9,775       190,800       3,113         Mahoning       31       33       11,950       422,900       5,484         Mankato       35       30       6,624       85,570       2,013         Marion       28       28       7,995       99,000       2,678         Mattoon       44       43½       12,130       143,300       3,700         Maumee       38       35       13,985       334,300       3,966 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>   |                   |           |                |            |           |       |
| Lima  |                   |           |                |            |           |       |
| Logansport 42 38 11,850 273,100 4,100 Long Island 26 37 10,527 199,950 3,431 Los Angeles 69 57 14,766 448,900 5,203 Louisville 29 26½ 9,665 399,725 2,808 Lyons 18 21 7,430 161,345 3,113 McClelland 17 13 3,365 15,150 851 Madison 40 43 9,775 190,800 3,113 Mahoning 31 33 11,950 422,900 5,484 Mankato 35 30 6,624 85,570 2,013 Marion 28 28 7,995 99,000 2,678 Mattoon 44 43½ 12,130 143,300 3,700 Maumee 38 35 13,985 334,300 3,966  |                   | _         |                |            |           |       |
| Long Island   | _                 |           |                |            |           |       |
| Los Angeles 69 57 14,766 448,900 5,203 Louisville 29 26½ 9,665 399,725 2,808 Lyons 18 21 7,430 161,345 3,113 McClelland   |                   |           | _              |            |           |       |
| Louisville 29 26½ 9,665 399,725 2,808 Lyons 18 21 7,430 161,345 3,113 McClelland 17 13 3,365 15,150 851 Madison 40 43 9,775 190,800 3,113 Mahoning 31 33 11,950 422,900 5,484 Mankato 35 30 6,624 85,570 2,013 Marion 28 28 7,995 99,000 2,678 Mattoon 44 43½ 12,130 143,300 3,700 Maumee 38 35 13,985 334,300 3,966  |                   | _         |                |            |           |       |
| Lyons 18 21 7,430 161,345 3,113 McClelland 17 13 3,365 15.150 851 Madison 40 43 9,775 190,800 3,113 Mahoning 31 33 11,950 422,900 5,484 Mankato 35 30 6,624 85,570 2,013 Marion 28 28 7,995 99,000 2,678 Mattoon 44 43½ 12,130 143,300 3,700 Maumee 38 35 13,985 334,300 3,966  |                   | _         |                |            |           |       |
| McClelland       17       13       3,365       15,150       851         Madison       40       43       9,775       190,800       3,113         Mahoning       31       33       11,950       422,900       5,484         Mankato       35       30       6,624       85,570       2,013         Marion       28       28       7,995       99,000       2,678         Mattoon       44       43½       12,130       143,300       3,700         Maumee       38       35       13,985       334,300       3,966  | _                 |           |                |            |           |       |
| Madison       40       43       9,775       190,800       3,113         Mahoning       31       33       11,950       422,900       5,484         Mankato       35       30       6,624       85,570       2,013         Marion       28       28       7,995       99,000       2,678         Mattoon       44       43½       12,130       143,300       3,700         Maumee       38       35       13,985       334,300       3,966  |                   |           |                |            |           |       |
| Mahoning 31 33 11,950 422,900 5,484 Mankato 35 30 6,624 85,570 2,013 Marion 28 28 7,995 99,000 2,678 Mattoon 44 43½ 12,130 143,300 3,700 Maumee 38 35 13,985 334,300 3,966  |                   |           |                |            |           |       |
| Mankato 35 30 6,624 85,570 2,013 Marion 28 28 7,995 99,000 2,678 Mattoon 44 43½ t2,130 143,300 3,700 Maumee 38 35 13,985 334,300 3,966  | Mahoning          |           | _              |            |           |       |
| Marion 28 28 7,995 99,000 2,678 Mattoon 44 43½ t2,130 143,300 3,700 Maumee 38 35 13,985 334,300 3,966   | Mankato           |           |                |            |           |       |
| Mattoon 44 43½ t2,130 143,300 3,700 Maumee 38 35 13,985 334,300 3,966   |                   |           |                |            |           |       |
| Maumee 38 35 13,985 334,300 3,966   |                   |           |                |            |           |       |
| Wilmankee 38 33 13,903 3,900 3,900  |                   |           |                |            |           | 2.066 |
|   | Milwaukee         | 28        |                |            |           | 3,228 |
| Milwaukee 28 27½ 9,349 390,200 3,228<br>Monmouth 47 61 20,530 301,750 5,877   |                   |           |                |            |           | 5 827 |
|   |                   |           |                |            |           |       |
|   |                   |           |                |            |           |       |
|   | Morris and Orners | 23        |                | 22 616     |           |       |
|   | N.E.              |           |                |            |           |       |
| Muncie 24 23 6,640 140,500 2,609  |                   | 24        |                |            |           |       |
| Muskogee 9 9 1,625 8,188 420  | Manager           |           |                |            |           |       |
| Nassau 24 35 10,215 255,700 3,085   | 1435au            | 24        | 35             | 10,215     | 255,700   | 3,005 |

## THE PRESBYTERIANS.

| SUMMARY BY PRESBYTERIES.—COMMINGE. |                     |                    |                           |                                 |        |  |  |  |  |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|--|--|--|--|
| PRESTIREIRS.                       | Organi-<br>zations. | Church<br>Edifices | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-   |  |  |  |  |
| Nebraska City                      | 55                  | 47                 | 11,961                    | \$205,600                       | 3,993  |  |  |  |  |
| Neosho                             | 64                  | 53                 | 14,215                    | 149,750                         | 4,724  |  |  |  |  |
| New Albany                         | 54                  | 63                 | 18,355                    | 253,900                         | 4,856  |  |  |  |  |
| Newark                             | 29                  | _                  | 21,900                    | 1,557,820                       | 9,662  |  |  |  |  |
| New Brunswick                      |                     | 44                 | 21,800                    | 865,800                         | 8,024  |  |  |  |  |
| Newcastle                          | 35                  | 53                 |                           |                                 | 6,550  |  |  |  |  |
| Newton                             | 50                  | 63                 | 21,470                    | 936,100                         | 5,874  |  |  |  |  |
| New York                           | 38                  | 49<br>68           | 20,258                    | 385,530<br><b>8,628,000</b>     | 23,873 |  |  |  |  |
|                                    | 54                  |                    | 48,350                    |                                 |        |  |  |  |  |
| Niagara                            | 20                  | 21                 | 7,825                     | 224,700                         | 2,984  |  |  |  |  |
| North River                        | 38<br>28            | 25 1/2             | 4,350                     | 37,900                          | 1,188  |  |  |  |  |
|                                    |                     | 35                 | 13,040                    | 535,500                         | 5,528  |  |  |  |  |
| North Texas                        | 17                  | 13                 | 2,070                     | 27,800                          | 731    |  |  |  |  |
| Northumberland .                   | 46                  | 52                 | 17,278                    | 588,500                         | 5,927  |  |  |  |  |
| Olympia                            | 32                  | 21                 | 5,700                     | 154,400                         | 1,407  |  |  |  |  |
| Omaha                              | 47                  | 40                 | 8,980                     | 223,600                         | 3,286  |  |  |  |  |
| Oregon                             | 45                  | 40                 | 9,297                     | 358,800                         | 2,960  |  |  |  |  |
| Osborne                            | 43                  | 23 1/2             | 3,844                     | 45,600                          | 981    |  |  |  |  |
| Otsego                             | 26                  | 29                 | 9,420                     | 231,600                         | 2,992  |  |  |  |  |
| Ottawa                             | 23                  | 21                 | 6,415                     | 97,600                          | 2,042  |  |  |  |  |
| Ozark                              | 35                  | 29                 | 7,915                     | 116,750                         | 2,113  |  |  |  |  |
| Palmyra                            | 33                  | 30                 | 7,745                     | 85,700                          | 2,094  |  |  |  |  |
| Pembina                            | 46                  | 20                 | 4,105                     | 53,725                          | 1,608  |  |  |  |  |
| Peoria                             | 38                  | 41                 | 14,295                    | 351,800                         | 4,518  |  |  |  |  |
| Petoskey                           | 19                  | 15                 | 3,415                     | 44,700                          | 746    |  |  |  |  |
| Philadelphia                       | 33                  | 42                 | 36,925                    | 2,628,000                       | 13,344 |  |  |  |  |
| Philadelphia Cen-                  |                     | .,,                | 0-                        |                                 | (      |  |  |  |  |
| tral                               | 38                  | 46                 | 35,280                    | 2,470,500                       | 17,600 |  |  |  |  |
| Philadelphia                       |                     | -0                 |                           |                                 | 0      |  |  |  |  |
| North                              | 44                  | 58                 | 23,135                    | 1,059,800                       | 8,450  |  |  |  |  |
| Pittsburg                          | 61                  | 63                 | 29,355                    | 1,603,900                       | 14,092 |  |  |  |  |
| Platte                             | 53                  | 51                 | 13,455                    | 141,500                         | 3,132  |  |  |  |  |
| Portsmouth                         | 34                  | 31                 | 12,050                    | 182,900                         | 3,437  |  |  |  |  |
| Pueblo                             | 30                  | 23                 | 5,970                     | 205,800                         | 1,886  |  |  |  |  |
| Puget Sound                        | 34                  | 23                 | 5,225                     | 122,325                         | 1,510  |  |  |  |  |
| Red River                          | 22                  | 17                 | 2,950                     | 32,200                          | 816    |  |  |  |  |
| Redstone                           | 34                  | 48                 | 16,475                    | 293,850                         | 4,447  |  |  |  |  |
| Rio Grande                         | 15                  | 5                  | 840                       | 19,100                          | 392    |  |  |  |  |
| Rochester                          | 45                  | 57                 | 22,525                    | 932,400                         | 10,565 |  |  |  |  |
| Rock River                         | 36                  | 36                 | 11,220                    | 221,000                         | 3.481  |  |  |  |  |
| Sacramento                         | 33                  | 24 1/2             | 6,260                     | 145,625                         | 1,367  |  |  |  |  |
| Saginaw                            | 31                  | 32                 | 9,385                     | 204,300                         | 2,611  |  |  |  |  |
| Saint Clairsville                  | 44                  | 45                 | 15,185                    | 229,600                         | 6,219  |  |  |  |  |
| Saint Lawrence                     | 30                  | 32                 | 12,910                    | 323,500                         | 3,978  |  |  |  |  |
| Saint Louis                        | 49                  | 48                 | 16,525                    | 724,550                         | 110,0  |  |  |  |  |

#### SUMMARY BY PRESBYTERIES .- Continued.

| PRESENTERIES.     | Organi- | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com-  |
|-------------------|---------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|
| Saint Paul        | 6.      | ha                  |                          |                                | 8 201 |
|                   | 64      | 69                  | 23,419                   | \$1,047,600                    | 8,391 |
| San Francisco     | 35      | 31                  | 13,170                   | 786,500                        | 5,178 |
| San Jose          | 24      | 21                  | 5,430                    | 110,250                        | 1,902 |
| Santa Fé          | 24      | 12                  | 1,975                    | 26,575                         | 883   |
| Schuyler          | 42      | 44                  | 12,172                   | 227,000                        | 3,922 |
| Shenango          | 26      | 29                  | 10,915                   | 179,750                        | 5,270 |
| Solomon           | 48      | 32                  | 7,155                    | 90,025                         | 2,551 |
| Southern Dakota   | 28      | 23                  | 4,151                    | 43,800                         | 1,169 |
| Southern Oregon,  | 13      | 10                  | 2,525                    | 28,700                         | 538   |
| Southern Virginia | 12      | 11                  | 2,690                    | 15,075                         | 522   |
| South Florida     | 19      | 14                  | 2,500                    | 25,500                         | 453   |
| Spokane           | 15      | 11                  | 2,110                    | 50,650                         | 639   |
| Springfield       | 36      | 381/2               | 13,645                   | 370,650                        | 4,463 |
| Steuben           | 26      | 26 1/2              | 8,710                    | 247,400                        | 3,242 |
| Steubenville      | 61      | 64                  | 22,875                   | 351,250                        | 7,557 |
| Stockton          | 20      | 25                  | 3,900                    | 80,000                         | 891   |
| Syracuse          | 42      | 43                  | 16,985                   | 766,400                        | 6,399 |
| Topeka            | 49      | 43                  | 13,735                   | 293,010                        | 4,686 |
| Transylvania      | 27      | 21                  | 6,655                    | 115,750                        | 1,485 |
| Trinity           | 18      | 14                  | 3,055                    | 31,200                         | 791   |
| Troy              | 44      | 53                  | 19,375                   | 812,100                        | 7,980 |
| Union             | 32      |                     | 9,125                    | 90,500                         | 2,464 |
| Utah              | 21      | 35                  |                          |                                |       |
| Utica             |         | 32                  | 5,330                    | 218,975                        | 753   |
| Vincennes         | 47      | 51                  | 20,158                   | 715,450                        | 7,410 |
| Vincennes         | 32      | 34                  | 10,913                   | 300,900                        | 3,483 |
| Walla Walla       | 12      | 13                  | 2,550                    | 24 850                         | 773   |
| Washington .      | 38      | 39                  | 17,355                   | 428 400                        | 7,406 |
| Washington City.  | 27      | 33                  | 13,775                   | 948,500                        | 5,558 |
| Waterloo          | 35      | 33                  | 8,842                    | 122,200                        | 2,583 |
| Wellsboro         | 16      | 18                  | 4.970                    | \$9,200                        | 1,059 |
| Westchester       | 36      | 49                  | 16,750                   | 1,173,100                      | 6,852 |
| West Jersey .     | 47      | 67                  | 22,640                   | 622,900                        | 6,535 |
| Westminster       | 29      | 42                  | 14,805                   | 401,000                        | 5,141 |
| West Virginia     | 29      | 25                  | 6,305                    | 111,200                        | 1,696 |
| White River       | 7       | 4                   | 1,100                    | 5,525                          | 231   |
| White Water, .    | 37      | 401/2               | 15,225                   | 257.200                        | 4,711 |
| Winnebago         | 37      | 38                  | 9,405                    | 140,425                        | 2,722 |
| Winona            | 25      | 23                  | 4,273                    | 82,100                         | 1,490 |
| Wood River        | 9       | 7                   | 1,050                    | 27,900                         | 150   |
| Wooster           | 39      | 37                  | 11,730                   | 151,400                        | 4,541 |
| Yadkın            | 38      | 37                  | 10,745                   | 30,980                         | 2,551 |
| Zanesville        | 45      | 48                  | 16,275                   | 252,000                        | 5,408 |
|                   |         |                     |                          |                                |       |

Total .... .6,717 6,664 2,225,044 \$74,455,200 788,224

#### 2.- THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The body owes its existence to a revival which began among the Presbyterian churches within the bounds of the Presbytery of Transylvania, Ky., in 1800. The awakening was first manifested in the congregation of the Rev. James McGready, at Gasper River, Logan County, and soon extended throughout the Cumberland Valley, in Kentucky and Tennessee. Existing congregations were enlarged and new congregations organized, and there being a lack of regular ministers to supply all the pulpits, men were received from the laity and licensed by the presbytery, without the full literary qualifications required. Some of the ministers looked upon the revival with disfavor, and opposed the licensing and ordaining of laymen to preach, and members of the revival party were cited to appear before the synod to answer to a complaint that the Cumberland Presbytery, which had been formed out of the Transylvania Presbytery, and to which they then mostly belonged, had committed irregularities. The synod ultimately decided to dissolve the Cumberland Presbytery, suspend some of its ministers, and attach its ministers and members to the Transylvania Presbytery. The outcome of the matter was the organization of an independent presbytery in 1810, which was called the Cumberland Presbytery. The new body grew rapidly, and was divided into three presbyteries in 1813. The same year the Cumberland Synod was constituted. The synod authorized an expression of dissent from the teaching of the Westminster Confession as to reprobation, a limited atonement, infant salvation, and the calling of the elect only. church was rapidly extended In 1822 it had 46 ordained

ministers; in 1827, 114. Two years later a general assembly was constituted.

In polity, the Cumberland Church is distinctively Presbyterian, differing little from other Presbyterian branches. Its doctrines are embodied in a confession of faith, consisting of twenty-eight articles. It follows the Westminster Confession except as to the doctrines of the decrees. It is claimed that it represents the medium between Calvinistic and Arminian theology. It acknowledges the sovereignty of God, and declares the free agency of man. The atonement of Christ was made for all mankind, but only those who yield to the influences of the Spirit, which are coextensive with the atonement, will be saved. The salvation of those who thus yield is certain, because both divine and human agency cooperate to that end. The elect are those who believe on the Son, and the date of election is the beginning of regeneration and adoptionthat is, when men are regenerated they are elected to eternal life, and will finally persevere, not by virtue of God's election alone, but by the concurrent choice of both God and the believer. No truly regenerated man will ever finally fall away. Grace is not "irresistible" It may be accepted or rejected. If accepted, it is the cause of election; if rejected, of reprobation. Election is therefore not unconditional, either to honor or dishonor. The divine decrees are regarded as immutable, but not as universal.

The Cumberland Church is not represented in many of the Northern States. Its chief strength lies in the States of the border. In Tennessee it has 39,477 members; in Missouri, 23,990; in Texas, 22,297; and in Kentucky, 15,458. In these four States three fifths of the membership of the church is found. The whole number of organizations is 2791; church edifices, 2024; seating capacity, 669,507; value of church property, \$3,515,511; members, 164,940. The average seating capacity of church edifices is 330 and the average value \$1751. There are 536 halls, with a seating capacity of 84,588.

### SUMMARY BY STATES.

|                    | Oresni  | Church    | Seating   | Value of    | Com-    |
|--------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|-------------|---------|
| STATES.            | Infors. | Edifices. | Ca-       | Church      | -ावएक   |
|                    |         |           | pacity.   | Property    | cants.  |
| Alabama            | 158     | 137       | 41,931    | \$187,705   | 7,390   |
| Arkansas           | 300     | 178       | 57,735    | 158,250     | 12,282  |
| California         | 37      | 29 1/2    | 7,100     | 69,450      | 1,496   |
| Colorado           |         | 5         | 980       | 19,300      | 231     |
| Florida            | 5       | 1         | 200       | 200         | 88      |
| Georgia            | 15      | 12        | 3,300     | 8,550       | 598     |
| Illinois           | 198     | 183       | 58,960    | 313,985     | 14,177  |
| Indiana            | 42      | 53        | 18,075    | 160,700     | 4,826   |
| Indian Territory . | 53      | 30        | 8,550     | 11,645      | 1,229   |
| Iowa               | 24      | 23        | 5,650     |             | 1,167   |
| Kansas             | 68      | -         |           | 34,550      |         |
|                    |         | 25<br>185 | 6,350     | 55,300      | 2,386   |
| Kentucky           | 213     | 16        | 65,350    | 254,600     | 15,458  |
| Louisiana          | 23      | 116       | 5,300     | 12,050      |         |
| Mississippi        | 135     |           | 36,409    | 108,650     | 6,353   |
| Missouri           | 393     | 271       | 98,096    | 571,363     | 23,990  |
| Nebraska           | 7       | 4         | 790       | 10,000      | 416     |
| Ohio               | 22      | 22        | 6,600     | 60,500      | 2,602   |
| Oregon             | 23      | 10        | 3,365     | 22,300      | 897     |
| Pennsylvania       | 52      | 485       | 18,050    | 257,500     | 6,210   |
| Tennessee          | 529     | 464       | 149,471   | 745,605     | 39,477  |
| Texas              | 476     | 205 3     | 75,395    | 436,108     | 22,297  |
| Washington         | 11      | 4 1/2     | 1,550     | 15,300      | 470     |
| West Virginia,     | 1       | I         | 300       | 2,000       | 32      |
|                    |         |           |           |             |         |
| Total              | 2,791   | 2,024     | 669,507   | \$3,515,511 | 164,940 |
|                    |         |           |           |             |         |
| Stra               | MADV    | av Pa     | ESBYTER   | TPC         |         |
| PRESEYTERIES.      | inne.   | DI IR     | EGDI I BA | I Esca      |         |
|                    |         |           |           |             |         |
| Alabama            | 27      | 24        | 6,925     | \$18,380    | 1,081   |
| Albion             | 16      | 17        | 5,075     | 19,785      | 1,299   |
| Allegheny          | 19      | 17        | 4,900     | 52,400      | 1,576   |
| Anderson           | 28      | 27        | 10,950    | 33,700      | 1,867   |
| Arkansas           | 39      | 21        | 7,200     | 30,500      | 2,139   |
| Atchison           | 7       | 23/2      | 750       | 3,200       | 249     |
|                    |         | 7-2       |           | 47          | 1.0     |

| PRESPYTERISS.  | Organi-<br>sations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pocity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-  |
|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|
| Athens         | 11                  | 12                  | 3,600                     | \$22,400                        | 1,022 |
| Bacon          | 23                  | 11                  | 6,400                     | 32,800                          | 966   |
| Bartholomew    | 28                  | 20                  | 6,500                     | 6,750                           | 911   |
| Bell           | 25                  | 17                  | 4,625                     | 14,100                          | 1,158 |
| Bonham         | 27                  | 111/2               | 3,675                     | 24,150                          | 1,485 |
| Buffalo Gap    | 15                  | 3                   | 1,000                     | 5,750                           | 788   |
| Burrow         | 31                  | 21                  | 7,350                     | 21,950                          | 1,032 |
| California     | 15                  | 141/2               | 3,150                     | 30,400                          | 485   |
| Charlotte      | 34                  | 28                  | 8,600                     | 23,265                          | 1,354 |
| Chattanooga    | 39                  | 231/5               | 7,000                     | 56,300                          | 2,139 |
| Cherokee       | 15                  | 4                   | 1,300                     | 5,550                           | 466   |
| Chilacothe     | 28                  | 1736                | 5.175                     | 18,613                          | 1,443 |
| Choctaw        | 24                  | 24                  | 6,850                     | 4,945                           | 446   |
| Colesburg      | 6                   | 6                   | 1,200                     | 14,600                          | 385   |
| Colorado       | 19                  | 61/4                | 1,650                     | 10,900                          | 696   |
| Corsicana      | 33                  | 16                  | 7,800                     | 31,500                          | 1,642 |
| Cumberland     | 31                  | 22                  | 7,675                     | 15,800                          | 2,158 |
| Dallas ,       | 23                  | 1516                | 5,450                     | 46,400                          | 1,777 |
| Davis          | 15                  | 141/2               | 3,925                     | 28,050                          | 1,261 |
| Decatur        | 23                  | 20                  | 6,100                     | 36,400                          | 1,770 |
| East Louisiana | 10                  | 8                   | 2,300                     | 3,250                           | 319   |
| East Tennessee | 27                  | 21                  | 7,850                     | 37,250                          | 2,033 |
| Eden           | 10                  | 4                   | 800                       | 10,500                          | 331   |
| Elk            | 53                  | 5034                | 17,685                    | 80,250                          | 5,713 |
| Ewing, Ark     | 30                  | 28                  | 12,000                    | 22,700                          | 1,814 |
| Ewing, Ill     | 27                  | 27 1/2              | 7,050                     | 26,900                          | 2,684 |
| Florida        | 6                   | 3/4                 | 200                       | 200                             | 88    |
| Foster         | 24                  |                     | 7,675                     | 45,200                          | 2,015 |
| Georgia        | 21                  | 23<br>8             | 4,850                     | 12,450                          | 908   |
| Greenville     | 23                  | 9                   | 2,900                     | 11,800                          | 746   |
| Gregory        | 30                  | 1                   | 800                       | 8,668                           | 998   |
| Guadalupe      | 27                  | 9                   | 850                       | 16,550                          | 952   |
| Guthrie        | 58                  | 19                  | 6,100                     | 31,950                          | 2,250 |
| Hopewell       | 44                  | 39                  | 12,000                    | 48,850                          | 3,450 |
| Illinois       | 23                  | 16                  | 6,700                     | 10,550                          | 1,141 |
| Indiana        | 19                  | 2634                | 9,125                     | 118,500                         | 2,767 |
| lowa           | 11                  | 12                  | 2,600                     | 13,150                          | 544   |
| Kansas         | 23                  | 12                  | 2,300                     | 24,300                          | 831   |
| Kentucky       | 16                  | 12                  | 3,600                     | 29,900                          | 1,262 |
| King           | 43                  | 12                  | 2,650                     | 18,450                          | 1,574 |
| Kirksville     | 31                  | 23                  | 6,740                     | 31,850                          | 1,784 |
| Knoxville      | 33                  | 28 1/2              | 7,200                     | 45,050                          | 2,162 |
| Lebanon        | 42                  | 42                  | 13,650                    | 144,800                         | 4.592 |

|                   | Ozwani-  | Church    | Seating        | Value of            | Com-   |  |  |  |
|-------------------|----------|-----------|----------------|---------------------|--------|--|--|--|
| PRESETTERIES.     | sations. | Edifices. | Ca-<br>pacity. | Church<br>Property. | cants. |  |  |  |
|                   |          |           |                | _                   | 4-4-4- |  |  |  |
| Lexington         | 65       | 51        | 17,381         | \$130,900           | 4,220  |  |  |  |
| Little River      | 26       | 8 5%      | 3,850          | 11,050              | 1,002  |  |  |  |
| Logan             | 41       | 41        | 11,100         | 56,700              | 2,809  |  |  |  |
| Louisiana         | 10       | 7         | 2,600          | 7,300               | 438    |  |  |  |
| McGee             | 30       | 23        | 7,550          | 31,100              | 2,196  |  |  |  |
| McGready          | 18       | 163%      | 5,656          | 13,700              | 1,078  |  |  |  |
| McLin             | 16       | 13        | 5,500          | 14,250              | 794    |  |  |  |
| McMmnville        | 31       | 31        | 9,500          | 48,100              | 2,055  |  |  |  |
| Mackinaw          | 13       | 13        | 3,950          | 35,800              | 1,243  |  |  |  |
| Madison           | 40       | 36        | 7,250          | 26,700              | 2,453  |  |  |  |
| Marshall          | 23       | 15        | 4,825          | 43,600              | 978    |  |  |  |
| Mayfield          | 30       | 29        | 11,400         | 22,700              | 2,100  |  |  |  |
| Memphis           | 28       | 25        | 8,460          | 105,500             | 1,744  |  |  |  |
| Miami             | 7        | 7         | 2,000          | 28,000              | 1,271  |  |  |  |
| Mississippi       | 27       | 25        | 5,350          | 6,150               | 929    |  |  |  |
| Morgan            | 14       | 17        | 6,450          | 20,500              | 1,242  |  |  |  |
| Mound Prairie     | 38       | 17        | 4,450          | 13,700              | 1,178  |  |  |  |
| Muskingum         | 4        | 3         | 1,000          | 001,01              | 309    |  |  |  |
| Nebraska          | 7        | 4         | 790            | 10,000              | 416    |  |  |  |
| Neosho            | 26       | 141/2     | 7,150          | 16,950              | t, 188 |  |  |  |
| New Hope          | 48       | 43        | 17.956         | 45,000              | 2,540  |  |  |  |
| New Lebanon       | 32       | 30        | 15,600         | 89,100              | 2,735  |  |  |  |
| Nolin             | 27       | 17        | 6,300          | 8,500               | 1,477  |  |  |  |
| Obion             | 43       | 35        | 16,800         | 41,600              | 3,317  |  |  |  |
| Oregon            | 9        | 31/2      | 1,500          | 6,400               | 265    |  |  |  |
| Ouachita          | 15       | TO        | 2,385          | 2,425               | 469    |  |  |  |
| Owensboro         | 15       | 14        | 4,500          | 36,700              | 1,370  |  |  |  |
| Oxford            | 26       | 22        | 6,900          | 36,550              | I,154  |  |  |  |
| Ozark ,           | 31       | 21        | 6,950          | 28,800              | 1,923  |  |  |  |
| Parsons           | 20       | 4         | 1,800          | 5,900               | 733    |  |  |  |
| Pennsylvania      | 23       | 21 1/2    | 8,850          | 119,100             | 2,755  |  |  |  |
| Platte            | 50       | 32        | 11,400         | 43,350              | 2,283  |  |  |  |
| Princeton         | 16       | 15        | 7,550          | 25,750              | 1,568  |  |  |  |
| Red Oak .         | 33       | 14        | 5,500          | 61,400              | 2,048  |  |  |  |
| Red River         | 23       | 12        | 3,475          | 21,300              | 1,610  |  |  |  |
| Republican Valley | 7        | + 4       |                |                     | 205    |  |  |  |
| Richland          | 59       | 58        | 13,511         | 53,175              | 4,158  |  |  |  |
| Robert Donnell    | 43       | 38        | 11,500         | 49,575              | 2,148  |  |  |  |
| Rocky Mountain .  | - 5      | 5         | 980            | 19,300              | 231    |  |  |  |
| Rushville         | 11       | 9         | 3,400          | 14,700              | 540    |  |  |  |
| Sacramento        | В        | 7         | 2,200          | 19,300              | 415    |  |  |  |
| Saint Louis       | 2        | 2         | T,400          | 80,000              | 305    |  |  |  |
| Salem             | 15       | 71/2      | 2,750          | 7,200               | 655    |  |  |  |

#### SUMMARY BY PRESBYTERIES .- Continued.

| PRESENTANTES. | Organi-<br>sations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Salt River    | 33                  | 23                  | 8,250                     | \$55,550                        | 2,840                   |
| Sangamon      | 26                  | 26                  | 6,710                     | 50,400                          | 1,575                   |
| San Jacinto   | 8                   | 3                   | 800                       | 15,550                          | 215                     |
| San Saba      | 18                  | 6                   | 1,850                     | 13,450                          | 594                     |
| Searcy        | 30                  | 16                  | 5,000                     | 21,900                          | 1,207                   |
| Sparta        | 44                  | 34                  | 16,765                    | 27,665                          | 3,583                   |
| Springfield   | 19                  | 13                  | 2,575                     | 29,200                          | 1,095                   |
| Springville   | 30                  | 30                  | 9,550                     | 83,900                          | 1,419                   |
| Talladega     | 29                  | 18                  | 4,350                     | 16,350                          | 1,169                   |
| Tehuacana     | 16                  | 73/2                | 2,920                     | 9,400                           | 818                     |
| Texas         | 16                  | 16                  | 6,900                     | 15,550                          | 726                     |
| Trinity       | 15                  | 11                  | 4,950                     | 11,850                          | 809                     |
| Tulare        | 14                  | 8                   | 1,750                     | 19,750                          | 596                     |
| Union         | 11                  | 11                  | 4,600                     | 88,000                          | 1,911                   |
| Vandalia      | 19                  | 19                  | 6,800                     | 60,000                          | 1,117                   |
| Wabash        | 9                   | 10                  | 2,500                     | 21,700                          | 817                     |
| Waco          | 15                  | 10                  | 2,800                     | 9,600                           | 791                     |
| Walla Walla   | 17                  | 7                   | 2,415                     | 21,300                          | 742                     |
| Washington    | 23                  | 6                   | 1,300                     | 7,600                           | 905                     |
| West lowa     | 7                   | 5                   | 1,850                     | 6,800                           | 238                     |
| West Plains   | 12                  | 6                   | 2,600                     | 6,000                           | 362                     |
| West Prairie  | 21                  | 9                   | 3,075                     | 8,800                           | 684                     |
| White River   | 35                  | 27 1/2              | 8,800                     | 11,925                          | 1,178                   |
| Wichita       | 19                  | 41/2                | 2,000                     | 11,300                          | 728                     |
| Willamette    | 8                   | 4                   | 1,000                     | 9,800                           | 360                     |
| Yazoo         | 20                  | 19                  | 5,534                     | 12,650                          | 1,067                   |
| Total 2       | ,791 2              | ,024                | 569,507                   | \$3,515,511                     | 164,940                 |

# 3.—THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, COLORED.

This body was organized in May, 1869, at Murfreesboro, Tenn., under the direction of the general assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. It was constituted of colored ministers and members who had been connected with that church. Its first presbytery, the Huntsville, was formed in 1870, its first synod, the Tennessee, in 1871, and

its general assembly in 1874. It has the same doctrinal symbol as the parent body, and the same system of government and discipline, differing only in race.

It has 23 presbyteries, and is represented in nine States and one Territory. Of its 224 organizations, 34 only worship in buildings which they do not own. There are 12,956 communicants, and the total value of the church property is \$195,826, making an average of \$1070 to each edifice. The average seating capacity is 285. There are 34 halls, with a seating capacity of 3570.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.     | Organi-<br>sations | Church<br>Edifices. | Senting<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|-------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Alabama     | 44                 | 38                  | 9,574                     | \$26,200                        | 3,104                   |
| Arkansas    | 2                  | 1.                  |                           |                                 | 255                     |
| Illinois    | 7                  | 4                   | 1,300                     | 5,375                           | 195                     |
| Kansas      | 6                  | 3                   | 650                       | 15,000                          | 190                     |
| Kentucky    | 36                 | 31                  | 7,730                     | 31,645                          | 1,421                   |
| Mississippi | 4                  | 4                   | 950                       | 1,825                           | 278                     |
| Missouri    | 10                 | 9                   | 3,425                     | 17,900                          | 471                     |
| Oklahoma    | 4                  | , ,                 |                           |                                 | 100                     |
| Tennessee   | 18                 | 72                  | 24,125                    | 88,660                          | 5,202                   |
| Texas       | 30                 | 22                  | 6, 160                    | 9,221                           | 1,740                   |
| Total       | 224                | 183                 | 52,139                    | \$195,826                       | 12,956                  |

#### SUMMARY BY PRESBYTERIES.

| PRESSYTERIES. |    |    |       |         |     |
|---------------|----|----|-------|---------|-----|
| Alabama       | 7  | 5  | 1,850 | \$4,150 | 925 |
| Angelina      | 7  | 5  | 1,750 | 2,350   | 435 |
| Arkansas      | 2  |    |       | 1 1     | 255 |
| Bowling Green | 5  | 4  | 950   | 6,600   | 365 |
| Brazos River  | 9  | 7  | 2,170 | 2,896   | 712 |
| Cumberland    | 13 | 10 | 2,350 | 7,010   | 630 |
| East Texas    | 14 | 10 | 2,240 | 3,975   | 593 |
| Elk River     | 11 | II | 3,700 | 10,100  | 625 |
| Farmington    | 11 | 7  | 2,625 | 8,960   | 670 |
| Florence      | 14 | 14 | 3,099 | 10,350  | 714 |
| Green River   | 8  | 7  | 1,680 | 810     | 157 |

#### SUMMARY BY PRESBYTERIES .- Continued.

| Personal State of the State of | Organi-<br>zanous. | Church<br>Edifices | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity | Value of<br>Chorch<br>Property | Com-<br>man-<br>cants. |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| Hartsville  | 5                  | 4                  | 450                      | \$1,500                        | 133                    |
| Hiwassee  | 12                 | 11                 | 2,700                    | 10,125                         | 400                    |
| Hopewell  | 10                 | 9                  | 3,350                    | 14,500                         | 530                    |
| Huntsville  | 18                 | 15                 | 2,925                    | 8,500                          | 1,160                  |
| Massassippi   | 4                  | 4                  | 950                      | 1,825                          | 278                    |
| New Hope  | 12                 | 13                 | 4,700                    | 19,500                         | 610                    |
| New Middleton   | 16                 | 11                 | 2.775                    | 8,300                          | 1,047                  |
| Oklahoma  | 4                  |                    |                          |                                | 001                    |
| Pleasant Hill   | 5                  | 4                  | 1,700                    | 3,200                          | 305                    |
| Springfield   | 5                  | 5                  | 1,200                    | 16,400                         | 338                    |
| Topeka  | _                  | 3                  | 650                      | 15,000                         | 190                    |
| Walter  | 26                 | 24                 | 8,325                    | 39.775                         | 1,784                  |
| Total   | 224                | 183                | 52,139                   | \$195,826                      | 12,956                 |

#### 4.-THE WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODIST CHURCH.

Historically this body is a part of the general Methodist movement of which the two Wesleys and Whitefield were the leaders in Great Britain. Doctrinally it is Calvinistic, its confession of faith being similar to that of Westminster. Until 1811 the Calvinistic Methodists in Wales were connected with the Church of England, as the followers of Wesley in England had been. Since that date they have been a distinct denomination.

The first Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church in this country was organized in 1826 in Remsen, N. Y. Four years later a presbytery was constituted. A general assembly, which meets once in three years, was organized in 1869. The church system is very similar to that of the Presbyterian churches, with which it affiliates. There are six synods, as follows: Synod of New York and Vermont, Synod of Ohio, Synod of Pennsylvania, Synod of Wisconsin, Synod of Minnesota, and the Western Synod.

There are 19 presbyteries. The number of organizations is 187, with 12,722 communicants. The average seating capacity of the churches is 235, and their average value \$3303. There are 14 halls, with a seating capacity of 1266.

The Welsh are, of course, the constituency of the church, and the Welsh language is used in its services and in the proceedings of its ecclesiastical judicatories.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.       | Organi-<br>sations. | Church<br>Edifices | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|---------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Colorado      | 5                   | ž                  | 200                      | \$8,000                         | 156                     |
| Illinois      | 1                   | 1                  | 700                      | 20,000                          | 425                     |
| Iowa          | 8                   | 7                  | 1,220                    | 7,650                           | 348                     |
| Kansas        | 5                   | 4                  | 850                      | 3,650                           | 115                     |
| Minnesota     | 13                  | 13                 | 3,705                    | 34,500                          | 1,166                   |
| Missouri      | 6                   | 4                  | 555                      | 2,500                           | 154                     |
| Nebraska      | 7                   | 4                  | 780                      | 6,800                           | 267                     |
| New York      | 28                  | 28                 | 6,370                    | 143,300                         | 1,789                   |
| Ohio          | 31                  | 34                 | 8,050                    | 111,575                         | 2,463                   |
| Pennsylvania  | 34                  | 33                 | 10,000                   | 153,700                         | 2,461                   |
| South Dakota, | 6                   | 4                  | 730                      | 4,200                           | 306                     |
| Vermont       | 6                   | 5                  | 1,175                    | 15,500                          | 431                     |
| Wisconsin     | 41                  | 52                 | 10,110                   | 114,500                         | 2,641                   |
| Total         | 187                 | 190                | 44,445                   | \$625,875                       | 12,722                  |

#### SUMMARY BY PRESBYTERIES.

| PRESENTERIES.                  |    |    |       |          |       |
|--------------------------------|----|----|-------|----------|-------|
| Columbus                       | 12 | 12 | 3,460 | \$69,875 | 1,242 |
| Dodgeville<br>Eastern New York | 5  | 7  | 1,525 | 17,800   | 271   |
| and Vermont                    | 8  | 8  | 1,825 | 26,500   | 701   |
| First Kansas                   | 5  | 4  | 850   | 3,650    | 115   |
| First Minnesota                | IO | 10 | 2,555 | 22,500   | 766   |
| Jackson                        | 11 | 14 | 2,770 | 18,600   | 855   |
| Lacrosse                       | 3  | 3  | 550   | 5,200    | 166   |
| Lime Spring                    | 5  | 4  | 1,210 | 12,800   | 465   |
| Long Creek                     |    | 6  | 1,160 | 6,850    | 283   |
| Missouri                       | 6  | 4  | 555   | 2,500    | 154   |

#### SUMMARY BY PRESBYTERIES. - Continued.

| PRESBYTKRIES.       | Organi-<br>zations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-   |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|
| Nebraska            | 8                   | 5                   | 980                       | \$14,800                        | 423    |
| New York City       | 1                   | Í                   | 550                       | 70,000                          | 350    |
| North Pennsylvania. | 23                  | 21                  | 7,111                     | 98,900                          | 1,707  |
| Oneida              | 25                  | 24                  | 5,170                     | 62,300                          | 1,169  |
| Pittsburg           | 12                  | 13                  | 3,270                     | 61,700                          | 725    |
| South Dakota        | 6                   | 4                   | 730                       | 4,200                           | 306    |
| Southern Pennsyl-   |                     |                     |                           |                                 |        |
| vania               | 7                   | 7                   | 1,439                     | 16,200                          | 399    |
| Waukesha            | 13                  | 15                  | 3,495                     | 66,900                          | 1,309  |
| Welsh Prairie       | 21                  | 28                  | 5,240                     | 44,600                          | 1,320  |
| Total               | 187                 | 190                 | 44,445                    | \$625,875                       | 12,722 |

# 5.-THE UNITED PRESBYTERIANS.

This body is not historically connected with the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, though it was formed in a similar way and of similar elements. The Scottish body was organized in 1847 of Secession or Associate Burgher, and Relief Presbyterians. The American branch was constituted in 1858 of Associate and Associate Reformed Presbyterians. The Associate Presbyterians included both Burghers and Secession Presbyterians, and the Associate Reformed, Associate and Reformed Presbyterians. All these divisions were brought to the United States by Scotch immigrants. In 1858 most of the Associate and Associate Reformed Presbyterians agreed to unite, and the United Presbyterian Church in North America was the result. A number of each of the bodies, however, refused to enter the union, and hold still a separate existence.

The United Presbyterian Church accepts the Westminster Confession of Faith and catechisms as its doctrinal

standards, modifying somewhat the chapters on the power of civil magistrates. Accompanying these standards as a part of the basis of union was a "Judicial Testimony," declaring the sense in which these symbols were received. It consisted of eighteen declarations, including one against human slavery, another against all secret oath-bound societies as "inconsistent with the genius and spirit of Christianity" and forbidden to church members, another opposed to extending the "communion in sealing ordinances" to those refusing adherence to the church's profession, subjection to its government and discipline, or abandonment of fellowship with those not in sympathy with the church's position; also another that it is the "will of God" that the songs contained in the Book of Psalms be sung, and these only, "to the exclusion of the devotional compositions of uninspired men," in public and private worship. In government and discipline the church is similar to other Presbyterian churches. It has presbyteries, synods, and a general assembly.

There are 56 presbyteries, not including three in foreign lands—one each in Canada, India, and Egypt. The number of organizations is 866, with 832 church edifices, valued at \$5,408,084, and 94,402 communicants. In 1859, the year after the church was organized, it had 55,547 communicants. It has gained, therefore, in thirty-one years, 38,855 communicants, or about seventy per cent. The average seating capacity of its church edifices is 318, and their average value \$6500. There are 50 halls, with a seating capacity of 5930.

### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.       | Organi-<br>antions. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com-<br>muni-<br>capts |
|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| California    | 13                  | 10                  | 2,400                     | \$129,500                      | 1,202                  |
| Colorado      | 5                   | 5                   | 1,450                     | 55,500                         | 537                    |
| Connecticut   | ĭ                   | í                   | 500                       | 10,000                         | 184                    |
| Illinois      | 62                  | 61                  | 18,363                    | 231,300                        | 6,529                  |
| Indiana       | 29                  | 29                  | 7,885                     | 92,850                         | 2,542                  |
| Iowa          | 101                 | 98                  | 25,960                    | 274,200                        | 7,769                  |
| Kansas        | 58                  | 48                  | 11,605                    | 127,350                        | 3,669                  |
| Maryland      | ī                   | 1                   | 500                       | 25,000                         | 171                    |
| Massachusetts | 7                   | 7                   | 2,600                     | 65,000                         | 1,135                  |
| Michigan      | 14                  | 11                  | 2,850                     | 21,600                         | 646                    |
| Minnesota     | I                   |                     |                           |                                | 12                     |
| Missouri      | 14                  | 14                  | 3,900                     | 104,200                        | 1,068                  |
| Nebraska      | 35                  | 25                  | 5,160                     | 95,429                         | 2,172                  |
| New Jersey    | 6                   | 6                   | 2,175                     | 98,500                         | 685                    |
| New York      | 65                  | 62                  | 25,516                    | 707,400                        | 9,719                  |
| North Dakota  | 1                   | 1                   | 100                       | 1,600                          | 8                      |
| Ohio          | 136                 | 136                 | 43,132                    | 697,550                        | 14,710                 |
| Oregon        | 5                   | 5                   | 1,330                     | 24,800                         | 412                    |
| Pennsylvania  | 281                 | 283                 | 102,404                   | 2,552,450                      | 39,204                 |
| Rhode Island  | 1                   | 1                   | 400                       | 15,000                         | 220                    |
| South Dakota  | 4                   | 2                   | 200                       | 1,700                          | 59                     |
| Tennessee     | 7                   | 6                   | 1,300                     | 6,000                          | 465                    |
| Vermont       | 3                   | 3                   | 900                       | 8,000                          | 219                    |
| Washington    | 36                  | 3                   | 525                       | 7,400                          | 103                    |
| West Virginia | 6                   |                     | 1.730                     | 45,300                         | 530                    |
| Wisconsin     | 7                   | -8                  | 1,413                     | 10,455                         | 432                    |
| Total         | 866                 | 832                 | 264,298                   | \$5,408,084                    | 94,402                 |

#### SUMMARY BY PRESBYTERIES.

| PRESEYTERIES.   |    |    |        |          |      |
|-----------------|----|----|--------|----------|------|
| Albany          | 8  | 8  | 3,050  | \$77,000 | 91   |
| Allegheny       | 31 | 30 | 13,205 | 443,200  | 5,85 |
| Argyle          | 12 | 12 | 6,250  | 108,000  | 2,26 |
| Arkansas Valley | 22 | 16 | 3,510  | 30,600   | 97   |
| Beaver Valley   | 23 | 23 | 8,110  | 100,800  | 3,21 |
| Big Spring      | 10 | 12 | 3,365  | 57,800   | 1,20 |
| Boston          | 8  | 8  | 3,000  | 80,000   | 1,35 |
| Brookville      | 18 | 15 | 4.275  | 31,800   | 1,17 |
| Butler          | 32 | 32 | 10,330 | 161,400  | 3,74 |
| Caledonia .     | 14 | 13 | 4,525  | 139,300  | 2,27 |
| Cedar Rapids    | 11 | 10 | 2,685  | 45,000   | 83   |
| Chartiers       | 17 | 17 | 6,580  | 133,200  | 2,74 |
| Chicago         | 9  | 9  | 2,600  | 58,000   | 97   |

|                    |          |        | Seating | Value of    | Com-   |
|--------------------|----------|--------|---------|-------------|--------|
| PRESEVICEDES.      | Organi-  | Church | 475     | Church      | taun-  |
|                    | sations. | FOIRCE | pacity  | Property    | canis. |
| Chillicothe        | 7        | 6      | 2,250   | \$10,000    | 694    |
| Cleveland          | 11       | 9      | 3,130   | 65,300      | 1,235  |
| College Springs    | 24       | 23     | 6,515   | 56,900      | 2,208  |
| Colorado           | 5        | 5      | 1,450   | 55,500      | 537    |
| Concordia          | 12       | 9      | 1,690   | 15,800      | 511    |
| Conemaugh          | 18       | 19     | 6,370   | 92,600      | 2,230  |
| Delaware           | 20       | 19     | 6,121   | 55,100      | 2,341  |
| Des Momes          | 35       | 33     | 7,460   | 89,500      | 2,003  |
| Detroit            | 13       | 10     | 2,600   | 19,300      | 591    |
| First Ohio         | 11       | 13     | 4,900   | 130,000     | 1,386  |
| Frankfort          | 17       | 17     | 5,631   | 87,100      | 2,117  |
| Garnett            | 17       | 16     | 4,240   | 50,100      | 1,510  |
| Illinois Central   | 11       | 10     | 2,500   | 26.500      | 646    |
| Illinois Southern  | 21       | 21     | 7,105   | 82,100      | 2,284  |
| Indiana            | 11       | 11     | 2,850   | 27,500      | 845    |
| Indiana Northern   | 11       | 10     | 2,185   | 16,500      | 735    |
| Iowa Northwestern. | 6        | 5      | 1,165   | 14,325      | 239    |
| Kansas City        | 11       | 11     | 3,240   | 73,300      | 1,061  |
| Keokuk             | 17       | 18     | 5,800   | 53,300      | 1,910  |
| Lake               | 26       | 27     | 7,713   | 95,750      | 2,827  |
| Le Claire          | 10       | 10     | 2,410   | 17,225      | 710    |
| Los Angeles        | 7        | 5      | 750     | 25,000      | 296    |
| Mansfield          | 15       | 15     | 4,255   | 78,050      | 1,424  |
| Mercer             | 13       | 14     | 4,875   | 80,300      | 1,998  |
| Monmouth           | 15       | 15     | 4,958   | 82,200      | 2,039  |
| Monongahela        | 33       | 31     | 14,045  | 646,250     | 5,543  |
| Muskingum          | 27       | 29     | 9,315   | 65,600      | 3,349  |
| New York           | 18       | 17     | 8,245   | 436,500     | 2,791  |
| Omaha              | 24       | 18     | 3,170   | 64 079      | 1,034  |
| Oregon             | 8        | 8      | 1,855   | 32,200      | 515    |
| Pawnee             | 17       | 11     | 2,530   | 37,000      | 1,259  |
| Philadelphia       | 15       | 16     | 8,180   | 475,500     | 3,577  |
| Princeton          | 9        | 10     | 3,100   | 40,450      | 1,010  |
| Rock Island        | 11       | II     | 3,110   | 38,250      | 876    |
| San Francisco      | 6        | 5      | 1,650   | 104,500     | 906    |
| Sidney             | 17       | 16     | 4,170   | 65,400      | 1,429  |
| Steubenville       | 22       | 22     | 6,887   | 109,300     | 2,461  |
| Tennessee          | 7        | 6      | 1,300   | 6,000       | 465    |
| Vermont            | 3        | 3      | 900     | 8,000       | 219    |
| Westmoreland       | 31       | 33     | 10,125  | 160,550     | 3,028  |
| Wheeling           | 19       | 19     | 6,255   | 128,700     | 1,930  |
| Wisconsin          | 7        | 8      | 1,413   | 10,455      | 432    |
| Xenia              | 13       | 13     | 4,400   | 114,000     | 1,669  |
| Total              | 866      | 832    | 264,298 | \$5,408,084 | 94,402 |

# 6.—THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES (SOUTHERN).

In 1858 the Southern churches of the New School general assembly separated from the Northern churches because of differences on the slavery question. There were 4 synods with 15 presbyteries in the South, and these organized the United Synod, South. In 1861 there was a similar division in the Old School Presbyterian Church, resulting in the organization of the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States of America, with 11 synods and 47 presbyteries. In 1864 this body and the United Synod, South, were united, and soon after the name Presbyterian Church in the United States was adopted. On account of similarity of titles this church is commonly called the Southern and the parent body the Northern Church.

When the union of 1864 took place the Southern Church had 87,000 communicants. A number of presbyteries which had been connected with the Northern Church joined it after the close of the Civil War, and it has increased rapidly. It now has 13 synods, 72 presbyteries, and 179,-570 communicants. In 1882 fraternity was formally established between the Northern and Southern bodies, and in 1888 the general assemblies, respectively, held a joint meeting in Philadelphia in celebration of the centenary of the adoption of the constitution of the church.

The Southern Church has 2391 organizations, with 2288 church edifices, valued at \$8,812,152. The average seating capacity is 302, and the average value \$3851. There are 143 halls, with a seating capacity of 19,895.

### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.              | Organi |         |         | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|----------------------|--------|---------|---------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Alabama              | 172    | 1411    | 42,920  | \$573,400                      | 10,560                  |
| Arkansas             | 92     | 75      | 21,830  | 165,685                        | 4,478                   |
| District of Columbia | 1      | 1       | 1,000   | 50,000                         | 246                     |
| Florida              | 67     | 66      | 16,015  | 162,450                        | 3,444                   |
| Georgia              | 162    | 164     | 52,764  | 737,725                        | 12,096                  |
| Indiana              | 2      | 2       | 650     | 1,750                          | 79                      |
| Indian Territory     | 13     | 22      | 5,250   | 7,750                          | 629                     |
| Kentucky             | 171    | 168 1/4 | 48,745  | 996,750                        | 16,915                  |
| Louisiana            | 64     | 55      | 18,435  | 433,985                        | 4,926                   |
| Maryland             | 14     | 17      | 4,785   | 224,300                        | 1,654                   |
| Mississippi          | 208    | 174     | 47,585  | 415,315                        | 11,055                  |
| Missouri             | 143    | 116     | 38,705  | 753,490                        | 10,363                  |
| North Carolina       | 282    | 275     | 96,485  | 678,565                        | 27,477                  |
| South Carolina       | 226    | 243 1/2 | 68,185  | 652,335                        | 16,561                  |
| Tennessee            | 155    | 150     | 53,030  | 927,320                        | 15,954                  |
| Texas                | 242    | 171     | 45,977  | 627,806                        | 10,774                  |
| Virginia             | 290    | 345 1/2 | 100,977 | 1,180,576                      | 26,515                  |
| West Virginia        | 87     | 101     | 27,505  | 222,950                        | 5,995                   |
| Total                | 2,391  | 2,288   | 690,843 | \$8,812,152                    | 179,721                 |

# SUMMARY BY PRESBYTERIES.

#### PRESEYTERIES.

| A him and an         | . 0 |       |         | A         |       |
|----------------------|-----|-------|---------|-----------|-------|
| Abingdon             | 38  | 35    | 11,107  | \$117,350 | 2,634 |
| Albemarle            | 26  | 27    | 7,850   | 80,400    | 1,608 |
| Arkansas             | 22  | 19    | 5,530   | 68,800    | 1,130 |
| Athens               | 34  | 35    | 11,700  | 43,125    | 1,775 |
| Atlanta              | 39  | 40    | 11,875  | 203,750   | 4,100 |
| Augusta              | 19  | 201/2 | 7,950   | 189,600   | 1,413 |
| Bethel               | 46  | 53    | 17, 185 | 106,800   | 4.796 |
| Brazos               | 22  | 1914  | 5,625   | 134,400   | 1,404 |
| Central Alabama      | 10  | 8     | 1,850   | 6,300     | 357   |
| Central Mississippi. | 60  | 52    | 12,450  | 104,150   | 3,024 |
| Central Texas        | 49  | 27    | 6,882   | 112,600   | 2,450 |
| Charleston           | 28  | 33    | 9,025   | 268,020   | 2,243 |
| Cherokee             | 28  | 28    | 9,767   | 63,400    | 2,127 |
| Chesapeake           | 17  | 20    | 7,925   | 110,900   | 1,452 |
| Chickasaw            | 25  | 25    | 8,250   | 17,500    | 1,266 |
| Columbia             | 26  | 27    | 9,255   | 78,700    | 1,965 |
| Concord              | 43  | 47    | 17,415  | 101,750   | 4,511 |
| Dallas               | 59  | 42    | 12,980  | 175,064   | 2,848 |

## SUMMARY BY PRESBYTERIES .- Continued.

| PRESBYTERIES.       | Organi-<br>zations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| Eastern Texas       | 56                  | 43                  | 9,965                    | \$50,442                        | 1,479                  |
| Eastern Hanover .   | 53                  | 67                  | 21,195                   | 402,700                         | 5.720                  |
| Ebenezer            | 29                  | 29                  | 7,545                    | 170,100                         | 2,730                  |
| Enoree              | 44                  | 45                  | 14,605                   | 94,500                          | 2,898                  |
| Fayetteville        | 64                  | 53                  | 23,140                   | 70,690                          | 7,388                  |
| Florida             | 20                  | 21                  | 5,425                    | 47,100                          | 1,064                  |
| Greenbrier          | 45                  | 45                  | 12,455                   | 98,550                          | 3,023                  |
| Harmony             | 32                  | 35                  | 8,890                    | 55,465                          | 1,932                  |
| Holston             | 16                  | 15%                 | 6,775                    | 43,200                          | 2,705                  |
| Indian              | 13                  | 22                  | 5,250                    | 7,750                           | 629                    |
| Knoxville ,.        | 24                  | 19                  | 6,225                    | 133,100                         | 2,012                  |
| Lafayette           | 36                  | 26                  | 7,540                    | 72,700                          | 2,194                  |
| Lexington           | 59                  | 73                  | 19,320                   | 158,950                         | 7,451                  |
| Louisiana           | 21                  | 19                  | 5,100                    | 44,900                          | 808                    |
| Louisville          | 43                  | 45                  | 14,200                   | 339,450                         | 4.433                  |
| Macon,              | 21                  | 18                  | 5,775                    | 144,850                         | 1,261                  |
| Maryland            | 13                  | 16                  | 4,385                    | 209,300                         | 1,607                  |
| Mecklenburg         | 71                  | 70                  | 21,125                   | 194,700                         | 7,299                  |
| Memphis             | 34                  | 30                  | 9,100                    | 203,350                         | 2,807                  |
| Mississippi         | 24                  | 22                  | 6,865                    | 115,000                         | 1,957                  |
| Missouri            | 28                  | 24                  | 7,250                    | 79.750                          | 2,330                  |
| Montgomery          | 48                  | бі                  | 16,990                   | 230,011                         | 4,202                  |
| Muhlenberg          | 16                  | 16                  | 3,475                    | 52,950                          | 959                    |
| Nashville           | 37                  | 42                  | 16,325                   | 433,920                         | 5,013                  |
| New Orleans         | 39                  | 24                  | 10,565                   | 362,700                         | 3,635                  |
| North Alabama .     | 55                  | 35                  | 11,145                   | 226,800                         | 3,427                  |
| North Mississippi . | 35                  | 24                  | 6,680                    | 76,590                          | 1,721                  |
| Orange              | 39                  | 38                  | 14,920                   | 140,500                         | 3,949                  |
| Ouachita            | 22                  | 19                  | 5,400                    | 41,100                          | 1,198                  |
| Paducah             | 16                  | 17                  | 5,400                    | 107,600                         | 1,750                  |
| Palmyra             | 23                  | 2014                | 5,950                    | 49.350                          | 1,598                  |
| Paris               | 21                  | 15                  | 4,170                    | 33,000                          | 920                    |
| Peedee              | 24                  | 24                  | 6,975                    | 47,200                          | 1,489                  |
| Pine Bluff          | 18                  | 17                  | 5,300                    | 23,950                          | 1,131                  |
| Potosi              | 17                  | 13                  | 4,400                    | 37,800                          | 961                    |
| Red River           | 30                  | 26                  | 6,835                    | 65.085                          | 1,202                  |
| Roanoke             | 40                  | 44                  | 11,330                   | 95,200                          | 2,805                  |
| Saint John          | 25                  | 25                  | 5,650                    | 40,700                          | 1,103                  |
| Saint Louis.        | 21                  | 17                  | 5.515                    | 283,940                         | 1,472                  |
| Savannah            | 21                  | 22                  | 5,697                    | 93,000                          | 1,420                  |
| South Alabama       | 55                  | 48                  | 16,100                   | 210.925                         | 3.783                  |
| -                   | 52                  | 53                  | 11,505                   | 80,350                          | 3,203                  |
| Suwanee             | 22                  | 20                  | 4,940                    | 74,650                          | 1,277                  |

### SUMMARY BY PRESEYTERIES .- Continued.

| PRESBYTERIES.    | Organi-<br>zations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Co-<br>pacity | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| Tombeckbee       | 48                  | 38                  | 9,275                    | \$63,375                       | 2,368                  |
| Transylvania     | 29                  | 26                  | 8,750                    | 151,000                        | 2,949                  |
| Tuscaloosa       | 52                  | 50                  | 13,825                   | 129,375                        | 2,993                  |
| Upper Missouri   | 18                  | 16                  | 8,050                    | 229,950                        | 1,808                  |
| Washburn.        | 27                  | 18                  | 5,050                    | 30,585                         | 922                    |
| Western District | 23                  | 201/2               | 6,500                    | 41,800                         | 1,664                  |
| Western Texas    | 35                  | 24                  | 6,355                    | 122,300                        | 1,673                  |
| West Hanover .   | 36                  | 41 1/2              | 11,410                   | 76,165                         | 2,100                  |
| West Lexington . | 40                  | 373                 | 10,025                   | 177,400                        | 4,173                  |
| Wilmington       | 39                  | 40                  | 12,035                   | 90,525                         | 2,722                  |
| Winchester       | 41                  | 59%                 | 17,550                   | 173,200                        | 3.301                  |
| Total            | 2,391               | 2,288               | 690,843                  | \$8,812,152                    | 179,721                |

## 7.-THE ASSOCIATE CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA.

The Associate Presbyterians began with a secession in 1733 of Ebenezer Erskine and three other ministers from the Church of Scotland. Twenty years later the first associate presbytery in this country, that of Pennsylvania, was organized. In 1782 most of these Presbyterians, who held what are known as the Marrow doctrines, united with Reformed Presbyterians, whence came, in course of time, various bodies of Associate Reformed Presbyterians. There were Associate Presbyterians, however, who did not join this union, and these organized in 1801 a synod, embracing several presbyteries. In 1858 there was a union of Associate and Associate Reformed Presbyterians, resulting in the United Presbyterian Church. Some Associate Presbyterians, however, remained separate still. These are known as the Associate Church of North America.

The Associate Presbyterians were very pronounced against slavery. As early as 1800 the Associate Presby-

tery denounced slavery as immoral and unjustifiable. In 1811 it repeated this declaration, and in 1831 it resolved to exclude slaveholders from its communion, losing thereby its Southern congregations.

There are now 4 presbyteries, with 31 organizations and 1053 communicants, scattered among eight States, the majority of them being in Pennsylvania and Iowa. They have 23 edifices, with an average seating capacity of 211, and an average value of \$1270; 8 halls, with a seating capacity of 345, are occupied.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

|   | O MINAR                         | DIA                   | )IRIBG.   |   |   |
|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---|---|---|
| STATES.   |                                 | Church<br>Edifices    | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity.                       | Value of<br>Church<br>Property.                                   | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants.                   |
| Illinois. Indiana Iowa Kansas New Jersey New York Ohio Pennsylvania | 1<br>3<br>5<br>4<br>1<br>1<br>4 | 1<br>3<br>5<br>3<br>1 | 175<br>600<br>974<br>650<br>200<br>625<br>1,625 | \$1,000<br>2,600<br>5,300<br>3,300<br>2,400<br><br>6,800<br>7,800 | 17<br>112<br>233<br>160<br>20<br>14<br>77 |
| Total   | 31                              | 23                    | 4,849<br>SBYTERIE                               | \$29,200  | 1,053                                     |
| PRESSYTEATES.   |                                 |                       |   |   |   |
| Clarion   | 16<br>5<br>4<br>6               | 5<br>3<br>5           | 2,200<br>974<br>650<br>1,025                    | \$12,000<br>5,300<br>3,300<br>8,600                               | 501<br>233<br>160<br>159                  |
| Total   | 31                              | 23                    | 4,849   | \$29,200  | 1,053                                     |

#### 8.—THE ASSOCIATE REFORMED SYNOD OF THE SOUTH.

The union of Associate and Reformed Presbyterians in 1782 resulted in a body called Associate Reformed Pres-

byterians. There have been various divisions bearing this name, but all have ceased to exist, having joined with Associate Presbyterians to form the United Presbyterian Church, or been absorbed by other Presbyterian bodies, except the Associate Reformed Synod of the South. In consequence of differences in the general synod of the Associate Reformed Church, which had been formed in 1804, on the psalmody and communion questions, the Associate Reformed Synod of the Carolinas withdrew in 1821 and became the next year an independent body, under the title of The Associate Reformed Synod of the South.

The synod accepts the Westminster Confession of Faith, with those sections treating of the power of civil magistrates in ecclesiastical matters changed so as to eliminate their "Erastian doctrine." In 1871 the synod also adopted a "summary of doctrines," consisting of thirty-five articles, together with a brief declaration of church order and terms of communion. Its distinctive principles are contained in the sections concerning psalmody and the communion. Psalms only and not uninspired hymns may be used in worship, and persons "holding to error or corrupt worship, or notoriously belonging to societies which so hold," may not be admitted to the Lord's Table.

Connected with the synod are 8 presbyteries, with 116 organizations, the same number of edifices, and 8501 communicants. The average seating capacity of the edifices is 319; their average value, \$1826. The main body of communicants is to be found in the two Carolinas and Tennessee. Five halls, with a seating capacity of 540, are occupied.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

|                    | n       | Church    | Senting  | Value of  | Com-    |
|--------------------|---------|-----------|----------|-----------|---------|
| STATES.            | Organi- | Edifices. | Ca-      | Church    | muzi-   |
|                    |         |           | pacity.  | Property. | CIRITS. |
| Alabama            | 5       | 5         | 1,700    | \$13,150  | 220     |
| Arkansas           | 10      |           | 1,900    | 7,300     | 513     |
| Georgia            | 8       | 8         | 2,500    | 15,900    | 474     |
| Kentucky           | 5       | 6         | 1,150    | 14,500    | 169     |
| Mississippi        | 5.      | . 5       | 1,425    | 4,500     | 564     |
| Missouri           | í       | ī         | 350      | 1,500     | 92      |
| North Carolina     | 20      | 21        | 7,650    | 51,000    | 2,100   |
| South Carolina     | 36      | 37        | 12,800   | 70,400    | 2,728   |
| Tennessee          | 14      | 14        | 3,975    | 18,100    | 1,058   |
| Texas              | 7       | - 4       | 1,650    | 3,500     | 1,030   |
| Virginia           | 4       | 5         | 1,550    | 10,000    | 286     |
| West Virginia      | ī       | 3         | 400      | 2,000     | 100     |
| West Fitginia .    |         |           | 400      | 2,000     | 100     |
| Total              | 116     | 116       | 27.070   | \$211,850 | 8,501   |
| EUGI               | 110     | 110       | 37,050   | 4211,050  | o'201   |
|                    |         |           |          |           |         |
| S                  | UMMAR   | Y BY I    | PRESBYTI | ERIES.    |         |
| PRESBYTERIES.      |         |           |          |           |         |
| Arkansas           | 10      | 9         | 1,900    | \$7,300   | 513     |
| First              | 38      | 39        | 14,125   | 84,900    | 3,686   |
| Kentucky ,         | 6       | 7         | 1,500    | 16,000    | 261     |
| Memphis            | 13      | 13        | 3,250    | 11,100    | 1,200   |
| Second             | 26      | 27        | 8,825    | 52,400    | 1,625   |
| Tennessee and Ala- |         | -         | , , , ,  | 2-,       | ,,,,,   |
| bama               | 11      | 22        | 3,850    | 24,650    | 642     |
| Texas              | 7       | 4         | 1,650    | 3,500     | 188     |
| Virginia           | 5       | 6         | 1,950    | 12,000    | 386     |
|                    |         |           | -,,,,,,  |           | 3-4     |
| Total              | 116     | 116       | 37.050   | \$211.850 | 8.501   |

#### THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIANS.

The Reformed Presbyterians of the United States, of whom there are several branches, are ecclesiastically descended from the Cameronians, or Reformed Presbyterians of Scotland, otherwise called Covenanters. The first presbytery in Scotland was organized in 1743. Eight years later the first Covenanter minister arrived in this

country, and in 1774 the first presbytery of this church in America was constituted. A few years later the members of this presbytery, joining with a number of seceders, as they were called, also a Scottish Presbyterian division, organized the Associate Reformed Church. A division in this body resulted in the formation of the Reformed Dissenting Presbytery, and the original Presbytery being resuscitated, there were before the close of the century three branches of Reformed Presbyterians.

The question of the relation of the Christian Church to civil government has ever been a prominent one among Reformed Presbyterians. All accept the Westminster Confession of Faith and form of church government, and all occupy an attitude of protest against civil governments which do not recognize the headship of Christ and the authority of God and his law. They differ, however, among themselves as to the extent to which this protest should be carried. Some refuse, because the Constitution of the United States does not acknowledge the existence of Almighty God, the supremacy of Christ, and the authority of the Scripture, to "incorporate with the political body," and hence do not participate in elections and in certain other political rights and duties. Others continue to protest against "a godless government," but do not refrain from voting. The Reformed Presbyterians deem the influence of secret societies pernicious, and forbid communicants all connection with them. They do not use modern hymns, but sing psalms only. They were always opposed to slavery. In 1800, when attention was called to the fact that some of the members owned slaves, the presbytery enacted, without a dissenting voice, that "no slaveholder should be allowed the communion of the church.

# 9.—THE SYNOD OF THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In 1809 a synod was organized. A motion brought before this body in 1825 to open fraternal correspondence with the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church being defeated, a number of ministers subsequently withdrew and joined the latter body. In 1833 a division occurred, resulting in two organizations, both of which retained the same subordinate standards unchanged, but differed in the application of them. The one, allowing its members to vote and hold office under the government, is known as the Reformed Presbyterian Church (New Light) or General Synod; the other, still adhering to the old practice, as the Reformed Presbyterian Church (Old Light) or Synod.

The synod's "terms of ecclesiastical communion" embrace an acknowledgment of the Scriptures as the word of God and only rule of faith and manners; of the whole doctrine of the Westminster Confession and catechisms as founded upon the Scriptures; of the divine right of one unalterable form of church government as set forth by the Westminster Assembly; of the obligation upon the church of the covenant entered into in 1871, in which are embodied the engagement of the national covenant and of the solemn league and covenant, so far as applicable in this land. The covenant of 1871 declares that those accepting it are pledged to labor for "a constitutional recognition of God as the source of all power, of Jesus Christ as the ruler of nations, of the Holy Scriptures as the supreme rule, and of the true Christian religion," and to refuse to "incorpo-

rate by any act with the political body until this blessed reformation is secured." The members of this branch, therefore, do not take part in state or national elections. They neither vote nor hold office.

The synod embraces 11 presbyteries, with 115 organizations and edifices, 10,574 communicants, and church property valued at \$1,071,400. The average value of its edifices is \$9317, and the average seating capacity 323. Though it is represented in nineteen States, more than half of its communicants are in Pennsylvania and New York. Three halls, with a seating capacity of 600, are occupied.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

|               | Orenni.  | Church | Senting | Value of    | Com-   |
|---------------|----------|--------|---------|-------------|--------|
| STATES.       | Rations. |        | Ca-     | Church      | muni-  |
|               |          |        | pacity. | Property.   | cants. |
| Alabama       |          |        | 200     | \$1.000     | n.K    |
|               | 1        | I      | 300     | \$1,500     | 76     |
| Colorado      | 3        | 2      | 650     | 4,500       | 142    |
| Illinois      | - 5      | 5      | 1,575   | 16,000      | 536    |
| Indiana       | 3        | 3      | 850     | 11,000      | 246    |
| Iowa          | 9        | 9      | 2,760   | 21,900      | 984    |
| Kansas        | 9        | 7      | 1,750   | 15,000      | 758    |
| Maine         | 1        | I      | 300     | 4,000       | 19     |
| Maryland      | I        | I      | 250     | 15,000      | 65     |
| Massachusetts | 2        | 2      | 1,350   | 100,000     | 400    |
| Michigan      | 2        | 2      | 550     | 6,000       | 197    |
| Minnesota     | 4        | 3      | 1,000   | 2,800       | 145    |
| Missouri      | 2        | I      | 350     | 10,000      | IGO    |
| Nebraska      | 1        | 1      | 350     | 3,500       | 51     |
| New York      | 18       | 19     | 8,030   | 459,500     | 2,328  |
| Ohio          | 14       | 16     | 4,160   | 55,600      | 951    |
| Pennsylvania  | 33       | 35     | 11,180  | 324,500     | 3,272  |
| Vermont       | 5        | 5      | 1,240   | 17,900      | 232    |
| West Virginia | Ĭ        | Ĩ      | 200     | 700         | 20     |
| Wisconsin     | 1        | 1      | 250     | 2,000       | 62     |
|               |          |        |         |             |        |
| Total         | 115      | 115    | 37,095  | \$1,071,400 | 10,574 |
| A COURT !     |          | ,      | נגייונ  | ψ1,0/1,400  | 10,3/4 |

### SUMMARY BY PRESBYTERIES.

| PRESBYTERIES. |     | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants- |
|---------------|-----|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Illinois      | 9   | 9                   | 2,775                     | \$35,000                        | 776                     |
| Iowa          | 12  | 11                  | 3,310                     | 19,700                          | 916                     |
| Kansas        | 16  | 12                  | 3,450                     | 30,000                          | 1,291                   |
| Lakes         | 9   | 9                   | 2,730                     | 35,000                          | 768                     |
| Maine         | 1   | 1                   | 300                       | 4,000                           | 19                      |
| New York      | 15  | 16                  | 7,900                     | 517,500                         | 2,351                   |
| Оню           | 15  | 10                  | 2,180                     | 25,800                          | 472                     |
| Philadelphia  | 5   | 5                   | 1,880                     | 88,000                          | 789                     |
| Pittsburg     | 30  | 32                  | 9,850                     | 256,500                         | 2,593                   |
| Rochester     | - 5 | 5                   | 1,480                     | 42,000                          | 377                     |
| Vermont       | 5   | 5                   | 1,240                     | 17,900                          | 222                     |
| Total         | 115 | 115                 | 37,095                    | \$1,071,400                     | 10,574                  |

# 10.—THE GENERAL SYNOD OF THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This is the other body resulting from the division of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in 1833. They used to be popularly distinguished as "New Lights." The general synod holds equally with the synod to the Westminster standards, to the headship of Christ over nations, to the doctrine of "public social covenanting," to the exclusive use of the psalms in singing, to restricted communion in the use of the sacraments, and to the principle of "dissent from all immoral civil institutions," but allows its members to decide for themselves whether the government of this country should be regarded as an immoral institution, and thus determine what duties of citizenship devolve upon them. They may therefore exercise the franchise and hold office, provided they do not in these civil acts violate the principle that forbids connection with immoral institutions, Many of them do participate in elections. Negotiations

for the union of the general synod and the synod failed in 1890, because the latter would not agree to a basis which interpreted the phrase "incorporate with the political body" as meaning "such incorporation as involves sinful compliance with the religious defects of the written constitution as it now stands, either in holding such offices as require an oath to support the constitution or in voting for men to administer such offices."

The general synod embraces 5 presbyteries, with 33 organizations, the same number of edifices, valued at \$469,000, and 4602 communicants. The average seating capacity of its edifices is 375, and their average value \$14,212, which is an extremely high figure. One hall, with a seating capacity of 100, is occupied.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

|                          | SUMM.               | ARY BY              | STATES.                   |                                 |                         |  |  |  |  |
|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| STATES.                  | Organi-<br>zations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>canta. |  |  |  |  |
| Illinois                 | 6                   | 6                   | 2,150                     | \$16,400                        | 590                     |  |  |  |  |
| Indiana                  |                     | 2                   | 450                       | 2,400                           | 82                      |  |  |  |  |
| Iowa                     | 2                   | 1                   | 180                       | 1,000                           | 33                      |  |  |  |  |
| Kansas                   |                     | I                   | 150                       | 800                             | 65                      |  |  |  |  |
| New York                 |                     | 6                   | 2,650                     | 123,000                         | 624                     |  |  |  |  |
| Oh10                     |                     | 2                   | 1,100                     | 36,500                          | 340                     |  |  |  |  |
| Pennsylvania             | II                  | 12                  | 4,900                     | 283,500                         | 2,685                   |  |  |  |  |
| Tennessee                |                     | 1                   | 200                       | 400                             | 18                      |  |  |  |  |
| Vermont                  |                     | 2                   | 600                       | 5,000                           | 165                     |  |  |  |  |
| Total                    | 33                  | 33                  | 12,380                    | \$469,000                       | 4,602                   |  |  |  |  |
| SUMMARY BY PRESBYTERIES. |                     |                     |                           |                                 |                         |  |  |  |  |
| PRESSYTERIES.            |                     |                     |                           |                                 |                         |  |  |  |  |
| Northern                 |                     | 8                   | 3,250                     | \$128,000                       | 789                     |  |  |  |  |
| Ohio                     |                     | 3                   | 1,300                     | 38,000                          | 400                     |  |  |  |  |
| Philadelphia             |                     |                     | 3,250                     | 185,500                         | 2,103                   |  |  |  |  |
| Pittsburg                | - 5                 | 6                   | 1,650                     | 98,000                          | 582                     |  |  |  |  |
| Western                  | 11                  | 10                  | 2,930                     | 19,500                          | 728                     |  |  |  |  |
|                          | -                   | _                   |                           |                                 |                         |  |  |  |  |
| Total                    | 33                  | 33                  | 12,380                    | \$469,000                       | 4,602                   |  |  |  |  |

# 11.—THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (COVENANTED).

This body was organized in 1840 by two ministers and three elders who withdrew from the synod, or the branch known as the "Old Lights," on the ground that the latter maintained sinful ecclesiastical relations and patronized or indorsed moral reform societies with which persons of any religion or no religion were connected. Its terms of communion are somewhat stricter than those of the synod. It is a small body, having only 4 organizations, with 37 members, divided among three States.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.      | Organi-<br>zations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com- |
|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|------|
| New York     | 1                   |                     |                          |                                | 7    |
| Ohio         | E                   | X                   | 200                      |                                | 20   |
| Pennsylvania | 2                   |                     |                          |                                | IO   |
|              | _                   | -                   |                          |                                |      |
| Total        | 4                   | I                   | 200                      |                                | 37   |

# 12.—THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

This body was organized in 1883, in consequence of dissatisfaction with the treatment of a question of discipline by the general synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church (New Lights). In the matter of participation in elections it holds with the general synod, and contrary to the synod, that Christians may vote and be voted for, regarding the republic as essentially a Christian republic. It has

but 600 members in the United States, who belong to one congregation in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

## SUMMARY.

|                    |                | O C MINE            | rage t -                  |                                |                         |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| PRESSYTERY.        | Organizations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Senting<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
| Pittsburg          | 1              | 1                   | 800                       | \$75,000                       | 600                     |
|                    |                |                     |                           | ,,,,,                          |                         |
| SHMMARY            | DV STA         | TPC AF              | Art Dag                   | SBYTERIANS                     |                         |
|                    | BI DIA         | TES OF              | ALL PRE                   | SBYIEKIANS                     | ).                      |
| STATES.            |                |                     |                           | 40                             |                         |
| Alabama            | 385            | 327                 | 97,475                    | \$819,255                      | 21,502                  |
| Alaska             | 5              | 4                   | 1,100                     | 7.750                          | 481                     |
| Arizona            | 7              | 3                   | 850                       | 13,900                         | 188                     |
| Arkansas           | 419            | 274                 | 84,125                    | 357,685                        | 18,022                  |
| California         | 263            | 211                 | 59,771                    | 1,895,675                      | 18,934                  |
| Colorado           | 88             | 69                  | 17,875                    | 643,550                        | 6,968                   |
| Connecticut        | 8              | 10                  | 4,300                     | 443,500                        | 1,864                   |
| Delaware           | 32             | 43                  | 14,970                    | 709,800                        | 4,622                   |
| Dist. of Columbia  | 16             | 20                  | 11,600                    | 950,000                        | 5,128                   |
| Florida            | 107            | 95                  | 22,265                    | 484,650                        | 4,574                   |
| Georgia            | 201            | 193                 | 61,564                    | 776,025                        | 14,538                  |
| Idaho              | 19             | 15                  | 2,275                     | 40,950                         | 815                     |
| Illinois           | 752            | 736                 | 241,404                   | 4,649,410                      | 77,213                  |
| Indiana            | 389            | 412                 | 132,653                   | 2,610,200                      | 43,351                  |
| Indian Territory . | 136            | 106                 | 21,818                    | 59,158                         | 3,661                   |
| Iowa               | 518            | 490                 | 131 892                   | 1,848,000                      | 40,528                  |
| Kansas             | 521            | 359                 | 91,934                    | 1,299,260                      | 31,393                  |
| Kentucky           | 507            | 464                 | 148,020                   | 2,045,870                      | 40,880                  |
| Louisiana          | 88             | 72                  | 24,035                    | 454,035                        | 5,864                   |
| Maine              | - 3            | 4                   | 1,100                     | 12,000                         | 224                     |
| Maryland           | 93             | 109                 | 38,555                    | 1,752,424                      | 12,483                  |
| Massachusetts .    | 27             | 27                  | 14,075                    | 530,500                        | 5,105                   |
| Michigan           | 252            | 243                 | 79,450                    | 2,242,236                      | 25,931                  |
| Minnesota          | 185            | 170                 | 44,966                    | 1,329,910                      | 15,055                  |
| Mississippi        | 352            | 299                 | 86,369                    | 530,290                        | 18,250                  |
| Missouri           | 776            | 609                 | 198,421                   | 2,789,652                      | 53,510                  |
| Montana            | 24             | 18                  | 4,150                     | 88,000                         | 1,232                   |
| Nebraska           | 278            | 189                 | 41,981                    | 691,939                        | 15,065                  |
| Nevada             | 8              | 4                   | 865                       | 11,400                         | 275                     |
| New Hampshire .    | 8              | 9                   | 3,150                     | 34,800                         | 956                     |
| New Jersey         | 307            | 427                 | 171,732                   | 6,800,000                      | 59,464                  |
|                    |                |                     |                           |                                |                         |

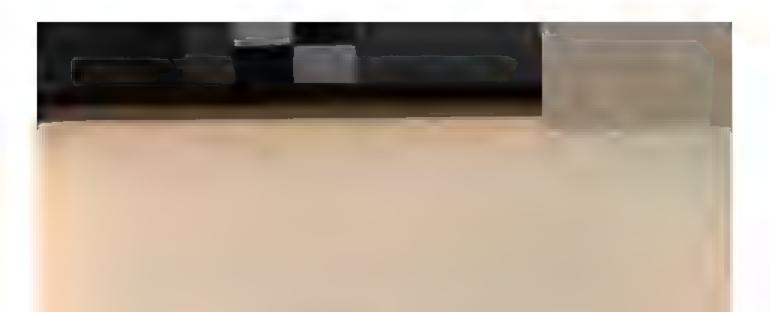
39 17 2,815 45,675 1.275 903 1,047 420,977 22,727,192 168,564

New Mexico ....

## SUMMARY BY STATES OF ALL PRESBYTERIANS.—Continued.

| STATES.        | Organizations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|----------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| North Carolina | 411            | 399                 | 130,785                   | \$818,745                       | 36, 102                 |
| North Dakota   | IOO            | 49                  | 9,600                     | 128,025                         | 3,044                   |
| Ohio           | 828            | 849                 | 287,420                   | 6,722,875                       | 103,607                 |
| Oklahoma       | 21             | 9                   | 1,850                     | 14,000                          | 550                     |
| Oregon         | 101            | 76                  | 19,092                    | 463,500                         | 5,244                   |
| Pennsylvania   | 1,365          | 1,506               | 576,018                   | 19,146,130                      | 216,248                 |
| Rhode Island   | 5              | 5                   | 1,785                     | 76,000                          | 828                     |
| South Carolina | 339            | 347                 | 106,000                   | 896,635                         | 26,118                  |
| South Dakota   | 134            | 89                  | 14,896                    | 162,840                         | 4,778                   |
| Tennessee      | 864            | 779                 | 250,536                   | 2,002,605                       | 66,573                  |
| Texas          | 81Ġ            | 446                 | 138,707                   | 1,241,485                       | 37,811                  |
| Utah           | 20             | 31                  | 5,180                     | 212,975                         | 688                     |
| Vermont        | 18             | 16                  | 4,215                     | 50,400                          | 1,267                   |
| Virginia       | 313            | 369                 | 106,967                   | 1,234,501                       | 27,746                  |
| Washington     | 99             | 70                  | 16,860                    | 365,875                         | 4,343                   |
| West Virginia  | 140            | 150                 | 43,270                    | 581,150                         | 10,952                  |
| Wisconsin      | 180            | 199                 | 45,977                    | 1,004,355                       | 14,154                  |
| Wyoming        | 6              | 5                   | 960                       | 52,250                          | 364                     |
|                | <del></del>    |                     |                           | A                               |                         |

Total ......13,476 12,469 4,038,650 \$94,869,097 1,278,332



#### CHAPTER XXXII.

#### PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL BODIES.

### I .- THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE beginnings of the Church of England in this country reach back into the sixteenth century, although the Protestant Episcopal Church was not formally organized as an independent branch until 1785. Clergymen of the Church of England accompanied the early colonists of North Carolina across the sea, one of whom baptized an Indian chief in 1587 in a colony unsuccessfully begun by Sir Walter Raleigh, and also, about the same time, the first white Christian born in that colony. It is probable that the Rev. Francis Fletcher, who accompanied, as chaplain, the expedition of Sir Francis Drake to the Pacific Coast, held services on California soil as early as 1579. He officiated for six weeks in the neighborhood of Drake's Bay. In 1607 worship according to the Anglican ritual was established in the new colonies at Jamestown, Va., and Kennebec, Me. It was soon discontinued in Maine, but in Virginia it was not interrupted. An Episcopal congregation was gathered in New Hampshire in 1631, and parishes were formed in other parts of New England and the Middle States in the early colonial days, Trinity parish, New York City, being constituted in 1693, and Christ Church parish, in Philadelphia, in 1695. The church became the established church in New York, New

Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia. In Virginia, for a considerable period, no other form of worship was tolerated. In Massachusetts, on the other hand, the Anglican service was not allowed until liberty for it was secured by royal proclamation in 1662. The Episcopal Church received considerable assistance from England, particularly from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, organized in 1701, which sent over many missionaries. It is said that at the beginning of the Revolutionary War the society was maintaining about eighty missionaries in the colonies.

At the close of the struggle resulting in American independence many of the parishes were without ministerial oversight. Some of the clergymen had left the country during the war, returning to England or going north to the British provinces. In Virginia, where at the outbreak of the war there had been 164 churches and chapels and 91 clergymen, it was found in 1784 that 95 parishes were either extinct or forsaken, and only 28 clergymen remained. At a conference of clergymen and laymen from New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, held in New Brunswick, N. J., in May, 1784, steps were taken to form "a continental representation of the Episcopal Church." In the following October a convention, representing Delaware and Maryland, in addition to the three States above named, assembled in New York City, and resolved to "recommend to the clergy and congregations of their communion" that "there be a general convention of the Episcopal Church"; that the first meeting of the convention be held in Philadelphia in September, 1785, and that clerical and lay deputies be appointed by the Episcopal churches in the several States, "duly instructed and authorized" to take

part in its deliberations. At the convention of 1785 a committee was appointed to draft a constitution, to prepare such alterations in the liturgy as were necessary, and to report a plan for securing the consecration of bishops. All of these matters were considered by the committee, and the convention acted upon the several reports it made. The first Episcopal consecration was that of Bishop Seabury, of Connecticut, which took place in Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1784, the Scottish bishops officiating. In 1787 Drs. William White and Samuel Provoost were consecrated bishops in London, by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The consecration of Bishop Seabury was recognized by the general convention of 1789, and the church was thus fully organized and fully equipped, with bishops of the Scottish and English succession, a constitution, a general convention, and a prayer-book. When the general convention of 1792 was held, it was estimated that there were in this country about 200 clergymen. The church developed quite slowly until after the first quarter of the present century. The clerical list reported at the convention of 1832 contained nearly 600 names; three years later it had swelled to 763, and in 1838 it reached 951. In the next thirty years this number was considerably more than doubled. It now has 52 dioceses and 13 missionary jurisdictions, besides 5 missionary jurisdictions in foreign lands. The number of its bishops is 75.

The doctrinal symbols of the Protestant Episcopal Church are the Apostles' and the Nicene creeds, together with the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England slightly altered.

The legislative authority of the church is vested in a general convention, which meets triennially. The conven-

tion consists of two houses, the house of bishops and the house of clerical and lay deputies. The deputies are elected by diocesan conventions. Every diocese, regardless of the number of clergymen and communicants within its bounds, is entitled to eight deputies, four clerical and four lay. The concurrence of both orders in the house of deputies and the consent of both houses are necessary to the enactment of legislation. The general convention has the power to adopt, alter, or repeal canons pertaining to the regulation of the general affairs of the church, to ratify measures for the erection of new dioceses, and to make alterations in the constitution and Book of Common Prayer under certain restrictions. It is the supreme legislative, executive, and judicial power. The legislation of the general convention is in the form of canons, which are arranged under four titles:

- "I. Of the orders in the ministry and of the doctrine and worship of the church.
- "II. Of discipline.
- " III. Of the organized bodies and officers of the church.
- "IV. Miscellaneous provisions."

There is in each diocese a convention consisting of the clergy and representatives of the laity. The bishop of the diocese is the presiding officer. The diocesan convention has power to provide by legislation for such diocesan matters as are not regulated by the general canons of the church. The unit of the diocese is the parish, with its rector, churchwardens, vestrymen, and congregation. The vestrymen are the trustees and hold the property for the corporation. The wardens, of whom there are usually two, represent the body of the parish, and have charge of the records, collect the alms, and look after the repairs of the church. Vestry meetings, to be valid, require the presence

of at least one warden. The rector, who must be a priest, presides, and has exclusive direction of the spiritual affairs of the church.

Three orders are recognized in the ministry: bishops, priests, deacons. A bishop is elected by the diocesan convention and consecrated by bishops after consent has been given by the standing committees of the various dioceses and by the bishops. He licenses lay readers, ordains deacons and priests, administers the right of confirmation to members, institutes rectors, and is required to visit every parish in his diocese at least once in three years.

The number of organizations is 5019; of church edifices, 5019, which have an aggregate value of \$81,220,317. Worship is also held in 312 halls, etc., with an aggregate seating capacity of 28,007. There are in all 532,054 communicants. Of these New York reports the largest number (127,218) among the States. Pennsylvania comes second, with 54,720; New Jersey third, with 30,103; Massachusetts fourth, with 26,855; and Connecticut fifth, with 26,652. Maryland has more than Virginia, and the District of Columbia a larger number than Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, or any of the other Southern States, excepting only North Carolina and Virginia. The church is represented in all the States and Territories. The largest diocese is that of New York, with 53,593 communicants. Pennsylvania comes second, with 33,459; Maryland third, with 28,273; and Massachusetts fourth, with 26,855. There are 51 dioceses, besides a number of missions and missionary jurisdictions. The multiplication of dioceses has been quite rapid in the last quarter of a century.

The average seating capacity of the church edifices is 266, and the average value \$16,182.

## SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.             | Organi-<br>sations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Alabama             | 58                  | 59                  | 16,755                   | \$655,752                      | 6,085                   |
| Alaska              | 1                   | 1                   | 200                      | 1,200                          | 6                       |
| Arizona             | 9                   | 4                   | 800                      | 24,216                         | 179                     |
| Arkansas            | 30                  | 28                  | 7,575                    | 196,122                        | 2,381                   |
| California          | 103                 | 95                  | 19,700                   | 1,019,695                      | 9,221                   |
| Colorado            | 52                  | 44                  | 8,663                    | 700,065                        | 3,814                   |
| Connecticut         | 161                 | 187                 | 64,275                   | 3,403,170                      | 26,652                  |
| Delaware            | 38                  | 44                  | 11,215                   | 371,500                        | 2,719                   |
| Dist. of Columbia . | 18                  | 28                  | 10,825                   | 790,500                        | 7,476                   |
| Florida             | 100                 | 84                  | 13,569                   | 390,561                        | 4,225                   |
| Georgia             | 46                  | 50                  | 13,282                   | 492,300                        | 5,515                   |
| ldaho               | 13                  |                     |                          |                                | 364                     |
| Illinois            | 186                 | 179                 | 47,523                   | 2,117,275                      | 19,099                  |
| Indiana             | 65                  | 61                  | 15,660                   | 537,600                        | 5,185                   |
| Iowa                | 102                 | 77                  | 17,385                   | 887,400                        | 6,481                   |
| Kansas              | 96                  | 48                  | 9,090                    | 316,225                        | 3,593                   |
| Kentucky            | 47                  | 57                  | 34,935                   | 758,800                        | 7,161                   |
| Louisiana           | 85                  | 65                  | 15,099                   | 387,950                        | 5,162                   |
| Maine               | 38                  | 37                  | 10,342                   | 406,590                        | 3,291                   |
| Maryland            | 166                 | 244                 | 62,553                   | 2,381,406                      | 23,938                  |
| Massachusetts       | 166                 | 172                 | 57,613                   | 4,676,193                      | 26,855                  |
| Michigan            | 189                 | 175                 | 46,639                   | 1,645,551                      | 18,034                  |
| Minnesota           | 171                 | 148                 | 27,070                   | 931,100                        | 11,143                  |
| Mississippi         | 68                  | 61                  | 13,589                   | 322,960                        | 3,560                   |
| Missouri            | 111                 | 84                  | 23,035                   | 952,600                        | 8,828                   |
| Montana<br>Nebraska | 30                  | 22<br>68            | 2,375                    | 165,450                        | 1,104                   |
| Nevada              | 110                 |                     | 11,665                   | 580,145                        | 4,036                   |
| New Hampshire       | 9                   | 9                   |                          | 19,500                         | 535<br>2,911            |
| New Jersey          | 44<br>184           | 46                  | 62,125                   | 3,815,850                      | 30,103                  |
| New Mexico          | 16                  | <sup>234</sup>      | 1,140                    | 41,165                         | 373                     |
| New York            | 731                 | 827                 | 252,343                  | 30,862,213                     | 127,218                 |
| North Carolina      | 178                 | 161                 | 34,721                   | 545,010                        | 8,186                   |
| North Dakota        | 39                  | 101                 | 341/44                   | 343,0.0                        | 892                     |
| Ohio                | 166                 | 184                 | 49,419                   | 2,069,787                      | 17,454                  |
| Oklahoma            | 4                   | 2                   | 325                      | 4,000                          | 105                     |
| Oregon              | 31                  | 25                  | 4,014                    | 361,930                        | 1,849                   |
| Pennsylvania        | 369                 | 418                 | 134,967                  | 10,854,131                     | 54,720                  |
| Rhode Island        | 50                  | 61                  | 20,949                   | 1,189,700                      | 9,458                   |
| South Carolina      | 94                  | 88                  | 21,041                   | 571,833                        | 5,742                   |
| South Dakota        | 83                  | 69                  | 9,295                    | 234,532                        | 2,649                   |
| Теппевее            | 69                  | 63                  | 16,275                   | 575,900                        | 5,671                   |
|                     |                     |                     |                          |                                |                         |

## SUMMARY BY STATES, -- Continued.

| STATES.         | Organi-<br>estions. |       |           | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com-<br>muni-<br>canta |
|-----------------|---------------------|-------|-----------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| Texas           | 139                 | 110   | 23,120    | \$624,900                      | 7,097                  |
| Utah            | IO                  | IO    | 1,525     | 71,250                         | 751                    |
| Vermont         | 63                  | 56    | 13,087    | 472,050                        | 4,335                  |
| Virginia        | 245                 | 330   | 79,340    |                                | 20,371                 |
| Washington      | 23                  | 18    | 3,731     | 242,800                        | 1,698                  |
| West Virginia . | 61                  | 63    | 13,898    | 276,687                        | 2,906                  |
| Wisconsin       | 133                 | 117   | 21,830    |                                | 10,457                 |
| Wyoming         | 16                  |       |           |                                | 467                    |
| Total           | 5,019               | 5,019 | 1,336,952 | \$81,220,317                   | 532,054                |

#### SUMMARY BY DIOCESES AND MISSIONS.

| MIN. 10 | <br> |     |
|---------|------|-----|
| 113     | <br> | ES. |
|         |      |     |

| Alabama             | 58  | 59  | 16,755 | \$655,752 | 6,085  |
|---------------------|-----|-----|--------|-----------|--------|
| Albany              | 143 | 153 | 41,796 | 2,323,600 | 18,556 |
| Arkansas            | 30  | 28  | 7,575  | 196,122   | 2,381  |
| California          | 76  | 70  | 15,375 | 900,353   | 8,107  |
| Central New York.   | 152 | 158 |        | 1,873,500 | 16,159 |
| Cent'l Pennsylvania | 117 | 141 | 37,870 | 2,211,115 | 10,658 |
| Chicago             | 90  | 88  | 26,688 | 1,721,050 | 13,597 |
| Colorado            | 52  | 44  | 8,663  | 700,065   | 3,814  |
| Connecticut         | 161 | 187 | 64,275 | 3,403,170 | 26,652 |
| Delaware            | 38  | 44  | 11,215 | 371,500   | 2,719  |
| East Carolina       | 51  | 49  | 13,125 | 243,910   | 3,351  |
| Easton              | 37  | 68  | 12,636 | 338,762   | 3,141  |
| Florida             | 100 | 84  | 13,569 | 390,561   | 4,225  |
| Fond du Lac         | 57  | 42  | 9,105  | 190,150   | 3,751  |
| Georgia.            | 46  | 50  | 13,282 | 492,300   | 5,515  |
| Indiana             | 65  | 61  | 15,660 | 537,600   | 5,185  |
| Indiana             | -   |     |        |           |        |
| Iowa                | 105 | 77  | 17,385 | 887,400   | 6,481  |
| Kansas.             | 96  | 48  | 9,090  | 316,225   | 3.593  |
| Kentucky            | 47  | 57  | 34.935 | 758,800   | 7,161  |
| Long Island         | 110 | 147 | 43,642 | 4,868,500 | 23,690 |
| Louisiana           | 85  | 65  | 15,099 | 387.950   | 5,162  |
| Maine               | 38  | 37  | 10,342 | 406,590   | 3,291  |
| Maryland            | 147 | 204 | 60,742 | 2,833,144 | 28,273 |
| Massachusetts       | 166 | 172 | 57,613 | 4,676,193 | 26,855 |
| Michigan            | 126 | 123 | 33,771 | 1,301,580 | 13,559 |
| Milwaukee           | 76  | 75  | 12,725 | 845,828   | 6,706  |
| Minnesota           | 171 | 148 | 27,070 | 931,100   | 11,142 |
| Mississippi         | 68  | 61  | 13,589 | 322,960   | 3,560  |
|                     |     |     |        |           |        |

## SUMMARY BY DIOCESES AND MISSIONS.—Continued.

| DIOCESEA.              | Organizations. | Church<br>Edifices | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|------------------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Missouri               | 111            | 84                 | 23,035                    | \$952,600                      | 8,828                   |
| Nebraska               | 56             | 50                 | 9,285                     | 492,725                        | 2,916                   |
| Newark                 | 78             | 98                 | 29,343                    | 2,370,300                      | 15,805                  |
| New Hampshire          | 44             | 46                 | 10,550                    | 541,400                        | 2,911                   |
| New Jersey             | 106            | 136                | 32,782                    | 1,445,550                      | 14,298                  |
| New York               | 210            | 251                | 91,240                    | 19,662,450                     | 53,593                  |
| North Carolina         | 127            | 112                | 21,596                    | 301,100                        | 4,835                   |
| Ohio                   |                | 109                | 30,515                    | 1,101,100                      | 9,946                   |
| Oregon                 | 99             | 25                 | 4,014                     | 361,930                        | 1,849                   |
| Pennsylvania           | 31             | 165                | 70,202                    | 6,868,971                      |                         |
| Pittsburg              | 139            |                    |                           |                                | 33,459                  |
|                        | 113            | 112                | 26,895                    | 1,774,045                      | 10,603                  |
| Quincy<br>Rhode Island | 40             | 39<br>61           | 10,960                    | 172,500                        | 2,201                   |
| South Carolina         | 50             | 88                 | 20,949                    | 1,189,700                      | 9,458                   |
| Southern Ohio          | 94<br>67       |                    | 21,041                    | 571,833                        | 5,742                   |
|                        |                | 75                 | 18,904                    | 968,687                        | 7,508                   |
| Springfield            | 56             | 52                 | 9,875                     | 223,725                        | 3,301                   |
| Tennessee              | 69             | 63                 | 16,275                    | 575,900                        | 5,671                   |
| Texas                  | 12             | 47                 | 11,130                    | 305,200                        | 3,229                   |
| Vermont                | 63             | 56                 | 13,087                    | 472,050                        | 4,335                   |
| Virginia               | 245            | 330                | 79,340                    | 1,697,375                      | 20,371                  |
| Western Michigan.      | 63             | 52                 | 12,868                    | 343,971                        | 4,475                   |
| Western New York       | 116            | 117                | 35,303                    | 2,134,163                      | 15,220                  |
| West Virginia          | 61             | 63                 | 13,898                    | 276,687                        | 2,906                   |
| MISSIONS.              |                |                    |                           |                                |                         |
| Alaska                 | 1              | 1                  | 200                       | 1,200                          | 6                       |
| Montana                | 30             | 22                 | 2,375                     | 165,450                        | 1,104                   |
| Nevada and Utah        | 19             | 19                 | 3,350                     | 90,750                         | 1,286                   |
| New Mexico and         |                | 1                  | 4.00                      |                                |                         |
| Arizona                | 25             | 101/3              | 1,940                     | 65,381                         | 552                     |
| North Dakota           | 39             |                    |                           |                                | 892                     |
| Northern California    | 27             | 25                 | 4,325                     | 119,342                        | 1,114                   |
| Northern Texas         | 39             | 31                 | 6,060                     | 187,350                        | 2,037                   |
| Oklahoma and In-       |                |                    |                           | ******                         | ,                       |
| dian Territory         | 4              | 2                  | 325                       | 4,000                          | 105                     |
| South Dakota           | 86             | 72                 | 9,625                     | 244,632                        | 2,937                   |
| The Platte             | 51             | 15                 | 2,050                     | 77,320                         | 832                     |
| Washington             | 23             | 18                 | 3,731                     | 242,800                        | 1,698                   |
| Western Texas          | 49             | 32                 | 5,930                     | 132,350                        | 1,831                   |
| Wyom'g and Idaho       | 29             |                    | 3133-                     | -3-,33-                        | 831                     |
| , 6                    |                |                    |                           |                                |                         |
| Total                  | 5,019          | 5,019 1            | ,336,952                  | \$81,220,317                   | 532,054                 |

### 2.- THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This body was organized in 1873. Bishop Cummins, of Kentucky, withdrew from the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church that year, in consequence of certain criticisms which had been uttered respecting his participation in a union communion service in connection with the Sixth Conference of the Evangelical Alliance. Bishop Cummins met, in December, 1873, with seven clergymen and twenty laymen in the city of New York, and it was resolved to inaugurate a separate movement. Bishop Cummins was chosen presiding officer of the new church, and the Rev. C. E. Cheney, D.D., of Chicago, was elected bishop, and subsequently consecrated by Bishop Cummins. A declaration of principles was adopted setting forth the views of the new body respecting doctrine, polity, worship, and discipline. These principles were as follows:

"I. The Reformed Episcopal Church, holding 'the faith once delivered unto the saints,' declares its belief in the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as the Word of God and the sole rule of faith and practice; in the creed 'commonly called the Apostles' Creed'; in the divine institution of the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's Supper; and in the doctrines of grace substantially as they are set forth in the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion.

"II. This church recognizes and adheres to Episcopacy, not as of divine right, but as a very ancient and desirable form of church polity.

"III. This church, retaining a liturgy which shall not be imperative or repressive of freedom in prayer, accepts the Book of Common Prayer, as it was revised, proposed, and recommended for use by the general convention of

the Protestant Episcopal Church, A.D. 1785, reserving full liberty to alter, abridge, enlarge, and amend the same, as may seem most conducive to the edification of the people, 'provided that the substance of the faith be kept entire.'

"IV. This Church condemns and rejects the following erroneous and strange doctrines as contrary to God's Word:

"First, that the Church of Christ exists only in one order or form of ecclesiastical polity;

"Second, that Christian ministers are 'priests' in another sense than that in which all believers are 'a royal priest-hood';

"Third, that the Lord's Table is an altar on which the oblation of the body and blood of Christ is offered anew to the Father;

"Fourth, that the presence of Christ in the Lord's Supper is a presence in the elements of bread and wine;

"Fifth, that regeneration is inseparably connected with baptism."

At a general council of the Reformed Episcopal Church, held at Chicago, Ill., in May, 1874, articles of religion were adopted, thirty-five in number. They follow closely the Anglican articles of religion, with such changes as are indicated by the principles adopted in 1873. At the same meeting of the general council a revised Book of Common Prayer was also adopted. The church recognizes but two orders in the ministry, that of presbyter and that of deacon. It holds that the episcopate is not an order but an office, the bishop being simply first presbyter. The bishops do not constitute a separate house in the general council as in the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church. They preside over synods or jurisdictions, which correspond

more or less closely to dioceses and jurisdictions of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The Reformed Episcopal Church has 83 organizations, 84 church edifices, valued at \$1,615,101, and 8455 communicants. It is represented in twelve States, including Virginia and South Carolina, and it has two synods and three missionary jurisdictions. The average seating capacity of the edifices is 285, and their average value \$19,227. There are 2 halls, with a seating capacity of 300.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

|  |                     |                     | D111104                  |                                |                         |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| STATES.  | Organi-<br>antions. | Church<br>Edifices. | Senting<br>Ca-<br>pacity | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
| Delaware   | 2                   | 2                   | 650                      | \$16,500                       | 139                     |
| Illinois   | 10                  | 10                  | 4,250                    | 225,800                        | 1,755                   |
| Maryland   | 4                   | 5                   | 1,375                    | 46,000                         | 285                     |
| Massachusetts  | 2                   | 2                   | 850                      | 44,000                         | 311                     |
| Michigan   | 2                   | 2                   | 350                      | 8,100                          | 102                     |
| Missouri   | 2                   | 2                   | 650                      | 25,000                         | 125                     |
| New Jersey   | 2                   | 2                   | 725                      | 44,500                         | 326                     |
| New York   | 4                   | 4                   | 1,775                    | 280,400                        | 743                     |
| Ohio   | 3                   | 2                   | 1,100                    | 33,700                         | 257                     |
| Pennsylvania   | 13                  | 15                  | 5,800                    | 870,000                        | 2,640                   |
| Virginia   | 2                   | 2                   | 425                      | 2,700                          | 49                      |
| South Carolina (col-   | _                   |                     | 7-7                      | -,,                            | 77                      |
| ored)  | 37                  | 36                  | 5,975                    | t8,401                         | 1,723                   |
| Total  | 83                  | 84                  | 23,925                   | \$1,615,101                    | 8,455                   |
| _  | UMMA                | RY BY               | SYNODS.                  |                                |                         |
| Chicago New York and Phila-  | 13                  | 12                  | 4,850                    | \$220,800                      | 1,684                   |
| delphia<br>Missionary Jurisdic-  | 23                  | 25                  | 9,800                    | 1,255,400                      | 4,159                   |
| tion of the South.<br>Missionary Jurisdic-                                     | 6                   | 7                   | 1,800                    | 48,700                         | 334                     |
| tion of the West<br>and Northwest<br>Special Missionary<br>Jurisdiction of the | 4                   | 4                   | 1,500                    | 71,800                         | 555                     |
| South (colored)  | 37                  | 36                  | 5,975                    | 18,401                         | 1,723                   |
| Total  | 83                  | 84                  | 23,925                   | \$1,615,101                    | 8,455                   |

The totals of the two bodies are: Organizations, 5102; church edifices, 5103; seating capacity, 1,360,877; value of church property, \$82,835,418; communicants, 540,509.

The Reformed Episcopal Church adds no considerable number to the communicants of the Protestant Episcopal Church, except in Pennsylvania (2640), Illinois (1755), and South Carolina (1723). It contributes to the total valuation of church property upward of \$1,600,000.



#### THE REFORMED BODIES.

THERE are three Reformed churches in the United States, the chief of which are the Reformed Church in America and the Reformed Church in the United States. The Reformed churches belong to the Presbyterian family in polity and doctrine, though their standards are not those of Westminster and their ecclesiastical terms differ somewhat from those generally used by the Presbyterian churches. They have consistories instead of sessions, classes instead of presbyteries, and general synods instead of general assemblies. The origin of the Reformed Church in America is traced to the Reformed Church of Holland; that of the Reformed Church in the United States to the Reformed Church in Germany. For the sake of distinction the former is popularly called the Reformed Dutch and the latter the Reformed German Church. These two bodies. both of which looked for aid and direction to the classis of Amsterdam until late in the eighteenth century, agreed in 1891, through their general synods, upon a plan of federal union, by which, if it should be ratified by the classes, while each retained its autonomy, a community of interest would be established respecting missionary and educational matters, and a federal synod, representing both churches and having advisory powers, would be held annually. The plan, however, failed, the classes of the Reformed Dutch

Church declining to ratify it, and the general synod of that body regretfully declaring the fact, in 1893.

#### 1.-THE REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA.

The Rev. Jonas Michaelius organized in New Amsterdam, in 1628, the first church of this order in this country. It embraced fifty communicants, "Walloons and Dutch." As the Dutch immigrants settled along the Hudson, on Long Island, and in New Jersey, congregations of their faith were gathered. A number of these churches are still in existence upward of two centuries old. The first organization, termed the "coetus," was formed in 1747 by permission of the classis of Amsterdam. It had no ecclesiastical power, but was merely advisory, the classis reserving all power to itself. In 1755 a minority of the "cœtus," dissatisfied with the assumption by that body of larger powers, formed a "conferentie." This was the beginning of a sharp controversy, which was ended in 1770 in the union of the two bodies in a self-governing organization. This system was further developed in 1793, and finally perfected in the present ecclesiastical government of the church.

The stream of Dutch immigration ceased to flow in the latter half of the seventeenth century. This fact, with certain peculiar difficulties encountered by the church, accounts for its failure to attain to greater numerical strength. The Dutch language having ceased to be the language of its worship many years ago, the word "Dutch" was eliminated from its title in 1867. In consequence of a considerable immigration from Holland in late years, which has settled in Michigan and other Western States, there are many

congregations in that section in which the Dutch tongue is now used.

The Reformed Church accepts the Apostles', the Nicene, and the Athanasian creeds, the Belgic Confession, the canons of the Synod of Dort, and the Heidelberg Catechism as its doctrinal symbols. It is a distinctively Calvinistic body. The church has a liturgy for use in public worship, including an order of Scripture lessons, an order of worship, and forms of prayer. These, however, are not obligatory, and are not generally used. Forms for the administration of baptism and the Lord's Supper, for the ordination of ministers, etc., are imperative.

The church has thirty-three classes in this country. There are also four particular synods, which consist of representatives from classes. Above the particular synods is a general synod, which meets annually. The particular synod of New York embraces 8 classes; that of Albany, 9; that of Chicago, 7; and that of New Brunswick, 9.

The largest classis is that of New York, which has 8881 communicants, with church property valued at \$3,308,000. The total number of communicants is 92,970. These belong to 572 organizations, and own 670 edifices, only 8 halls, with a seating capacity of 751, being rented for public worship. These church edifices have a total value of \$10,340,159, which indicates an average for each church of \$15,439. The average seating capacity is 385.

The denomination is represented only in fourteen States. New York has 52,228 communicants, and New Jersey 24,057. In these two States, therefore, are more than four fifths of the entire number of communicants, with church property valued at \$9,536,309, or within \$803,850 of the entire valuation for the denomination.

## SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.      | Organi-<br>zations. | Churc<br>Edifice | h Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|--------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Illinois     | 25                  | 27               | 9,895                      | \$169,800                      | 2,820                   |
| Indiana      | 3<br>26             | 3 28             | 700                        | 9,000                          | 172                     |
| Iowa         | 26                  | 28               | 8,104                      | 90,900                         | 2,605                   |
| Kansas       | 2                   | 2                | 400                        | 2,500                          | 46                      |
| Michigan     | 45                  | 50               | 17,229                     | 262,800                        | 6,609                   |
| Minnesota    | 3                   | 3                | 750                        | 10,000                         | 145                     |
| Nebraska     | 4                   | 3                | 960                        | 7,500                          | 344                     |
| New Jersey   | 124                 | 155              | 65,445                     | 2,091,029                      | 24,057                  |
| New York     | 302                 | 358              | 142,380                    | 7,445,280                      | 52,228                  |
| North Dakota | 2                   | 2                | 205                        | 750                            | 89                      |
| Ohio         | 2                   | 2                | 600                        | 8,100                          | 156                     |
| Pennsylvania | 8                   | 10               | 4,930                      | 178,500                        | 1,756                   |
| South Dakota | 75                  | 14               | 2,899                      | 23,900                         | 594                     |
| Wisconsin    | 11                  | 13               | 3,425                      | 40,100                         | 1,349                   |
| Total        | 572                 | 670              | 257,922\$                  | 10,340,159                     | 92,970                  |

#### SUMMARY BY CLASSES.

| CLARGES.            |    |       |        |           |       |
|---------------------|----|-------|--------|-----------|-------|
| Albany              | 17 | 80    | 8,250  | \$360,000 | 3,340 |
| Bergen              | 19 | 22    | 9,200  | 316,000   | 2,764 |
| Bergen (South Clas- |    |       |        |           |       |
| 515)                | 12 | 14    | 6,100  | 327,500   | 3,094 |
| Dakota              | 18 | 17    | 3,604  | 30,850    | 749   |
| Grand River         | 21 | 23    | 8,455  | 131,400   | 3,327 |
| Greene              | 7  | 8     | 3,150  | 73,500    | 1,603 |
| Holland             | 19 | 22    | 6,024  | 72,000    | 2,530 |
| Hudson              | 14 | 133/2 | 5,235  | 121,150   | 2,087 |
| Illinois            | 17 | 19    | 4,985  | 65,000    | 984   |
| Iowa                | 23 | 25    | 6,944  | 85,700    | 2,395 |
| Kingston            | 19 | 173   | 7,150  | 146,800   | 2,766 |
| Long Island (North  |    |       |        |           |       |
| Classis)            | 22 | 35    | 15,090 | 547,500   | 4,062 |
| Long Island (South  |    |       |        |           |       |
| Classis)            | 20 |       | 13,345 | 896,500   | 4,443 |
| Michigan            | 9  | 10    | 4,050  | 76,000    | 1,013 |
| Monmouth            | 10 | 12    | 4,200  | 94,079    | 1,417 |
| Montgomery          | 31 | 33    | 11,025 | 338,500   | 3,513 |
| Newark              | 17 | 21    | 9,105  | 538,500   | 4,175 |
| New Brunswick       | 12 | 16    | 8,805  | 189,600   | 2,708 |
| New York            | 30 | 33    | 19,179 | 3,308,000 | 188,8 |
|                     |    |       |        |           |       |

#### SUMMARY BY CLASSES .- Continued.

| CLASSIS.     | Organi-<br>zations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com-<br>muni-<br>canta |
|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| Orange       | 26                  | 28                  | 10,790                   | \$235,150                      | 3,649                  |
| Paramus      | 24                  | 34                  | 11,355                   | 358,800                        | 3,966                  |
| Passaic      | 12                  | 14                  | 5.975                    | 153,250                        | 2,272                  |
| Philadelphia | 13                  | 17                  | 8,025                    | 216,300                        | 2,880                  |
| Poughkeepsie | 14                  | 17                  | 6,475                    | 234,000                        | 2,262                  |
| Raritan      | 14                  | 19                  | 9,080                    | 161,000                        | 3,423                  |
| Rensselaer   | 14                  | 18                  | 5,330                    | 124,380                        | 2,090                  |
| Rochester    | 13                  | 17                  | 5,380                    | 89,200                         | 2,415                  |
| Saratoga     | 13                  | 13                  | 4,775                    | 144,800                        | 1,973                  |
| Schenectady  | 11                  | 18                  | 6,585                    | 186,500                        | 2,500                  |
| Schoharie    | 17                  | 17                  | 5,286                    | 60,150                         | 1,138                  |
| Ulster       | 18                  | 20                  | 6,740                    | 187,250                        | 2,593                  |
| Westchester  | 15                  | 20                  | 7,125                    | 306,400                        | 2,021                  |
| Wisconsin    | 31                  | 31                  | 11,105                   | 164,400                        | 3,931                  |
| Total        | 572                 | 670                 | 257,922                  | \$10,340,159                   | 92,970                 |

#### 2.-THE REFORMED CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

The original source of this body was the Reformed Church established in the Palatinate, one of the provinces of Germany. On account of severe persecutions the Palatine reformers were scattered, many finding refuge in this country in the early part of the eighteenth century. There were Germans among the American colonists, however, before this period. From 1700 to 1746 many thousand settled in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, and a number of Reformed congregations having been gathered, a "cœtus" (an ecclesiastical organization having advisory powers) was formed in 1747, the same year that the Reformed Dutch organized their "cœtus" in New York.

In response to most earnest appeals from the Rev. Michael Schlatter, who was a sort of general missionary

and organizer, gathering scattered members together and ministering to pastorless organizations, the Reformed Church of Holland raised nearly \$60,000, the interest of which was devoted to the erection of churches and school-houses and the support of ministers. Help was also received for the education of youth from a society in London.

In 1793 the "cœtus" became a synod and the Reformed German Church an entirely independent body. There are now 8 synods, 6 of which are English and 2 German. The Eastern Synod embraces 11 classes; that of Ohio, 6; that of the Northwest, 10; that of Pittsburg, 5; that of the Potomac, 9; the German Synod of the East, 5; the Central Synod, 4; and the Synod of the Interior, 5.

Below the synods are classes, corresponding to presbyteries in the Presbyterian churches, and above the synods is a general synod, which is the supreme legislative and judicial body of the church. It meets once every three years, and was organized in 1863.

Like the Reformed (Dutch) Church, the Reformed (German) Church is Calvinistic in doctrine. Its symbol is the Heidelberg Catechism, which is also accepted by the former body. In substance the Heidelberg Catechism is Augustinian, says Prof. T. G. Apple, respecting the doctrines of natural depravity and salvation by free grace alone; but it does not, like some other Calvinistic symbols, teach a decree of reprobation as well as a decree of election. The Reformed Church has a liturgical system of worship, but its use is optional with congregations.

The Reformed (German) Church (it dropped the word "German" from its title in 1869) has fifty-five classes. It is represented in twenty-eight States and in the District of Columbia, and has many congregations in foreign mission

fields. Half its organizations and considerably more than half its communicants are in the State of Pennsylvania. It is also particularly strong in the State of Ohio, Maryland ranking third. The total value of its church property is \$7,975.583. Its 1510 organizations own 1304 edifices, with an average seating capacity of 410 and an average value of \$6115. There are 61 halls, with accommodations for 6504.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.            | Organi | Church<br>Edifices | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|--------------------|--------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| California         | 3      | 2                  | 300                       | \$11,000                       | 68                      |
| Colorado           | I      | 1                  | 250                       | 20,000                         | 35                      |
| Connecticut        | I      | 1                  | 450                       | 18,000                         | 150                     |
| Delaware           | 1      | I                  | 200                       | 2,000                          | 69                      |
| Dist. of Columbia. | 2      | 2                  | 375                       | 31,000                         | 301                     |
| Illinois           | 30     | 25 1/2             | 7,500                     | 73,200                         | 1,783                   |
| Indiana            | 60     | 56                 | 16,080                    | 231,775                        | 6,269                   |
| Iowa               | 34     | 31                 | 7,635                     | 66,350                         | 2,513                   |
| Kansas             | 25     | 14                 | 3,257                     | 49,900                         | 984                     |
| Kentucky           | 10     | 6                  | 1,630                     | 37,500                         | 1,350                   |
| Maryland           | 67     | 63                 | 27,320                    | 484,225                        | 10,741                  |
| Massachusetts      | 1      | 1                  | 450                       | 56,000                         | 62                      |
| Michigan           | 17     | 12                 | 3,675                     | 47,900                         | 1,013                   |
| Minnesota          | 10     | 8                  | 1,511                     | 17,820                         | 730                     |
| Missouri           | II     | 7                  | 1,475                     | 18,800                         | 586                     |
| Nebraska           | 14     | 10                 | 1,500                     | 14,100                         | 968                     |
| New Jersey         | 5      | 5                  | 1,309                     | 23,800                         | 830                     |
| New York           | 13     | 13                 | 5,850                     | 204,200                        | 3,432                   |
| North Carolina     | 39     | 36                 | 14,150                    | 49,000                         | 2,903                   |
| North Dakota       | 3      | 1                  | 200                       | 600                            | 161                     |
| Ohio               | 394    | 283                | 89,879                    | 1,128,275                      | 35,846                  |
| Oregon             | 10     | 6                  | 1,000                     | 29,300                         | 298                     |
| Pennsylvania       | 754    | 618                | 322,173                   | 5,121,328                      | 122,944                 |
| South Dakota       | 16     | 13                 | 2,700                     | 11,750                         | 1,000                   |
| Tennessee          | 3      | 3                  | 450                       | 2,500                          | 236                     |
| Virginia           | 20     | 22                 | 7,260                     | 44,800                         | 1,819                   |
| Washington         | 5      | 4                  | 550                       | 11,410                         | 167                     |
| West Virginia      | 6      | 5                  | 1,850                     | 25,300                         | 794                     |
| Wisconsin          | 55     | 543/2              | 13,275                    | 143,750                        | 5,966                   |
| Total              | 1,510  | 1,304              | 534,254                   | \$7,975,583                    | 204,018                 |

## SUMMARY BY CLASSES.

| CZASSES.                                | Organi-  | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca- | Value of<br>Church | Com-   |
|---|----------|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|--------|
|   | SPEROUS. | Edinces.            | pucity         | Property.          | CERTS. |
| Allegheny                               | 13       | 13                  | 4,502          | \$124,100          | 1,767  |
| Carlisle                                | 21       | 171/2               | 6,780          | 82,900             | 2,212  |
| Chicago                                 | 7        | 7                   | 2,050          | 35,500             | 645    |
| Cincinnati                              | 18       | 18                  | 7,030          | 216,100            | 3,635  |
| Clarion                                 | 29       | 26 1/2              | 8,740          | 74,600             | 2,999  |
| Eastern Ohio                            | 28       | 23 1/2              | 8,950          | 46,600             | 3,389  |
| East Pennsylvania.                      | 49       | 31                  | 27,690         | 393,450            | 10,021 |
| East Susquehanna.                       | 45       | 31 1/2              | 18,600         | 187,000            | 4,751  |
| Erie                                    | 27       | 27                  | 7,369          | 136,500            | 4,521  |
| German Maryland.                        | 8        | 7                   | 3,625          | 94,525             | 2,463  |
| German Philadelp'a                      | 18       | 18                  | 9,539          | 376,800            | 6,116  |
| Gettysburg                              | 24       | 24                  | 11,500         | 145,600            | 4,987  |
| Gosbenhoppen                            | 31       | 23                  | 18,020         | 285,500            | 7,300  |
| Heidelberg                              | 27       | 33                  | 8,735          | 114,000            | 4,642  |
| Illinois                                | 21       | 16                  | 4,850          | 31,700             | 776    |
| Indiana                                 | 31<br>18 | 27                  | 6,550          | 138,450            | 3,530  |
| Iowa                                    |          | 15                  | 4,050          | 25,500             | 846    |
| Juniata                                 | 50       | 48                  | 15,110         | 168,036            | 5,400  |
| Kansas                                  | 15       | 9                   | 2,250          | 31,700             | 2,656  |
| Lancaster (Ohio) .<br>Lancaster (Penn.) | 29<br>40 | 25                  | 8,300          | 77,500<br>257,100  | 5,508  |
| Lebanon                                 |          | 32                  | 30,650         | 180,300            | 11,456 |
| Lehigh                                  | 54<br>35 | 33<br>37            | 20,750         | 408,100            | 9,208  |
| Lincoln                                 | 4        | 2                   | 400            | 11,200             | 169    |
| Maryland                                | 57       | 55                  | 23,220         | 412,500            | 8,112  |
| Mercersburg                             | 25       | 231/2               | 9,945          | 134,667            | 3,029  |
| Miami                                   | 55       | 54                  | 17,539         | 176,300            | 5,678  |
| Milwaukee                               | 20       | 20                  | 5,320          | 57,650             | 2,611  |
| Minnesota                               | 21       | 19                  | 3,536          | 37,420             | 1,450  |
| Missouri                                | 9        | 6                   | 1,075          | 6,800              | 541    |
| Nebraska                                | 14       | 11                  | 1,750          | 34,100             | 973    |
| New York                                | 8        | 8                   | 3,320          | 215,200            | 1,871  |
| North Carolina                          | 39       | 36                  | 14,150         | 49,000             | 2,903  |
| Philadelphia                            | 30       | 281/2               | 12,225         | 509,600            | 5,454  |
| Portland (Oregon).                      | 18       | 12                  | 1,850          | 51,710             | 533    |
| Saint John's                            | 24       | 22 1/2              | 7,475          | 111,550            | 4,440  |
| Saint Joseph's                          | 42       | 33                  | 10,825         | 100,600            | 2,332  |
| Saint Paul's                            | 20       | 193/2               | 5,750          | 84,000             | 2,585  |
| Schuylkill                              | 45       | 32                  | 21,490         | 517,900            | 11,282 |
| Sheboygan                               | 28       | 28                  | 6,805          | 74,600             | 3,007  |
| Somerset                                | 36       | 33                  | 8,926          | 100,650            | 3,169  |
|   | 16       | 14                  | 2,900<br>9,186 | 12,350             | 1,098  |
| Tiffin                                  | 34       | 31                  | 9,100          | 104,750            | 2,396  |

#### SUMMARY BY CLASSES, -- Continued.

| CLASSES.          | Organi-<br>zations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Tohickon          | 39                  | 241/2               | 21,235                    | \$257,350                      | 7,636                   |
| Tuscarawas        | 45                  | 42                  | 13,650                    | 144,500                        | 4,665                   |
| Ursinus           | 12                  | 10                  | 2,360                     | 24,050                         | 1,306                   |
| Virginia          | 24                  | 26                  | 8,560                     | 64,100                         | 2,283                   |
| Westmoreland      | 31                  | 28                  | 10,550                    | 200,400                        | 3,962                   |
| West New York     | 9                   | 9                   | 4,350                     | 86,000                         | 2,583                   |
| West Pennsylvania | 9                   | 6                   | 1,925                     | 23,300                         | 905                     |
| West Susquehanna  | 50                  | 39%                 | 14,840                    | 182,000                        | 4,236                   |
| Wichita           | 12                  | 6                   | 1,407                     | 30,200                         | 351                     |
| Wyoming           | 37                  | 34                  | 12,070                    | 179,250                        | 5,257                   |
| Zion's (Ind.).    | 28                  | 28                  | 7,205                     | 90,600                         | 3,435                   |
| Zion's (Penn.)    | 34                  | 22                  | 16,200                    | 259,725                        | 4,254                   |
| Total             | 1,510               | 1,304               | 534,254                   | \$7,975,583                    | 204,018                 |

## 3.-THE CHRISTIAN REFORMED CHURCH.

This body is a branch of an organization of the same name in Holland In 1835 there was a secession from the Reformed Church of Holland of ministers and others who were dissatisfied with the prevailing tone of the doctrinal teaching of the State church and with some features of its government. This was the origin of the Christian Reformed Church of Holland. It has been represented in this country many years. In 1882 its numbers were increased by a secession of ministers and members of the particular synod of Chicago, Reformed (Dutch) Church, because of the refusal of the general synod of the latter body to denounce freemasonry and to make connection with that order a subject of church discipline. Finding the position of the Christian Reformed Church more to their mind, they united with it. In 1889 the church was still further increased by the accession of a number of con-

gregations belonging to the True Reformed Church, organized in 1822 by a number of ministers who had seceded from the Reformed Dutch Church.

The Christian Reformed Church has seven classes and one synod. Connected with the classes are 99 organizations, with 106 edifices, valued at \$428,500, and 12,470 communicants. More than half of the latter are to be found in the State of Michigan. The average value of the church edifices is \$4042, and the average seating capacity 318. There are 4 halls, with accommodations for 200 persons.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

|              | Organi-  | Church    | Seating        | Value of           | Com-             |
|--------------|----------|-----------|----------------|--------------------|------------------|
| STATES.      | zations. | Edifices. | Ca-<br>pacity. | Church<br>Property | thuni-<br>cants. |
| Illinois     | -        | 8         |                |                    |                  |
|              | 7        |           | 2,250          | \$29,000           | 782              |
| Indiana      | 6        | 6         | 300            | 3,000              | 320              |
| Iowa.        | _        |           | 1,950          | 19,000             | 623              |
| Kansas       | 2        | 2         | 225            | 3,000              | 109              |
| Michigan     | 44       | 52        | 19,380         | 174,100            | 7,782            |
| Minnesota    | 4        | I.        | 100            | 800                | 93               |
| Nebraska     | 2        | 1         | 100            | 1,200              | 96               |
| New Jersey   | 13       | 14        | 4,725          | 115,500            | 1,323            |
| New York,    | 8        | 8         | 1,995          | 48,800             | 313              |
| North Dakota | I        | I         | 125            | 500                | 37               |
| Ohio         | 3        | 3         | 750            | 19,500             | 253              |
| South Dakota | 4        | 4         | 830            | 6,000              | 289              |
| Wisconsin.   | 4        | 4         | 1,025          | 8, 100             | 450              |
|              | _        |           |                | 4 0                |                  |
| Total        | 99       | 106       | 33,755         | \$428,500          | 12,470           |
|              |          |           |                |                    |                  |
| 5            | UMMAI    | RY BY     | CLASSES.       |                    |                  |
| CLASSES.     |          |           |                |                    |                  |
| Grand Rapids | 16       | 18        | 8,630          | \$85,900           | 2,900            |
| Hackensack   | 13       | 14        | 4,245          | 127,500            | 531              |
| Holland      | 17       |           | 6,340          | 47,500             | 3,088            |
| Hudson       | 8        | 61        | 2,475          | 36,800             | 1,105            |
| Illinois     | 12       | 13        | 3,725          | 49,100             | 1,637            |
| Iowa.        | 20       | 17        | 3,530          | 33,500             | 1,292            |
| Muskegon     |          | T.        | 4,810          | 48,200             | 1,917            |
| Mtmarckon    | 13       | 17        | 4,010          | 40,200             | 1,31/            |
| Total        | 99       | 106       | 33,755         | \$428,500          | 12,470           |

## SUMMARY BY STATES OF ALL REFORMED BODIES.

| STATES.           | Organi- |     | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|-------------------|---------|-----|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| California        | 3       | 2   | 300                      | \$11,000                       | 68                      |
| Colorado          | I       | 1   | 250                      | 20,000                         | 35                      |
| Connecticut       | 1       | 1   | 450                      | 18,000                         | 150                     |
| Delaware          | 1       | 1   | 200                      | 2,000                          | 69                      |
| Dist. of Columbia | 2       | 2   | 375                      | 31,000                         | 301                     |
| Illinois          | 62      | 61  | 19,645                   | 272,000                        | 5,385                   |
| Indiana           | 64      | 61  | 17,080                   | 243,775                        | 6,761                   |
| Iowa              | 66      | 65  | 17,689                   | 176,250                        | 5,741                   |
| Kansas            | 29      | 18  | 3,882                    | 55,400                         | 1,139                   |
| Kentucky          | OI.     | 6   | 1,630                    | 37,500                         | 1,350                   |
| Maryland          | 67      | 63  | 27,320                   | 484,225                        | 10,741                  |
| Massachusetts     | t       | ī   | 450                      | 56,000                         | 62                      |
| Michigan          | 601     | 114 | 40,284                   | 484,800                        | 15,404                  |
| Minnesota         | 17      | 12  | 2,361                    | 28,620                         | 968                     |
| Missouri          | 11      | 7   | 1,475                    | 18,800                         | 586                     |
| Nebraska          | 20      | 24  | 2,560                    | 22,800                         | 1,408                   |
| New Jersey        | 142     | 174 | 71,749                   | 2,230,329                      | 26,210                  |
| New York          | 323     | 379 | 150,225                  | 7,698,280                      | 55,973                  |
| North Carolina    | 39      | 36  | 14,150                   | 49,000                         | 2,903                   |
| North Dakota      | 6       | 4   | 530                      | 1,850                          | 287                     |
| Ohio              | 299     | 288 | 91,229                   | 1,155,875                      | 36,255                  |
| Oregon            | 10      | - 6 | 1,000                    | 29,300                         | 298                     |
| Pennsylvania      | 762     | 628 | 327,103                  | 5,299,828                      | 124,700                 |
| South Dakota,     | 35      | 31  | 6,429                    | 41,650                         | 1,883                   |
| Tennessee         | 3       | 3   | 450                      | 2,500                          | 236                     |
| Virginia          | 20      | 33  | 7,260                    | 44,800                         | 1,819                   |
| Washington        | 5       | 4   | 550                      | 11,410                         | 167                     |
| West Virginia .   | 6       | 5   | 1,850                    | 25,300                         | 794                     |
| Wisconsin         | 70      | 71  | 17,725                   | 191,950                        | 7,765                   |
| Total             | 2,181   |     |                          | 18,744,242                     |                         |

## CHAPTER XXXIV.

#### THE SALVATION ARMY.

THIS body was organized in London, England, in 1876, by William Booth. He had been engaged for several years previously in evangelistic work in the east of London, chiefly among those who were beyond the reach of ordinary religious influences. He was formerly a minister of the Methodist New Connection, withdrawing from the regular ministry in 1861 for independent evangelistic work. The new organization was speedily introduced into various countries of Europe, into the United States, Australia, and elsewhere.

In doctrine the Salvation Army is thoroughly evangelical. Its teachings are given in a book which has been prepared by the "general" of the Army, Mr. Booth. This book of doctrine and discipline sets forth the ordinary doctrines respecting God and Christ; the sinfulness of man; the work of redemption; the atonement, which is described as general; election, of which the Arminian view is taken; the Holy Ghost; repentance and faith as conditions of salvation; the forgiveness of sins; conversion; the two natures of man; assurance, setting forth the Methodist view; sanctification, which is emphasized as one of the more important doctrines. Entire sanctification is described as a "complete deliverance." "Sin is destroyed out of the soul, and all the powers, faculties, possessions, and influences of the soul are given up to the sorvice and glory of

God." No fewer than seven sections of the Book of Discipline are given to the doctrine of sanctification; backsliding also forms a section, and so also do final perseverance, "death and after," hell, the Bible, and baptism. The Army recognizes women's right to preach, and full directions are given how to proceed "in getting men saved."

The government is military in form, and military titles are used in designating the various officers, and military terms in describing the various departments of the work. The officers are: (1) the commander-in-chief, who has the general direction of the entire army; (2) the chief of staff, who has the oversight of all the business at the war office, known as headquarters; (3) a lieutenant-general, who travels under the direction of the commander-in-chief and inspects various divisions; (4) a general, who has command of a division; (5) a captain, who commands a single corps; (6) a lieutenant, who is under the direction of the captain; (7) a color sergeant, who has charge of the colors and carries them in procession; (8) a paymaster-sergeant, or treasurer, who cares for all the moneys of a corps; (9) a paymaster-secretary. There are also sergeants who lead bands, and there are various other officers. The sergeants are appointed by the captains. The treasurers and secretaries are recommended for appointment to the generals of divisions, and the commissions are issued by the general-in-chief. The term of office is indefinite.

All members of the Salvation Army on active duty wear a uniform. The places where meetings are regularly held are usually called "barracks."

The Salvation Army in the United States is represented in thirty States, also in the territory of Utah and the District of Columbia. It has 329 organizations, with 27 church

edifices, or barracks, which are valued at \$38,150. Of halls, etc., 300, with a seating capacity of 87,101, are occupied. There are in all 8742 communicants or members. It is not the chief aim of the army to make converts for membership in its own organization. Many of those who are converted through its labors join various other denominations.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.               | Organizations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| California            | 20             | -                   | 1 500                     | \$9,188                         | 240                     |
| Colorado              | 29<br>10       | 3<br>I              | 1,500                     |                                 | 340                     |
| Connecticut           | 6              | 2                   | 700<br>600                | 2,000                           | 214                     |
| Delaware              |                |                     |                           | 2,235                           | 203                     |
| District of Columbia. | I              | * *                 | 1 * 1 *                   |                                 | 153                     |
|                       | 1<br>28        | **                  |                           |                                 | 23                      |
| Illinois              |                | 1                   | 250                       | *****                           | 922                     |
| Indiana               | 4              | * *                 |                           |                                 | 104                     |
| Iowa                  | 16             | * *                 |                           |                                 | 397                     |
| Kansas                | 12             | * *                 |                           |                                 | 307                     |
| Maine                 | 9              |                     |                           |                                 | 265                     |
| Maryland              | 7              | 4                   | 2,025                     | 5,130                           | 213                     |
| Massachusetts         | 14             | I                   | 1,300                     | 1,000                           | 656                     |
| Michigan              | 28             | 5                   | 1,720                     | 7,575                           | 1,099                   |
| Minnesota             | 13             | 3                   | 1,110                     | 800                             | 460                     |
| Missouri              | 12             | 4.1                 |                           |                                 | 340                     |
| Montana               | 3              |                     |                           | *****                           | 30                      |
| Nebraska              | I              |                     |                           |                                 | 19                      |
| New Hampshire         | I              |                     |                           |                                 | 26                      |
| New Jersey            | 4              | * *                 |                           |                                 | 156                     |
| New York              | 32             |                     |                           |                                 | 625                     |
| North Carolina        | 2              | 2                   | 1,000                     | 2,200                           | 589                     |
| Ohio                  | 30             | x                   | 150                       | 875                             | 655                     |
| Oregon                | 3              |                     |                           | 111111                          | 44                      |
| Pennsylvania          | 30             | 3                   | 1,250                     | 5,997                           | 772                     |
| Rhode Island          | 2              |                     |                           | 411                             | 31                      |
| South Dakota          | 2              |                     | 1111                      |                                 | 41                      |
| Texas                 | 4              |                     | 4 4 4 4 4                 |                                 | 35                      |
| Utah                  | ī              |                     |                           |                                 | 4                       |
| Virginia              | 3              | 1                   | 450                       | 1,150                           | 54                      |
| Washington            | 5              | _                   |                           |                                 | 156                     |
| West Virginia         | 2              |                     |                           |                                 | 7                       |
| Wisconsin             | 14             |                     |                           |                                 | 322                     |
| Trescoulatin          |                |                     |                           | 1 * * 1                         | 322                     |
| Total                 | 329            | 27                  | 12,055                    | \$38,150                        | 8,742                   |

## SUMMARY BY DIVISIONS.

| DIVISIONS.                                 | Organi-<br>sations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Colorado and Wyo-                          |                     |                     |                           |                                 |                         |
| ming                                       | 10                  | I                   | 700                       | \$2,000                         | 214                     |
| Central                                    | 22                  | • •                 | • • • •                   | • • • •                         | 538                     |
| East Pennsylvania                          | 16                  | 3                   | 1,250                     | 5,997                           | 405                     |
| Iowa and Dakota                            | 18                  | ••                  | • • • •                   | • • • •                         | 438                     |
| Illinois and Indiana.<br>Kansas, Missouri, | 22                  | • •                 | • • • •                   | • • • •                         | 759                     |
| and Nebraska<br>Massachusetts, Con-        | 25                  | • •                 | • • • •                   | • • • •                         | 666                     |
| necticut, and Rhode Island Maine and New   | 22                  | 3                   | 1,900                     | 3,235                           | 890                     |
| Hampshire                                  | IO                  | • •                 |                           | • • • •                         | 291                     |
| Michigan                                   | 28                  | 5                   | 1,720                     | 7,575                           | 1,099                   |
| New York State                             | 16                  | • •                 | • • • •                   | • • • •                         | 284                     |
| Northwestern                               | <b>37</b>           | 4                   | 1,360                     | 800                             | 1,049                   |
| Ohio                                       | 32                  | İ                   | 150                       | 875                             | 662                     |
| Pittsburg and West                         |                     |                     | •                         | • •                             |                         |
| Pennsylvania                               | 12                  | • •                 |                           | • • • •                         | 326                     |
| Pacific Coast                              | 41                  | 3                   | 1,500                     | 9, 188                          | 574                     |
| Southern                                   | 14                  | 7                   | 3,475                     | 8,480                           | 502                     |
| Texas                                      | 4                   | ••                  | • • • •                   | • • • •                         | 35                      |
| Total                                      | 329                 | 27                  | 12,055                    | \$38,150                        | 8,742                   |

## CHAPTER XXXV.

#### THE SCHWENKFELDERS.

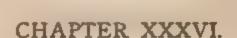
KASPAR VON SCHWENKFELD, a nobleman of Germany, born in the fifteenth century, differed from other Reformers of the period on a number of points concerning the Lord's Supper, the efficacy of the external Word, and Christ's human nature. He did not form a separate sect, but his followers did so after his death, taking his name. Early in the eighteenth century they were scattered by persecution. Some fled to Denmark, whence they came to this country near the close of the first half of that century. They settled in Pennsylvania, where a remnant of them still exist. They celebrate the arrival from Denmark annually, making it a kind of festival.

They hold in general to the doctrines of the German Reformation, with a few peculiarities. The words of Christ, "This is my body," they interpret as meaning, "My body is this," i.e., such as this bread, which is broken and consumed, and affords true and real food for the soul. The external Word, as they believe, has no power to renew; only the internal Word, which is Christ himself. The human nature of Christ was not a created substance. Being associated with the divine essence, it had a majestic dignity of its own.

Among the customs peculiar to the Schwenkfelders is a service of prayer and exhortation over newly born infants, repeated in church when the mother and child appear. The churches are Congregational in government, each electing its minister and officers annually. The former is chosen by lot.

## SUMMARY.

| STATE.       | Organizations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|--------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Pennsylvania | 4              | 6                   | 1,925                     | \$12,200                        | 306                     |



#### THE SOCIAL BRETHREN CHURCH.

THIS is a small body of about twenty congregations in Arkansas and Illinois, which had its beginning in 1867. In that year a number of members of various bodies, whose views concerning certain passages of Scripture and certain points of discipline were not in harmony with the churches to which they belonged, came together and organized a church and subsequently an association of churches. In 1887 a discipline, containing a statement of doctrine and rules for the government of the churches and the ordination of ministers, was adopted. The Confession of Faith, which consists of ten articles, sets forth the commonly received doctrine of the Trinity, the Holy Scriptures, the evangelical doctrine of redemption, regeneration, and sanctification, declaring that he that endures unto the end the same shall be saved; holding that baptism and the Lord's Supper are ordinances made binding by Christ, and none but true believers are the proper subjects. Three modes of administering baptism are recognized, and candidates are allowed to choose between them. The eighth, ninth, and tenth articles declare the right of lay members to free suffrage and free speech, that candidates shall be received into full membership by the voice of the church, and that ministers are called to preach the gospel, and not to preach politics or anything else. The associations correspond in general usage to Baptist associations. There are two classes in the ministry, ordained and licensed, also exhorters and stewards, as in the Methodist churches, and ordained deacons, as in the Baptist. It is quite evident that the denomination was originally formed of Baptists and Methodists, the ideas of both these denominations and some of their usages being incorporated in the new body.

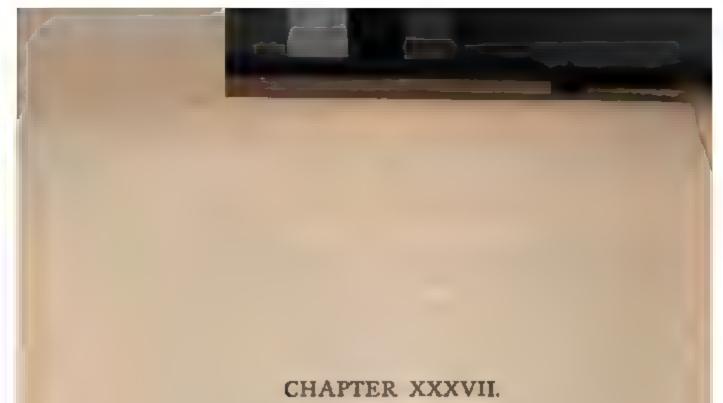
There are 20 organizations, with 11 edifices, valued at \$8700, and 913 members; 6 halls, with accommodations for 600, are occupied.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.  | Organi-<br>sations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|----------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Arkansas | 16                  | 10                  | 800<br>7,900              | \$1,000<br>7,700               | 83<br>830               |
| Total    | 30                  | 11                  | 8,700                     | \$8,700                        | 913                     |
| Cwa      | Manue               | mu Acce             | AT 4 TT (A)               | <b>6</b>                       |                         |

#### SUMMARY BY ASSOCIAT

| Wagneria I rough  |    |    |       |         |     |
|-------------------|----|----|-------|---------|-----|
| Northw'n Arkansas | 4  | 1  | 800   | \$1,000 | 83  |
| Southern Illinois | 01 | 8  | 7,100 | 6,900   | 675 |
| Wabash            | 6  | 2  | 800   | 800     | 155 |
|                   | _  | _  |       |         |     |
| Total             | 20 | II | 8,700 | \$8,700 | 913 |



#### \_\_\_

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.

This society was founded in New York in 1876 by Prof. Felix Adler. It was announced as "the new religion of morality, whose God is The Good, whose church is the universe, whose heaven is here on earth, and not in the clouds." Its aims have been thus defined by Professor Adler:

"I. To teach the supremacy of the moral ends above all other human ends and interests.

"II. To teach that the moral law has an immediate authority not contingent on the truth of religious beliefs or of philosophical theories.

"III. To advance the science and art of right living."

Meetings are held on Sunday, at which addresses or lectures are delivered. Societies having been organized in Chicago, Philadelphia, and St. Louis, as well as in New York, a convention was held in 1886, and "The Union of the Societies for Ethical Culture" formed, with a constitution calling for annual meetings. The four societies report an aggregate of 1064 members. The New York society has a cash fund in hand of \$60,000. The 5 halls occupied have a seating capacity of 6260.

In connection with the New York Society considerable educational and philanthropic work is carried on, both by

men and women, who seek the necessitous and endeavor both to relieve and elevate them, and also to prepare them to get their own living.

## SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.      | Organizations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of Church Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|--------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Illinois     | 1              | • •                 | • • • •                   | • • • •                   | 175                     |
| Missouri     |                | • •                 |                           | • • • •                   | 150                     |
| New York     | 1              | • •                 |                           |                           | 600                     |
| Pennsylvania | 1              | • •                 | • • • •                   |                           | 139                     |
|              |                |                     |                           |                           |                         |
| Total        | 4              | • •                 | • • • •                   | • • • •                   | 1,064                   |

## CHAPTER XXXVIII.

#### THE SPIRITUALISTS.

What is known as modern spiritualism began with "demonstrations" in the Fox family in Hydesville, N. Y., in March, 1848. The same phenomena had been common in Shaker communities before that date, and, indeed, in almost all ages and among many different peoples; but it was then that these demonstrations, generally in the form of rappings, began to be interpreted as communications from the disembodied spirits of men and women who had, in the ordinary course of nature, passed away, but whose spirits were still in a living and active state. From this time individuals began to investigate these spirit manifestations, circles began to be formed, mediums were discovered, lecturers recognized, and a literature established.

Spiritualists claim that the miracles of Christ are explained by the central doctrine of their belief, and they regard the demonstrations of spiritualism as establishing by evidence the fact of a future life. They do not hold that God is a personal being, but that he exists in all things. Eternal progression is the law of the spirit world, and every individual will attain supreme wisdom and unalloyed happiness.

A few spiritualist societies employ permanent speakers, but usually they appoint lecturers for limited terms, varying from a week to several months. A large proportion of the lecturers are mediums, who are believed to speak under the influence or direction of the spirit who guides or controls them. They follow the Scriptural injunction: "Take no thought how or what ye shall speak, for it shall be given you in that same hour what ye shall speak." When a lecturer appears before an audience, therefore, he asks that a subject be given him, and when he receives it begins to speak upon it without hesitation. Summer gatherings or camp meetings, which continue from one to ten weeks, have become prominent among the spiritualists. In 1891 twenty-two such meetings were held.

The spiritualists report 334 organizations, with 30 regular church edifices, not including halls, pavilions, and other places owned or occupied by them. There are 45,030 members, and the value of the property reported, which includes camp grounds as well as church edifices, pavilions, etc., is \$573,650. Not many of the halls are owned by them. There are members in thirty-six States, besides the District of Columbia and the Territories of Oklahoma and Utah. Among the States Massachusetts has the greatest number, 7345; New York stands second, with 6351; and Pennsylvania third, with 4569. There are 307 halls, with accommodations for 72,522.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.              | Organi-<br>zations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>parity | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>mizes-<br>casts. |
|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Arkansas             | τ                   | 1                   | 300                      | \$1,000                         | 25                       |
| California           | 20                  | I                   | 250                      | 19,325                          | 1,869                    |
| Colorado             | 2                   |                     |                          | 600                             | 275                      |
| Connecticut ,        | 19                  | 4                   | 1,650                    | 20,810                          | 2,354                    |
| District of Columbia | 3                   |                     |                          |                                 | 475                      |
| Florida              | 2                   |                     |                          | 750                             | 65                       |
| Georgia              | 2                   |                     | ****                     |                                 | 169                      |

## SUMMARY BY STATES.—Continued.

| STATES.        | Organi-<br>sations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>canta, |
|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Illinois       | 7                   | 1                   | 350                       | \$10,500                        | 1,314                   |
| Indiana        | 5                   | • •                 |                           | 4,850                           | 715                     |
| Iowa           | 13                  | • •                 | • • • •                   | 23,075                          | 2,613                   |
| Kansas         | 9                   | • •                 | • • • •                   | • • • • •                       | 627                     |
| Kentucky       | 1                   | • •                 | • • • •                   | • • • • •                       | 300                     |
| Louisiana      | 3                   | • •                 | • • • •                   | 400                             | 120                     |
| Maine          | 21                  | • •                 | • • • •                   | 15,650                          | 2,562                   |
| Maryland       | , 6                 | • •                 | • • • •                   | • • • • •                       | 665                     |
| Massachusetts  | 61                  | 4                   | 4,250                     | 269,710                         | 7,345                   |
| Michigan       | 27                  | I                   | 500                       | 11,500                          | 2,565                   |
| Minnesota      | 3                   | • •                 | • • • •                   | • • • • •                       | 500                     |
| Missouri       | 5                   | 3                   | 2,500                     | 13,100                          | 853                     |
| Montana        | 1                   | • •                 | • • • •                   | • • • • •                       | 20                      |
| Nebraska       | 4                   | • •                 | • • • •                   | • • • • •                       | 290                     |
| New Hampshire  | 6                   | • •                 |                           | • • • • •                       | 672                     |
| New Jersey     | 2                   | • •                 | • • • •                   |                                 | 100                     |
| New York       | 34                  | I                   | 1,500                     | 33,250                          | 6,351                   |
| Ohio           | 25                  | 2                   | 1,000                     | 3,350                           | 2,174                   |
| Oklahoma       | 1                   | • •                 | • • • •                   |                                 | 26                      |
| Oregon         | 6.                  | • •                 |                           | 930                             | 75 I                    |
| Pennsylvania   | 12                  | 7                   | 5,650                     | 58,600                          | 4,569                   |
| Rhode Island   | 4                   | • •                 | • • • •                   | • • • • •                       | 150                     |
| South Carolina | 1                   | • •                 | • • • •                   | • • • • •                       | 20                      |
| Tennessee      | 6                   | 4                   | 2,000                     | 36,000                          | 1,075                   |
| Texas          | 1                   | • •                 | • • • •                   | • • • • •                       | 29                      |
| Utah           | 1                   | • •                 | • • • •                   | • • • • •                       | 8o                      |
| Vermont        | 10                  | I                   | 500                       | 23,250                          | 1,966                   |
| Virginia       | I                   | • •                 | • • • •                   | • • • • •                       | 12                      |
| Washington     | 4                   | • •                 | • • • •                   | • • • • •                       | 565                     |
| West Virginia  | 1                   | • •                 |                           | • • • • •                       | 65                      |
| Wisconsin      | 3                   | • •                 | • • • •                   | 27,000                          | 354                     |
| Wyoming        | 1                   | • •                 | • • • •                   | • • • • •                       | 50                      |
| Total          | 334                 | 30                  | 20,450                    | \$573,650                       | 45,030                  |

### CHAPTER XXXIX.

#### THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

THE first branch of this society in the United States was founded in New York in November, 1875. Its declared objects are:

"First, to form a nucleus of a Universal Brotherhood of Humanity, without distinction of race, creed, or color.

"Second, to promote the study of Aryan and other Eastern literatures, religions, and sciences, and demonstrate the importance of that study.

"Third, to investigate unexplained laws of nature and the psychical powers latent in man."

A circular, issued for the information of inquirers by the general secretary of the American section, states that the society is unsectarian and interferes with no person's religious belief. Another circular, entitled "An Epitome of Theosophy," issued by the secretary of the executive committee of the Pacific Coast, states that some of the fundamental propositions of Theosophy, or "Wisdom Religion," are. That the spirit in man is the only real and permanent portion of his being; that between the spirit and the intellect is a "plane of consciousness in which experiences are noted," and that this spiritual nature is "as susceptible of culture as the body or intellect"; that spiritual culture is only attainable as the grosser interests and passions of the flesh are subordinate; that men, systematically trained,

may, by their interior faculties, "attain to clear insight into the immaterial, spiritual world"; that, as a result of this spiritual training, men become able to perform works usually called "miraculous."

The Theosophical Society has branches in seventeen States and the District of Columbia. Forty organizations are reported, with 695 members. Of the 40 organizations 14 are in California. There are 38 halls, with accommodations for 1815.

### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.              | Organizations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating Ca- pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| California           | 14             | 1                   | 200                 | \$500                           | 216                     |
| Connecticut          | Ī              | • •                 | • • •               |                                 | 13                      |
| District of Columbia | 1              | • •                 | • • •               | 75                              | _                       |
| Illinois             | 2              | • •                 |                     | ••••                            | 9<br>68                 |
| Indiana              | I              | • •                 | • • •               | • • • •                         | 5                       |
| Iowa                 | 2              | • •                 |                     | • • • •                         | 5<br>48                 |
| Louisiana            | Ī              | • •                 |                     |                                 | io                      |
| Maryland             | Ī              | • •                 |                     | •••                             | 5                       |
| Massachusetts        | 2              |                     |                     |                                 | 57                      |
| Michigan             | I              |                     |                     | ••••                            | 8                       |
| Minnesota            | -<br>1         |                     |                     |                                 | 10                      |
| Missouri             | 2              | • •                 | • • •               | • • • •                         | 13                      |
| Nebraska             |                | • •                 | • • •               | ••••                            | 4I                      |
| New York             | 2              | • •                 | • • •               | • • • •                         | <u> </u>                |
|                      | _              | • •                 | • • •               | • • • •                         | 97                      |
| Ohio                 | 2              | • •                 | • • •               | • • • •                         | 52                      |
| Pennsylvania         | I              | • •                 | • • •               | • • • •                         | 25                      |
| Washington           | I              | • •                 | • • •               | 25                              | 9                       |
| Wisconsin            | I              | • •                 | • • •               | • • • •                         | 9                       |
|                      | _              |                     |                     |                                 |                         |
| Total                | 40             | 1                   | 200                 | \$600                           | 695                     |

## CHAPTER XL.

#### THE UNITED BRETHREN.

THE United Brethren in Christ are sometimes confounded with the Unites Fratrum or Moravian Brethren. Though some of the historians of the former body claim that it was connected in some way with the Ancient and Renewed Brethren of Bohemia and Moravia, the United Brethren in Christ and the Moravians are wholly separate and distinct, and have no actual historical relations. The Moravians were represented in this country long before the United Brethren in Christ arose, which was about the year 1800.

Philip William Otterbein, a native of Prussia and a minister of the German Reformed Church, and Martin Boehm, a Mennonite pastor in Pennsylvania, of Swiss descent, were the chief founders of the church of the United Brethren in Christ. These men, preaching with great earnestness and fervency, had revivals of religion in Pennsylvania and Maryland, resulting in many accessions to membership of the churches they served. Others of like mind assisted them in the ministry, and they met occasionally in conference concerning their work. The first of these informal conferences was held in Baltimore, Md., in 1789. The movement, though meeting with some opposition, gradually developed into a separate denomination. At a conference held in Frederick County, Md., in 1800, attended

by Otterbein, Boehm, Geeting, Newcomer, and nine others, an organization was formed under the title "United Brethren in Christ," and Otterbein and Boehm were elected superintendents or bishops. The preachers increased and new churches arose, and it soon became necessary to have two annual conferences, the second one being formed in the State of Ohio. In 1815 the denomination completed its organization by the adoption at a general conference of a discipline, rules of order, and a confession of faith. For some years the work of the church was mainly among the German element. It still has German conferences, but the great bulk of its members are English-speaking people.

In doctrine, practice, and usage the United Brethren are Methodistic. They have classes and class leaders, stewards, exhorters, local and itinerant preachers, presiding elders, circuits, quarterly and annual conferences, and other Methodist features. Their founders were in fraternal intercourse with the fathers of American Methodism, and in spirit and purpose the two bodies were not dissimilar. The United Brethren, though not historically a Methodist branch, affiliate with the Methodist churches, sending representatives to the œcumenical Methodist conferences.

Their annual conferences are composed of itinerant and local preachers, and lay delegates representing the churches. The bishops preside in turn over these conferences, and in conjunction with a committee of presiding elders and preachers fix the appointments of the preachers for the ensuing year. The pastoral term is three years, but in particular cases it may be extended with the consent of the conference. There is but one order among the ordained preachers, that of elder. Since 1889 it has been lawful to license and ordain women. Bishops are elected

by the general conference, not to life service, but for a quadrennium. They are, however, eligible to reelection. The general conference, which is composed of ministerial and lay delegates, elected by the annual conferences, meets once in every four years, and has full authority, under certain constitutional restrictions, to legislate for the whole church, to hear and decide appeals, etc.

Their doctrines, which are Arminian, are expressed in a confession of faith, consisting of thirteen brief articles, which set forth the generally accepted view of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, the Scriptures, justification and regeneration, the Christian Sabbath, and the future state. Concerning the sacraments, it holds that baptism and the Lord's Supper should be observed by all Christians, but the mode of baptism and the manner of celebrating the Lord's Supper should be left to the judgment of individuals. The baptism of children is also left to the choice of parents. Sanctification is described as the "work of God's grace through the word and the Spirit, by which those who have been born again are separated in their acts, words, and thoughts from sin and are enabled to live unto God."

#### I .- THE UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST.

The confession, first adopted in 1815, was revised in 1889 and slightly enlarged. The constitution was also changed in the same year, resulting in a division, those who held that the changes were not effected in a constitutional way withdrawing from the general conference of 1889 and holding a separate session. The latter hold to the unchanged confession and constitution, and insist that they are the legal body known as the United Brethren in

Christ. Many cases to settle the validity of the action of the general conference of 1889 have been before the courts, and considerable church property is involved in the final decision, which may not be reached for some years to come. As both bodies claim the same title, it has been deemed necessary to put after it, in parentheses, in one case, for the sake of distinction, the words "old constitution." This designates the smaller body, which refuses to recognize the constitutionality of the revision.

The general conference of 1885 created a commission to revise the confession of faith and the constitution, expressing at the same time its opinion that two clauses in the existing constitution, one forbidding the changing of or doing away with the confession, and the other likewise forbidding any change in the constitution except upon "request of two thirds of the whole society," were "in their language and apparent meaning so far-reaching as to render them extraordinary and impracticable as articles of constitutional law." The commission submitted a revised confession and constitution to the churches, as directed, for their approval. A number of members of the general conference of 1885 protested against the act creating the commission as unconstitutional and revolutionary. When the work of the commission was submitted for approval they and those who agreed with them refused to vote on it, insisting that the matter was not legally before the church Of those who voted, more than two thirds approved the revised documents, and they were accordingly formally proclaimed by the general conference of 1889 as the "fundamental belief and organic law of the church." The vote of the conference was III to 21. When the chairman announced that the conference would proceed

under the amended constitution, Bishop Milton Wright and eleven delegates withdrew to meet elsewhere for legislation under the old constitution. The majority claim that the constitution of 1841 was never submitted to the members of conferences or of the church, but was adopted by the general conference only.

Two important changes were made in the constitution, one admitting laymen to the general conference, and one modifying the section prohibiting membership in secret societies. The old constitution had this section: "There shall be no connection with secret combinations." The new constitution modifies this by providing that all secret combinations which infringe upon the rights of others and whose principles are injurious to the Christian character of their members are contrary to the Word of God, and Christians should have no connection with them. The new section also empowers the general conference to enact "rules of discipline concerning such combinations."

There are in this country 45 annual conferences; also, one in Canada, and mission districts in Africa and Germany. The denomination is not represented in any of the New England States, nor in any of the States south of Virginia, Tennessee, and Missouri. It is strongest in members in the three States of Ohio (47,678), Indiana (35,824), and Pennsylvania (33,951). Its total membership is 202,-474, divided among 3731 organizations, with 2836 church edifices, valued at \$4,292,643. The average seating capacity of the edifices is 288, and the average value \$1513. There are 780 halls, with accommodations for 93,035.

### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.       | Organi-<br>mations. | Church<br>Edifices | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>canta. |
|---------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| California    | 24                  | 15                 | 3,825                     | \$28,400                        | 588                     |
| Colorado      | 18                  | 8                  | 1,800                     | 32,800                          | 585                     |
| Idaho         | 2                   |                    |                           |                                 | 100                     |
| Illinois      | 320                 | 245                | 67,495                    | 260,075                         | 15,429                  |
| Indiana       | 569                 | 476                | 154,762                   | 551,636                         | 35,824                  |
| Iowa          | 213                 | 148                | 29,810                    | 211,323                         | 10,401                  |
| Kansas        | 322                 | 1283               | 33,200                    | 183,770                         | 13,768                  |
| Kentucky      | 13                  | 11                 | 2,400                     | 4,700                           | 567                     |
| Maryland      | 57                  | 55                 | 14,300                    | 113,789                         | 4,736                   |
| Michigan      | 138                 | 93                 | 27,405                    | 133,250                         | 5,201                   |
| Minnesota     | 35                  | 23                 | 4,975                     | 23,375                          | 803                     |
| Missouri      | 105                 | 45 1/4             | 14,150                    | 47,825                          | 4,361                   |
| Nebraska      | 147                 | 75                 | 16,775                    | 84,950                          | 5,673                   |
| New York      | 35                  | 23                 | 5,975                     | 34,650                          | 953                     |
| Ohio          | 745                 | 692                | 205,755                   | 1,198,870                       | 47,678                  |
| Oregon        | 13                  | _8                 | 2,100                     | 11,100                          | 493                     |
| Pennsylvania  | 526                 | 467                | 147,036                   | 1,086,135                       | 33,951                  |
| South Dakota  | 27                  | 7                  | 1,175                     | 4,150                           | 493                     |
| Tennessee     | 27                  | 18                 | 5,600                     | 13,985                          | 1,141                   |
| Virginia      | 71                  | 66                 | 11,500                    | 65,940                          | 5,306                   |
| Washington    | 18                  | 13                 | 3,400                     | 22,000                          | 494                     |
| West Virginia | 259                 | 175                | 54,170                    | 140,645                         | 12,242                  |
| Wisconsin     | 47                  | 45                 | 8,850                     | 39,275                          | 1,687                   |
| Total         | 3,731               | 2,837              | 816.458                   | \$4,202,643                     | 202.474                 |

#### ..... 3,/31 2,03/ 010,450 \$4,292,043 202,474

### SUMMARY BY CONFERENCES,

#### CONFERENCES.

| Allegheny          | 153 | 135    | 41,375 | \$323,475 | 9,709 |
|--------------------|-----|--------|--------|-----------|-------|
| Arkansas Valley    | 74  |        | 7,090  | 48,500    | 4,100 |
| Auglaize           | 125 | 116%   |        | 145,150   | 6,187 |
| California         | 24  | 15     | 3,825  | 28,400    | 588   |
| Central Illinois   | 62  | 52 1/2 | 15,590 | 67,900    | 3,052 |
| Central Obio       | 68  | 66     | 20,845 | 91,850    | 4,076 |
| Colorado           | 18  | 8      | 1,800  | 32,800    | 585   |
| Des Moines         | 99  | 6136   | 15,000 | 82,070    | 4,521 |
| East German        | 83  | 7736   | 25,925 | 208,700   | 5.715 |
| East Nebraska      | 67  | 49%    | 11,075 | 66,200    | 3,807 |
| East Ohio .        | 127 | 124    | 32,900 | 204,570   | 8,531 |
| East Pennsylvania  | 76  | 73     | 23,661 | 227,700   | 7,030 |
| Elkhorn and Dakota | 39  | 12     | 1,800  | 3,700     | 743   |
| Erie               | 117 | 83     | 21,025 | 100,435   | 3,552 |

#### SUMMARY BY CONFERENCES .- Continued.

| COMPRESSIONS.    | Organi-<br>zationa. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-    |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|
| Illinois         | 69                  | 61                  | 20,500                    | \$72,950                        | 2,784   |
| Indiana          | 174                 | 116                 | 52,000                    | 92,885                          | 9,180   |
| Iowa             | 114                 | 86                  | 14,810                    | 129,253                         | 5,880   |
| Kansas           | 97                  | 361/2               | 9,835                     | 47,700                          | 3,051   |
| Kentucky         | 12                  | 10                  | 2,250                     | 3,500                           | 507     |
| Lower Wabash     | 164                 | 113                 | 26,630                    | 74,225                          | 9.547   |
| Maryland         | 39                  | 38                  | 9,150                     | 62,889                          | 3,236   |
| Miami            | IOI                 | 94                  | 30,700                    | 303,950                         | 10,957  |
| Michigan         | 39                  | 30                  | 9,155                     | 45,900                          | 1,213   |
| Minnesota        | 42                  | 25                  | 5,350                     | 25,425                          | 910     |
| Missouri         | 67                  | 33 1/4              | 10,400                    | 34,775                          | 2,927   |
| Neosho           | 96                  | 39 1/2              | 10,675                    | 45,700                          | 3,763   |
| North Michigan   | 56                  | 24                  | 8,000                     | 25,950                          | 2,499   |
| North Ohio       | 109                 | 96%                 | 28,385                    | 142,550                         | 4,206   |
| Northwest Kansas | 54                  | 22 1/2              | 5,300                     | 40,270                          | 2,794   |
| Ohio German      | 46                  | 43%                 | 8,400                     | 100,450                         | 2,317   |
| Oregon           | 14                  | 7                   | 1,800                     | 7,900                           | 284     |
| Parkersburg      | 206                 | 144                 | 48,115                    | 116,095                         | 10,377  |
| Pennsylvania     | 148                 | 137                 | 45,625                    | 311,375                         | 10,234  |
| Rock River       | 29                  | 25 1/2              | 3,100                     | 40,450                          | 1,104   |
| Saint Joseph     | 144                 | 130                 | 41,947                    | 206,315                         | 10,112  |
| Sandusky         | 122                 | 115                 | 37.775                    | 252,560                         | 7,434   |
| Scioto           | 148                 | 1303/2              | 35.550                    | 92,990                          | 8,510   |
| South Missouri   | 38                  | 12                  | 3.750                     | 13,050                          | 1,434   |
| Tennessee        | 27                  | 18                  | 5,600                     | 13,985                          | 1,141   |
| Upper Wabash     | 83                  | 75                  | 21,875                    | 83,175                          | 6,654   |
| Virginia         | 127                 | 99                  | 18,355                    | 91,490                          | 7,346   |
| Walla Walla      | 19                  | 14                  | 3,700                     | 25,200                          | 803     |
| West Nebraska    | 60                  | 173                 | 4,550                     | 16, 150                         | 1,476   |
| White River      | 108                 | 96                  | 23,265                    | 102,811                         | 5,921   |
| Wisconsin        | 47                  | 45                  | 8,850                     | 39,275                          | 1,687   |
| Total            | 3,731               | 2,837               | 816,458                   | \$4,292,643                     | 202,474 |

## 2.—THE UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST (OLD CON-STITUTION).

This body consists of those who hold that the act of the general conference of 1885, creating a commission to revise the confession of faith and constitution, was unconstitu-

tional, and that all proceedings under it were null and void. Bishop Milton Wright and eleven delegates withdrew from the general conference of 1889 because of the announcement that its proceedings would conform to the revised constitution. They immediately convened in conference and proceeded to legislate and elect bishops and general church officers under the old constitution. The division. begun in this way, was soon widely extended, involving many of the conferences and placing the ownership and occupancy of much church property in dispute. The "Liberals," as the majority are called, continued in possession of the general church property and offices, and also of most of the churches and parsonages. The "Radicals," those who adhere to the old confession and constitution, have churches, ministers, and members in many of the conferences, the titles of which they have preserved. There are therefore two sets of conferences bearing the same names and covering the same territory. Many suits have been entered in the courts to test the control of the property involved. A final decision has not yet been reached. Those who adhere to the unamended constitution insist that the general conference of 1885 had no constitutional power to provide for the revision of the constitution and confession; that the general conference of 1889 had no right to act under the revised constitution, and that the existing constitution was and still is the organic law of the church. They maintain an exclusive attitude toward all secret societies, according to the provision of the old constitution forbidding connection with any of them.

When the statistics for the eleventh census were obtained, the line of division had not in all cases become distinct, and it was difficult to get returns from some of the districts. A number of presiding elders reported that much of the church property in their respective districts was in dispute, being claimed by both parties. In tabulating from the schedules returned by the presiding elders of each branch, care was taken not to count the same edifices and property twice. It is possible, however, that in some cases duplication has not been prevented.

The total number of members is 22,807, and there are 795 organizations. The average seating capacity of the church edifices is 302, and their average value \$1116. There are 209 halls, with accommodations for 23,285.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES,      | Organi-<br>rations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| California   | 9                   | 6                   | 1,595                     | \$8,600                         | 118                     |
| Illinois     | 39                  | 33                  | 7,895                     | 33,400                          | 1,193                   |
| Indiana      | 160                 | 143                 | 51,420                    | 169,550                         | 6,873                   |
| Iowa         | 23                  | 20                  | 6,900                     | 19,200                          | 272                     |
| Kansas       | 33                  | 11                  | 3,450                     | 10,200                          | 588                     |
| Michigan     | 164                 | 90                  | 25,325                    | 119,550                         | 5,602                   |
| Nebraska     | 29                  | 8                   | 3,730                     | 10,600                          | 358                     |
| Ohio         | 250                 | 235                 | 66,460                    | 237,940                         | 5,822                   |
| Oregon       | 49                  | 20                  | 5,505                     | 24,700                          | 1,203                   |
| South Dakota | б                   | 4<br>8              | 800                       | 2,300                           | 109                     |
| Washington   | 29                  | 8                   | 1,600                     | 8,900                           | 606                     |
| Wisconsin    | 4                   |                     |                           |                                 | 63                      |
| Total        | 795                 | 578                 | 174,680                   | \$644,940                       | 22,807                  |

#### SUMMARY BY CONFERENCES.

#### CONFERENCES.

| Arkansas Valley . | 12  | 7        | 1,850  | \$6,400 | 232   |
|-------------------|-----|----------|--------|---------|-------|
| Auglaize          | 126 | 121      | 40,450 | 135,990 | 2,800 |
| California        | 9   | 16<br>16 | 1,595  | 8,600   | 118   |
| Central Illinois  | 19  | 19       | 3,905  | 17,700  | 369   |
| East Des Moines   | 19  | 16       | 5,950  | 15,700  | 142   |
| East Nebraska     | 7   |          |        | 2,800   | 205   |

## SUMMARY BY CONFERENCES.—Continued.

| CONFERENCES.       | Organizations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-<br>muni-<br>cants. |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Elkhorn and Dakota | 15             | 6                   | 930                       | \$3,400                         | 156                     |
| Indiana            | 10             | 2                   | 800                       | 2,000                           | 180                     |
| Iowa               | 4              | 4                   | 950                       | 3,500                           | 130                     |
| Kansas             | 15             | 41/2                | 1,600                     | 3,800                           | 303                     |
| Michigan           | 15<br>58       | 35                  | 9,900                     | 56,200                          | 2,192                   |
| Minnesota          | 2              | I                   | 200                       | 400                             | 23                      |
| North Michigan     | 82             | 34                  | 11,350                    | 40,250                          | 2,388                   |
| North Ohio         | 84             | 801/3               | 16,465                    | 84,850                          | 3,356                   |
| Oregon             | 38             | 17*                 | 5, 105                    | 21,600                          | 1,029                   |
| Rock River         | 20             | 17                  | 3,990                     | 15,700                          | 824                     |
| Sandusky           | 34             | 161/2               | 3,760                     | 15,200                          | 565                     |
| Scioto             | 81             | 871/2               | 23,775                    | 73,100                          | 1,685                   |
| Walla Walla        | 40             | 10                  | 2,000                     | 12,000                          | 780                     |
| West Kansas        | 6              | • •                 | • • • • •                 |                                 | 53                      |
| West Nebraska      | 11             | 51/2                | 3,400                     | 6,300                           | 83                      |
| White River        | <b>9</b> 9     | 91 1/2              | 36,705                    | 119,450                         | 5,131                   |
| Wisconsin          | 4              | • •                 | • • • • •                 | ••••                            | 63                      |
| Total              | 795            | 578                 | 174,680                   | \$644,940                       | 22,807                  |

The totals for the two bodies are as follows: organizations, 4526; edifices, 3415; seating capacity, 991,138; value of church property, \$4,937,583; communicants, 225,281.

## CHAPTER XLL

#### THE UNITARIANS.

UNITARIANISM, as its name indicates, is distinguished from other systems of Christian belief chiefly by its rejection of the doctrine of the Trinity and the deity of Jesus Christ. It denies that three persons—the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit—are united in one God, and holds that God is one, that he is uni-, not tri-personal. This view is not modern. Arius, a presbyter of Alexandria in the fourth century, held that Christ, though the greatest of created beings, was not equal in nature and dignity to God.

Unitarian organizations were formed in Poland and Hungary as early as the middle of the sixteenth century, and in the United States and England in the first quarter of the present century. King's Chapel, Boston, a Protestant Episcopal congregation, adopted in 1785 a liturgy so revised as to exclude all recognition of the Trinity, and ordained in 1787, as its pastor, on the refusal of the bishop of the diocese to do so, James Freeman, who was Unitarian in his views. Arian ideas began to influence ministers and laymen in the Congregational churches in New England at the beginning of the present century. In 1805 a Unitarian, Dr. Henry Ware, was elected to the divinity chair in Harvard University, and in 1819 a separate divinity school was organized in connection with the university with a Unitarian faculty.

Those holding Arian views became generally known as Unitarians in 1815, which is usually given as the beginning of the Unitarian denomination in America. In 1819 a Unitarian congregation was formed in Baltimore. William Ellery Channing preached the installation sermon, in which he clearly defined the differences between Orthodox and Unitarian doctrines. Many Congregational churches in eastern Massachusetts, including the oldest, that of Plymouth, the church founded by the Pilgrims in 1620, became Unitarian without changing their covenants or names. In the course of the controversy, 120 Congregational churches in New England, founded before the War of the Revolution, went over to the Unitarians. In 1830 there were, in all, 193 churches of the Unitarian faith; in 1865, 340. The present number is 421.

The Unitarians acknowledge no binding creed. They contend for the fullest liberty in belief, and exclude no one from their fellowship for difference in doctrinal views. Unitarianism is declared to be "not a fixed dogmatic statement, but a movement of ever-enlarging faith," welcoming "inquiry, progress, and diversity of individual thought in the unity of spiritual thought." In the denomination are included those who stand upon a simple basis of Theism, and are represented in the Western Unitarian Conference, for example, and those who accept the Messiahship of Jesus Christ. In general terms they believe in God as the All-in-All, "in eternal life as the great hope, in the inspiration of all truth, in man's great possibilities, and in the divineness of sanctified humanity."

The Unitarian churches are Congregational in polity, each congregation being independent in the management of its own affairs. There are societies for the conduct of mis-

sionary work, such as the American Unitarian Association, organized in 1825, the Western Unitarian Conference, which attends to the general interests of the societies represented in it, and the Western Unitarian Association, whose object is to "diffuse the knowledge and promote the interests of pure Christianity." There are also conferences, national and state and local. The national conference, which is biennial, declares in its constitution its "allegiance to the gospel of Jesus Christ" and its "desire to secure the largest unity of spirit and the widest practical cooperation" in the cause of Christian faith and work. It confines itself to recommending to existing Unitarian organizations "such undertaking and methods as it judges to be in the heart of the Unitarian denomination." It is composed of delegates from the churches and representatives of certain Unitarian organizations. The conference provides for a committee of fellowship, for the consideration of applications of persons not graduates of Unitarian schools to enter the Unitarian ministry.

The 421 organizations report 424 edifices, valued at \$10,335,100, and with an aggregate seating capacity of 165,090. Of the 67,749 communicants, or, more properly, members, as the Unitarian custom is to admit any one to the communion, a little more than half are in Massachusetts. New York has the second largest number, 4470; California is third, with 3819; and New Hampshire fourth, with 3252. The denomination has organizations in thirty-two States and the District of Columbia. In the Southern States it has scarcely half a dozen churches.

The average value of its church edifices is very high, reaching \$24,725; their average seating capacity, 389. There are 55 halls, with accommodations for 10,370.

### SUMMARY BY STATES.

|                      | Ormania  | Church    | Seating        | Value of            | Com-   |
|----------------------|----------|-----------|----------------|---------------------|--------|
| STATES.              | antions. | Edifices. | Ca-<br>pacity. | Church<br>Property. | CHUIN- |
|                      |          |           | beerly.        | . Topolty:          |        |
| California           | 16       | 8         | 5,200          | \$366,040           | 3,819  |
| Colorado             | 4        | 2         | 1,300          | 157,500             | 644    |
| Connecticut          | 2        | 2         | 975            | 38,000              | 179    |
| Delaware             |          | 1         | 250            | 14,000              | 60     |
| District of Columbia | I        | I         | 850            | 80,000              | 600    |
| Georgia              | 1.0      | I         | 300            | 000,01              | 75     |
| Illinois             | 16       | 15        | 5,650          | 406,000             | 1,932  |
| Indiana              | 3        | 3         | 1,100          | 8,500               | 320    |
| Iowa                 | IO       | 9         | 2,500          | 83,100              | 1,238  |
| Kansas               | 5        | 2         | 525            | 20,500              | 278    |
| Kentucky             | í        | 1         | 650            | 70,000              | 100    |
| Louisiana            | 1        | 1         | 400            | 40,000              | 110    |
| Maine                | 23       | 25        | 7,800          | 216,700             | 2,421  |
| Maryland             | 2        | 3         | 1,450          | 107,000             | 603    |
| Massachusetts        | 189      | 217       | 86,346         | 5,278,370           | 34,610 |
| Michigan             | 12       | 13        | 4,850          | 168,500             | 1,904  |
| Minnesota            | 12       |           | 2,750          | 126,600             | 1,349  |
| Missouri             | 6        | 8         | 2,850          | 230,800             | 1,135  |
| Nebraska             | 3        | 3         | 800            | 44,000              | 190    |
| New Hampshire        | 26       | 25        | 9,386          | 357,200             | 3,252  |
| New Jersey           | 5        | 2         | 700            | 23,500              | 363    |
| New York             | 120      | 23        | 9,423          | 1,117,500           | 4,470  |
| North Dakota         | 1        | + 1       |                | 90                  | 55     |
| Ohio                 | 5        | - 1       | 1,350          | 80,000              | 907    |
| Oregon               | 5        | 4         | 2,050          | 139,500             | 890    |
| Pennsylvania         | 7        |           | 2,585          | 276,200             | 1,171  |
| Rhode Island         | 6        | 6         | 3,650          | 393,500             | 1,595  |
| South Carolina       | 1        | I         | 400            | 30,000              | 150    |
| South Dakota         | 2        | 1         | 400            | 10,000              | 105    |
| Tennessee            | _ I      | 2         | 400            | 16,000              | 60     |
| Vermont              | 9        | 8         | 2,480          | 112,500             | 968    |
| Washington           | 12       | 4         | 1,570          | 75,000              | 802    |
| Wisconsin            | 16       | 14        | 4,250          | 238,500             | 1,394  |
|                      | _        |           |                |                     |        |
| Total                | 421      | 424       | 165,090        | 10,335,100          | 67,749 |

## CHAPTER XLII.

#### THE UNIVERSALISTS.

THE first regular preacher in America of the distinctive doctrines of Universalism was Rev. John Murray, a disciple of James Relly, who had gathered a congregation of Universalists in London. The names of a number of ministers of different denominations are included in the list of those who held or published Universalist views before Murray arrived from England in 1770. Among these was Dr. George de Benneville, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Murray preached at various places, settling at Gloucester, Mass., in 1774, and at Boston in 1793. By him and a few others a number of Universalist churches were established. At the close of the eighteenth century there were about a score of Universalist ministers.

The Rev. Hosea Ballou, whose name is honored as the father of Universalism in its present form, became prominent in the movement at the beginning of the present century. His views differed radically from those of Mr. Murray. In a "Treatise on Atonement," published in 1795, he denied the doctrine of the vicarious sacrifice, and insisted that punishment for the sins of mortality is confined to this life. If there were any punishment in the future life it would be, he contended, for sins committed in that life. Some years later he expressed the belief that there is no sin beyond the grave and consequently no punishment. Mr.

Murray had held that Christ himself bore the punishment due the sins of mankind, and therefore there would be no further punishment. Of the early Universalists, Murray had been a Methodist, Winchester and Ballou Baptists.

There being quite a number of Universalists who held, contrary to the views of Mr. Ballou, to a limited future punishment, a division occurred in 1830, and an association was organized in the interests of the doctrine of restoration. This association existed for about eleven years and then became extinct; some of its preachers returning to the Universalist denomination, others becoming Unitarians. The Restorationists held that there would be a future retribution, but that God would, in his own time, "restore the whole family of mankind to holiness and happiness."

The symbol of the Universalist faith is the Winchester "Profession of Belief," which was adopted in 1803 by the New England Convention, held in Winchester, N. H. It is as follows:

"ARTICLE 1. We believe that the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments contain a revelation of the character of God, and of the duty, interest, and final destination of mankind.

"ARTICLE 2. We believe that there is one God, whose nature is love, revealed in one Lord Jesus Christ, by one Holy Spirit of Grace, who will finally restore the whole family of mankind to holiness and happiness.

"ARTICLE 3. We believe that holiness and true happiness are inseparably connected, and that believers ought to be careful to maintain order and practice good works; for these things are good and profitable unto men."

This profession of belief has remained unaltered since it was formulated. It is regarded as a sufficient general

declaration of the fundamental doctrine of Universalists for the purpose of fellowship. A more particular knowledge of their general belief may be gathered from the utterances of leading Universalist writers.

Universalists believe that God is not only almighty, allwise, and omniscient, but that he is perfectly holy. As a holy God he is hostile to sin. He forbade it at the first, has never consented to it, and can never be reconciled to it. His power, wisdom, goodness, and holiness are all pledges that there "shall be an end of it in the moral universe," and that "universal righteousness" shall be established. Sin is to be ended through the conversion and salvation of all sinners, who are to come ultimately into holiness and perfection. This is to be done by Jesus Christ, whose function it is to bring man into harmony with God. In Christ God has set forth in a single human life his great scheme of reconciliation. There was perfect harmony between this life and God; and Christ, the derived from the underived, most intimately shared the nature of God and represents him to man in complete fullness. There is no shadow of variance between Christ and God. Christ's work in the world is to bring men to light and strengthen the will in resolution against sin. He helps to overcome and destroy sin in the individual soul. Salvation is not from the demands of justice, nor from punishment, endless or otherwise. The demands of justice must be met, the consequences of sin cannot be avoided. It is the bondage of present sin from which salvation is necessary. Salvation is not exemption from the consequences of sin, but redemption from the disposition to sin; also from imperfection. Beginning with repentance and receiving God's forgiveness for past sins, the soul must put off the old man with all

his sins and put on the new man created in God's likeness. Punishment is a necessary penalty for violated law. Divine punishment is "not the manifestation of hatred but the sign and instrument of love." The punishment of sin is its inevitable consequences-"the wounds, the damage, the shame which sin impresses" upon the individual consciousness. It is wholly within the soul. The purpose of punishment is to deter from sin and to recover from sin. It is therefore beneficent, whence it follows that it cannot be endless, for endless punishment would be vindictive and not beneficent. The soul is immortal. It survives death and enters upon the disembodied state in the same condition in which it quits the embodied. If it has been "dwarfed" in the present life "by neglect," or "weakened" by abuse, or "corrupted" by sin, then dwarfed, weakened, corrupt, it must enter the next life. Disciplinary processes will be continued in that life, and the soul that goes into it unrepentant must suffer the "thraldom or retribution" until the "will consents to the divine order." Even the penitent will be subject to "such discipline and chastening experiences as contribute to moral progress."

These are not to be taken as authoritative expressions of denominational belief. The Winchester Profession is the only acknowledged symbol. They simply represent the current teaching of the Universalist ministry. Probably some Universalists would differ from them in some respects.

The Universalist system of government is a modified Presbyterianism. The parish manages its own financial and general interests, and calls or dismisses a pastor; but it "acknowledges allegiance both to the State and general conventions, and is bound to observe the laws they enact."

No State conventions can be formed "without a constituency of at least four parishes." Such conventions exercise authority in their own territory under rules and limitations prescribed by the general convention. They are composed of all Universalist ministers in fellowship, and of lay delegates from the parishes. They meet every year.

The general convention, which is held in October biennially, consists of clerical and lay delegates from each State convention, in the proportion of one of the former to two of the latter. Every convention is entitled to send at least one clerical and two lay delegates. If it has fifty parishes and clergymen it can send twice as many delegates, with an additional three for every additional twenty-five parishes and clergymen. The general convention "exercises ecclesiastical authority throughout the United States and Canada. It is the court of final appeal in cases of dispute between State conventions, and in all cases of discipline not provided for and settled by subordinate bodies," and has original jurisdiction in States and Territories where subordinate conventions have not been organized. The general convention is an incorporated body and controls various denominational funds. Ministers are ordained by councils, consisting of ten ordained ministers and lay delegates from ten parishes, called by the parish desiring the ordination, with the consent of the convention (State) committee on fellowship, ordination, and discipline. There are also licentiates, both of the clerical and lay order.

Among the usages of the church is the observance of the second Sunday in June as "Children's Sunday." The churches are decorated with flowers and children are baptized. Christmas and Easter are generally observed, and a Sunday in October is set apart for services in memory of

## CHAPTER XLIII.

#### INDEPENDENT CONGREGATIONS.

THESE are congregations having no connection with any of the denominations. Some are akin to Presbyterian, others to Methodist and other bodies. Some are organized on a union basis and receive part of their support from members of several denominations. There are 54 halls, with accommodations for 10,445.

#### SUMMARY BY STATES.

| STATES.              | Organi-<br>sations. | Church<br>Edifices. | Souting<br>Ca-<br>pacity. | Value of<br>Church<br>Property. | Com-   |
|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|
| Alabama              | I                   |                     |                           |                                 | 150    |
| Alaska               | 1                   |                     |                           |                                 | 766    |
| California           | 11                  | 2                   | 550                       | \$70,575                        | 717    |
| Connecticut          | 4                   | 3                   | 425                       | 3,600                           | 353    |
| District of Columbia | 5                   | 3                   | 1,100                     | 17,100                          | 386    |
| Georgia              | 1                   | I                   | 150                       |                                 | 25     |
| Illinois             | 8                   | 7                   | 3,970                     | 140,000                         | 1,640  |
| Indiana              | 16                  | II                  | 3,200                     | 8,450                           | 918    |
| Iowa                 | 1                   | 1                   | 200                       | 1,000                           | 75     |
| Kansas               | 9                   | 5                   | 1,090                     | 7,550                           | 271    |
| Maine                | 3                   | 3                   | 850                       | 17,500                          | 170    |
| Maryland             | 2                   | 2                   | 2,200                     | 40,000                          | 500    |
| Massachusetts        | 18                  | 12                  | 3,105                     | 121,350                         | 684    |
| Michigan             | 2                   | 3                   | 375                       | 6,000                           | 170    |
| Minnesota            | I                   | I                   | 100                       | 700                             | 31     |
| Missouri             | 3                   | I                   | 200                       | 1,500                           | 156    |
| New Hampshire        | 3                   | 1                   | 200                       | 1,500                           | 150    |
| New Jersey           | 8                   | 6                   | 2,150                     | 52,300                          | 552    |
| New York             | 26                  | 23                  | 10,255                    | 722,400                         | 4.232  |
| Ohio                 | 5                   | 6                   | 2,025                     | 22,800                          | 298    |
| Pennsylvania         | 17                  | 15                  | 4,650                     | 140,900                         | 948    |
| Rhode Island         | 6                   | 4                   | 1,750                     | 89,200                          | 768    |
| South Carolina       | I                   | Ī                   | 200                       | 8,000                           |        |
| Vermont,             | 4                   | 2                   | 600                       | 13,575                          | 166    |
| Total                | 156                 | 112                 | 39,345                    | \$1,486,000                     | 14,126 |

## GENERAL STATISTICAL SUMMARIES.

- 1. Summary by States of all denominations.
- 2. Summary by denominations.
- 3. Summary by denominational families.
- 4. Summary of denominations according to number of communicants.
- 5. Summary of denominational families according to number of communicants.
- 6. Summary of denominations classified according to polity.
  - 7. Summary of colored organizations.
  - 8. Summary of churches in cities.

## TABLE I.—(a) SUMMARY BY STATES

| STATES.              | Organizations. | Edifices.      |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Alabama              | 6,383          | 6,013          |
| Alaska               | <b>26</b>      | 34             |
| Arizona              | 131            | 70             |
| Arkansas             | 4,874          | 3,791          |
| California           | 1,996          | 1,505          |
| Colorado             | 647            | 463            |
| Connecticut          | 1,149          | 1,175          |
| Delaware             | 382            | 401            |
| District of Columbia | 217            | 205            |
| Florida              | 1,971          | 1,793          |
| Georgia              | 6,899          | 7,008          |
| Idaho                | 247            | 143            |
| Illinois             | 8,296          | 7,352          |
| Indiana              | 6,480          | 5,944          |
| Indian Territory     | 806            | 429            |
| Iowa                 | 5,539          | 4,539          |
| Kansas               | 4,927          | 2,859          |
| Kentucky             | 5,555          | 4,768          |
| Louisiana            | 2,701          | 2,520          |
| Maine                | 1,610          | 1,346          |
| Maryland             | 2,328          | 2,369          |
| Massachusetts        | 2,547          | 2,458          |
| Michigan             | 4,798          | 3,761          |
|                      | 3 <b>,42</b> 9 | 2,619          |
| Mississippi          | 5,194<br>8,064 | 5,009<br>6,121 |
| Montana              | 273            | 164            |
| Nebraska             | 2,797          | 1,822          |
| Nevada               | 64             | 41             |
| New Hampshire        | 783            | 774            |
| New Jersey           | 2,085          | 2,204          |
| New Mexico           | 463            | 381            |
| New York             | 8,237          | 7,942          |
| North Carolina       | 6,824          | 6,512          |
| North Dakota         | 868            | 335            |
| Ohio                 | 9,384          | 8,896          |
| Oklahoma             | 123            | 41             |
| Oregon               | 969            | 592            |
| Pennsylvania         | 10, 175        | 9,624          |
| Rhode Island         | 402            | 386            |
| South Carolina       | 3,815          | 3,967          |
| South Dakota         | 1,589          | 774            |
| Tennessee            | 6,351          | 5,794          |

<sup>(</sup>s) For summary by States for 1906 see p.

<sup>(</sup>b) This column shows the percentage

### OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

| Seating<br>Capacity | Value of Church<br>Property | Communi-<br>cants.  | Per cent. of Population (8). |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 1,702,527           | \$6,768,477                 | 559,171             | 36 96                        |
| 4,800               | 203,650                     | 14,852              |                              |
| 19,230              | 270,816                     | 26,972              | 45 24                        |
| 1,041.040           | 3,266,663                   | 296,208             | 26 26                        |
| 422,609             | 11,961,914                  | 280,619             | 23 23                        |
| 120,862             | 4,743,317                   | 86,837              | 21 07                        |
| 443,979             | 16,985,036                  | 309,341             | 41 45                        |
| 111,172             | 2,708,825                   | 48,679              | 28 89                        |
| 114,420             | 6,313,625                   | 94,203              | 40 89                        |
| 391,132             | 2,424,423                   | 141,734             | 36 21                        |
| 2,108,566           | 8,228,060                   | 679,051             | 36 96                        |
| 29,527              | 281,310                     | 24,036              | 28 48                        |
| 2,260,619           | 39,715,245                  | 1,202,588           | 31 43                        |
| 1,890,300           | 18,671,131                  | 693,860             | 31.65                        |
| 79.583              | 182,266                     | 29,275              |                              |
| 1,203,185           | 16,056,786                  | 556,817             | 29 12                        |
| 708,134             | 7,452,269                   | 336,729             | 23.58                        |
| 1,504,736           | 12,112,320                  | 606,397             | 32.63                        |
| 617,245             | 5,032,194                   | 399,991             | 35 76                        |
| 408,767             | 6,198,400                   | 160,271             | 24 24                        |
| 718,459             | 15,445,946                  | 379,418             | 36 40                        |
| 1,102,772           | 46,835,014                  | 942,751             | 42 11                        |
| 1,097,069           | 18,682,971                  | 569,504             | 27 20                        |
| 150,169             | 12,940,152                  | 532,590             | 40 91                        |
| 1,332,442           | 4,392,473                   | 430,746             | 33 40                        |
| 1,859,589           | 19,663,737                  | 735,839             | 27 47                        |
| 33,942              | 885,950                     | 32,478              | 24 57                        |
| 409,462             | 6,443,689                   | 194,466             | 18 36                        |
| 9,890               | 208,225                     | 5,877               | 12 84                        |
| 250,035             | 4,457,225                   | 102,941             | 27 34                        |
| 803,017             | 29,490,414                  | 508,351             | 35 18<br>68 85               |
| 107,925             | 531,925                     | 105,749             | 68 85                        |
| 2,868,490           | 140,123,008                 | 2,171,822           | 36 21                        |
| 2,192,835           | 7,077.440                   | 685,194             | 42 35                        |
| 69,590              | 780,775                     | 59,496              | 32 56                        |
| 2,827,113<br>8,605  | 42,159,762                  | 1,216,469           | 33 13                        |
| 142,843             | 61,575                      | 4,901               | 7 58<br>22 48                |
| 3,592,019           | 2,829,150                   | 70,524<br>1,726,64b | 22 48<br>32 84               |
| 166,384             | 85,917,370<br>7,583,110     | 148,008             | 32 84<br>42 84               |
| 1,199,908           | 5,636,236                   | 508,485             | 44 17                        |
| 149,728             | 1,761,277                   | 85,490              | 26 00                        |
| 1,812,942           | 9,890,443                   | 552,658             | 31 26                        |
| -,012,942           | 31-20-1443                  | 334,030             | 3. 20                        |

of population represented by the number of communicants in each State.

## TABLE I .- SUMMARY BY STATES

| STATES.   | Organizations.  | Edifices  |
|---|---|---|
| Texas. Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming | 8,766<br>427<br>904<br>4,998<br>892<br>3,045<br>3,726 | 5,638<br>280<br>802<br>4,894<br>532<br>2,216<br>3,290<br>43 |
| Total   | 165,297   | 142,639   |

## TABLE II. -SUMMARY

| DENOMINATIONS.  | Ministers.                            | Organizations                                   |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| ADVENTISTS:  1. Evangelical  2. Advent Christians  3. Seventh-Day  4. Church of God  5. Life and Advent Union  6. Churches of God in Jesus Christ     | 34<br>883<br>284<br>19<br>50          | 30<br>580<br>995<br>29<br>28<br>95              |
| Total Adventists  | 1,364                                 | 1,757   |
| BAPTISTS:  1. Regular (North)  2. Regular (South)  3. Regular (Colored)  4. Six-Principle  5. Seventh-Day  6. Freewill                                | 6,685<br>8,957<br>5,468<br>14<br>115  | 7,907<br>16,238<br>12,533<br>18<br>106<br>1,586 |
| 7. Original Freewill  8. General  9. Separate  10. United  11. Baptist Church of Christ  12. Primitive  13. Old Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian | 218<br>332<br>19<br>25<br>80<br>2,040 | 167<br>399<br>24<br>204<br>152<br>3,222         |
| Total Baptists  | 25,646                                | 43,029  |

(a) This column shows the percentage of population

## OF ALL DENOMINATIONS. - Continued.

| Seating    | Value of Church | Communi-   | Per cent. of   |
|------------|-----------------|------------|----------------|
| Capacity   | Property.       | canta      | Population (a) |
| 1,567,745  | \$8,682,337     | 677,151    | 30 30          |
| 89,695     | 1,493,791       | 128,115    | 61.62          |
| 237,000    | 4,643,800       | 106,315    | 31 98          |
| 1,490,675  | 10,473,943      | 569,235    | 34 37          |
| 126,109    | 2,408,625       | 58,798     | 16 83          |
| 601,238    | 3,723,383       | 192,477    | 25 23          |
| 846,408    | 14,525,841      | 556,483    | 32 98          |
| 8,385      | 368,625         | 11,705     | 19 28          |
| 43,596,378 | \$679,694,439   | 20,618,307 | 32 92          |

#### BY DENOMINATIONS.

| Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Capacity. | Value of Church<br>Property. | Communi-<br>cants. |
|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|
| 23                  | 5,855                | \$61,400                     | 1,147              |
| 294                 | 80,286               | 465,605                      | 25,816             |
| 418                 | 94,627               | 645,075                      | 28,991             |
| I                   | 200                  | 1,400                        | 647                |
| 8                   | 2,250                | 16,790                       | 1,018              |
| 30                  | 7,530                | 46,075                       | 2,872              |
| 774                 | 190,748              | \$1,236,345                  | 60,491             |
| 7,070               | 2,180,773            | \$49,530,504                 | 800,450            |
| 13,502              | 4,349,407            | 18,196,637                   | 1,280,066          |
| 11,987              | 3,440,970            | 9,038,549                    | 1,348,989          |
| 14                  | 3,600                | 19,500                       | 937                |
| 78                  | 21,467               | 265,260                      | 9,143              |
| 1,225               | 349,309              | 3,115,642                    | 87,898             |
| 125                 | 41,430               | 57,005                       | 11,864             |
| 209                 | 71,850               | 201,140                      | 21,362             |
| 19                  | 5,650                | 9,200                        | 1,599              |
| 179                 | 60,220               | 80,150                       | 13,209             |
| 135                 | 40,885               | 56,755                       | 8,254              |
| 2,849               | 899,273              | 1,649,851                    | 121,347            |
| 397                 | 134,730              | 172,230                      | 12,851             |
| 37,789              | 11,599,534           | \$82,392,423                 | 3,717,969          |

represented by the number of communicants to each State

## TABLE II.—SUMMARY BY

| DENOMINATIONS.                       | Ministers. | Organizations |
|--------------------------------------|------------|---------------|
| BRETHREN (RIVER):                    |            |               |
| 1. Brethren in Christ                | 128        | 78            |
| 2. Old Order or Yorker               | 7          | 8             |
| 3. United Zion's Children            | 20         | 25            |
| Total River Brethren                 | 155        | 111           |
| Brethren (Plymouth):                 |            |               |
| Brethren (I.)                        | • • • •    | 109           |
|                                      |            | 88            |
| Brethren (III.)                      | • • • •    | 86            |
| Brethren (IV.)                       | • • • •    | 31            |
| Total Plymouth Brethren              |            | 314           |
| Total Tryllodda Dictilion            | • • • •    | 3-4           |
| CATHOLICS:                           |            |               |
| 1. Roman Catholic                    | 9,157      | 10,231        |
| 2. Greek Catholic (Uniates)          | 9          | 14            |
| 3. Russian Orthodox                  | 13         | 12            |
| 4. Greek Orthodox                    | I          | I             |
| 5. Armenian                          | 7          | 6             |
| 6. Old Catholic                      | I          | 4             |
| 7. Reformed Catholic                 | 8          | 8             |
| Total                                | 9,196      | 10,276        |
| Catholic Apostolic                   | OF         | 10            |
| Chinese Temples                      | 95         |               |
| Christadelphians                     | • • • •    | 47<br>63      |
|                                      | • • • •    | ٠,            |
| CHRISTIANS:                          |            |               |
| I. Christians (Christian Connection) | 1,350      | 1,281         |
| 2. Christian Church South            | 85         | 143           |
| Total Christians                     | 1,435      | 1,424         |
|                                      |            |               |
| Christian Missionary Association     | 10         | 13            |
| Christian Scientists                 | <b>26</b>  | <b>22</b> I   |
| Church of Cod (Winghtonnerian)       | 183        | <b>294</b>    |
| Church of God (Winebrennerian)       | 522        | 479           |
| Church Triumphant (Schweinfurth)     |            | 12            |
| Charen of the New Jerusalem          | 119        | 154           |

## DZNOMINATIONS.—Continued.

| Church<br>Edifices. | Seating Capacity. | Value of Church<br>Property. | Communi-<br>canta. |
|---------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|
| 45                  | 19,005            | \$73,050                     | 2,688              |
| • •                 | • • • • •         |                              | 214                |
| 25                  | 3,100             | 8,300                        | 525                |
| 70                  | 22,105            | \$81,350                     | 3,427              |
| • •                 | ••••              | ••••                         | 2,289              |
| • •                 | • • • • •         | \$1,265                      | 2,419              |
| • •                 | • • • • •         | 200                          | 1,235              |
| • •                 | • • • • •         | • • • • •                    | 718                |
|                     |                   |                              | -                  |
| • •                 | •••••             | \$1,465                      | 6,661              |
| 8,776               | 3,365,754         | \$118,069,746                | 6,231,417          |
| 13                  | 5,228             | 63,300                       | 10,850             |
| 23                  | 3,150             | 220,000                      | 13,504             |
| Ī                   | 75                | 5,000                        | 100                |
|                     | • • • •           | • • • • •                    | 335                |
| 3                   | 700               | 13,320                       | 665                |
| • • • •             | • • • •           | • • • • •                    | 1,000              |
| 8,816               | 3,374,907         | \$118,371,366                | 6,257,871          |
| 3                   | 750               | \$66,050                     | 1,394              |
| 3<br>47             | • • • •           | 62,000                       | • • • •            |
| 4                   | 950               | 2,700                        | 1,277              |
| 963                 | 301,692           | \$1,637,202                  | 90,718             |
| 135                 | 46,005            | 138,000                      | 13,004             |
| 1,098               | 347,697           | \$1,775,202                  | 103,722            |
| 11                  | 3,300             | \$3,900                      | 754                |
| 7                   | 1,500             | 40,666                       | 8,724              |
| 184                 | 68,000            | 234,450                      | 18,214             |
| 338                 | 115,530           | 643,185                      | 22,511             |
|                     | • • • •           | 15,000                       | 384                |
| 88                  | 20,810            | 1,386,455                    | 7,095              |

## TABLE II.—SUMMARY BY

| DENOMINATIONS.                                | Ministers.       | Organi-<br>zations. |
|---|------------------|---------------------|
| COMMUNISTIC SOCIETIES (a):                    |                  |                     |
| 1. Shakers                                    | • •              | 15                  |
| 2. Amana                                      | • •              | 7                   |
| 3. Harmony                                    | • •              | I                   |
| 4. Separatists                                | • •              | 1                   |
| 5. New Icaria                                 | • •              | I                   |
| 7. Adonai Shomo                               | • •              | I                   |
| 8. Church Triumphant (Koreshan Ecclesia)      | • •              | 5                   |
|   |                  | _                   |
| Total Communistic Societies                   | • •              | 32                  |
| Congregationalists                            | 5,058            | 4,868               |
| Congregationalists                            | 3,773            | 7,246               |
| Discipica of Childe                           | 31//3            | /,,=40              |
| DUNKARDS:                                     |                  |                     |
| 1. Dunkards or German Baptists (Conserv.)     | 1,622            | 720                 |
| 2. Dunkards or German Baptists (Old Order).   | 237              | 135                 |
| 3. Dunkards or German Baptists (Progressive). | 224              | 128                 |
| 4. Seventh-Day Baptists (German)              | 5                | 6                   |
| Total Dunkards                                | 2,088            | 989                 |
| Evangelical Association                       | 1,235            | 2,310               |
| FRIENDS:                                      |                  |                     |
| 1. Friends (Orthodox)                         | 1,113            | 794                 |
| 2. Friends (Hicksite)                         | 115              | 201                 |
| 3. Friends (Wilburite)                        | 38               | 52                  |
| 4. Friends (Primitive)                        | 11               | 9                   |
| Total Friends                                 | 1,277            | 1,056               |
| Friends of the Temple                         | <b>A</b> •       | 4                   |
| German Evangelical Protestant                 | 44               | 4<br>52             |
| German Evangelical Synod                      | 4 ·<br>44<br>680 | 870                 |
| Jews:   |                  |                     |
| 1. Jewish Congregations (Orthodox)            | 125              | 316                 |
| 2. Jewish Congregations (Reformed)            | 75               | 217                 |
| Total Jews                                    | 200              | 533                 |

<sup>(</sup>a) The Bruederhoef Mennonites also observe a communal life. They

## DENOMINATIONS.—Continued.

| Church<br>Edifices. | Seating Capacity. | Value of Church<br>Property. | Communi-<br>cants. |
|---------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|
| 16                  | 5,650             | \$36,800                     | 1,728              |
| 22                  | 2,800             | 15,000                       | 1,600              |
| 1                   | 500               | 10,000                       | 250                |
| 1                   | . <b>500</b>      | 3,000                        | 200                |
| • •                 | • • • •           | ••••                         | 21                 |
| • •                 | • • • •           | ••••                         | 25                 |
| • •                 | • • • •           | 6,000                        | 20                 |
| • •                 | • • • •           | 36,000                       | 205                |
| 40                  | 9,450             | \$106,800                    | 4,049              |
| 4,736               | 1,553,080         | \$43,335,437                 | 512,771            |
| 5,324               | 1,609,452         | 12,206,038                   | 641,051            |
| 854                 | 353,586           | \$1,121,541                  | 61,101             |
| 63                  | 25,750            | 80,770                       | 4,411              |
| 63<br>96            | 32,740            | 145,770                      | 8,089              |
| 3                   | 1,960             | 14,550                       | 194                |
| 1,016               | 414,036           | \$1,362,631                  | 73,795             |
| 1,899               | 479,335           | \$4,785,680                  | 133,313            |
| 725                 | 215,431           | \$2,795,784                  | 80,655             |
| 213                 | 72,568            | 1,661,850                    | 21,992             |
| 52                  | 13,169            | 67,000                       | 4,329              |
| 5                   | 1,050             | 16,700                       | 232                |
| 995                 | 302,218           | \$4,541,334                  | 107,208            |
| 5                   | 1,150             | \$15,300                     | 340                |
| 52                  | 35,175            | 1,187,450                    | 36,156             |
| 785                 | 245,781           | 4,614,490                    | 187,432            |
| 122                 | 46,837            | \$2,802,050                  | 57,597             |
| 179                 | 92,397            | 6,952,225                    | 72,899             |
| 301                 | 139,234           | \$9,754,275                  | 130,496            |
|                     |                   |                              |                    |

are reported in connection with the other Mennonite branches.

## TABLE IL.—SUMMARY BY

| DENOMINATIONS.  | Ministers. | Organi |
|---|------------|--------|
| LATTER-DAY SAINTS:  |            |        |
| <ol> <li>Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints</li> <li>Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Lat-</li> </ol> | 543        | 425    |
| ter-Day Saints  | 1,500      | 431    |
| ·   |            |        |
| Total Latter-Day Saints   | 2,043      | 856    |
| Lutherans:  |            |        |
| General Bodies.   |            |        |
| 1. General Synod  | 966        | 1,424  |
| 2. United Synod in the South  | 201        | 414    |
| 3. General Council  | 1,153      | 2,044  |
| 4. Synodical Conference   | 1,282      | 1,934  |
| Independent Synods.   |            |        |
| 5. Joint Synod of Ohio, etc   | 297        | 421    |
| 6. Buffalo  | 20         | 27     |
| 7. Hauge's  | 58         | 175    |
| 8. Norwegian in North America   | 194        | 489    |
| 9. Michigan   | 37         | 65     |
| 10. Danish in America   | 108        | 131    |
| 11. German Augsburg   | 49         | 23     |
| 12. Danish Church Association   | 40         | 50     |
| 13. Icelandic Synod   | ī          | 13     |
| 14. Immanuel  | 21         | 21     |
| 15. Suomai Synod  | 8          | 11     |
| 16. United Norwegian of America   | 109        | 1,122  |
| Independent Congregations   | 47         | 231    |
| Total Lutherans   | 4,591      | 8,595  |
| Mennonites:   |            |        |
| r. Mennonite  | 336        | 246    |
| 2. Bruederhoef (a)  | 9          | · 5    |
| 3. Amish  | 228        | 97     |
| 4. Old Amish  | 71         | 22     |
| 5. Apostolic  | 2          | 2      |
| 6. Reformed   | 43         | 34     |
| 7. General Conference   | 95         | 45     |
| 8. Church of God in Christ  | 18         | 18     |
| 9. Old (Wisler)   | 17         | 15     |

(a) The Bruederhoef Mennonites observe a communal

### DENOMINATIONS .- Continued.

| Church<br>Edifices | Senting<br>Capacity. | Value of Church<br>Property. | Communi-<br>cants. |
|--------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|
| 266                | 92,102               | \$825,506                    | 144,352            |
| 122                | 30,790               | 226,285                      | 21,773             |
| 388                | 122,892              | \$1,051,791                  | 166,125            |
|                    |                      |                              |                    |
| 1,322              | 471,819              | \$8,919,170                  | 164,640            |
| 379                | 138,453              | 1,114,065                    | 37,457             |
| 1,554              | 588,825              | 11,119,286                   | 324,846            |
| 1,531              | 443, 185             | 7,804,313                    | 357,153            |
|                    |                      |                              |                    |
| 443                | 149,338              | \$1,639,087                  | 69,505             |
| 25                 | 5,793                | 84,410                       | 4,242              |
| 100                | 30,500               | 214,395                      | 14,730             |
| 275                | 78,988               | 806,825                      | 55,452             |
| 53                 | 14,613               | 164,770                      | 11,482             |
| 75                 | 14,760               | 129,700                      | 10,181             |
| 23                 | 7,560                | 111,060                      | 7,010              |
| 33                 | 5,700                | 44,775                       | 3,493              |
| 4                  | 1,300                | 7,200                        | 1,991              |
| 19                 | 5,300                | 94,200                       | 5,580              |
|                    | 1,915                | 12,898                       | 1,385              |
| 669                | 185,242              | 1,544,455                    | 119,972            |
| 188                | 62,344               | 1,249,745                    | 41,953             |
| 6,701              | 2,205,635            | \$35,060,354                 | 1,231,072          |
|                    |                      |                              |                    |
| 198                | 70,605               | \$317,045                    | 17,078             |
| 5                  | 600                  | 4,500                        | 352                |
| 61                 | 15,430               | 76,450                       | 10,101             |
| r                  | 200                  | 1,500                        | 2,038              |
| I                  | 225                  | I,200                        | 209                |
| 29                 | 7,465                | 52,650                       | 1,655              |
| 43                 | 13,880               | 119,350                      | 5,670              |
| 3                  | 400                  | 1,600                        | 471                |
| 12                 | 4,120                | 8,015                        | 610                |
|                    | 17                   | ,,                           |                    |

life and constitute properly a communistic society

#### TABLE II.-SUMMARY BY

| MENNONITES—Continued:   10. Bundes Conference  |   |            |        |
|--|---|------------|--------|
| 10. Bundes Conference  | DENOMINATIONS.                                | Ministers. | Organi |
| 10. Bundes Conference  | MENNONITES—Continued:                         |            |        |
| 11. Defenseless  |   | 37         | 12     |
| Total Mennonites   | D / 1   |            |        |
| Total Mennonites   905   550   | 12. Brethren in Christ                        | 31         |        |
| Methodist Episcopal       15,423       25,861         2. Union American Methodist Episcopal       32       42         3. African Methodist Episcopal       3,321       2,481         4. African Union Methodist Protestant       40       40         5. African Methodist Episcopal Zion       1,565       1,704         6. Methodist Protestant       1,441       2,529         7. Wesleyan Methodist       600       565         8. Methodist Episcopal, South       150       15,017         9. Congregational Methodist       150       214         10. Congregational Methodist       20       24         11. New Congregational Methodist       20       24         12. Zion Union Apostolic       30       32         13. Colored Methodist Episcopal       1,800       1,759         14. Primitive Methodist       60       84         15. Free Methodist       657       1,102         16. Independent Methodist       8       15         17. Evangelist Missionary       47       11         Total Methodists       30,000       51,489         Moravians         1. Presbyterian in the United States of America (Northern)       1,861       2,791         2.  |   | _          |        |
| 1. Methodist Episcopal   | Total Mennonites                              | 905        | 550    |
| 1. Methodist Episcopal   |   |            |        |
| 1. Methodist Episcopal   | Merhopists:                                   |            |        |
| 2. Union American Methodist Episcopal. 3,321 2,481 4. African Union Methodist Protestant 40 5. African Methodist Episcopal 1,565 1,704 6. Methodist Protestant 1,441 2,529 7. Wesleyan Methodist   |   | 15.422     | 25.86t |
| 3. African Methodist Episcopal 3,321 2,481 4. African Union Methodist Protestant 40 40 5. African Methodist Episcopal Zion 1,565 1,704 6. Methodist Protestant 1,441 2,529 7. Wesleyan Methodist 600 565 8. Methodist Episcopal, South 4,801 15,017 9. Congregational Methodist 150 214 10. Congregational Methodist 20 24 11. New Congregational Methodist 20 24 11. New Congregational Methodist 20 24 11. New Congregational Methodist 20 24 11. Primitive Methodist 50 30 32 11. Colored Methodist 60 30 32 11. Free Methodist 657 1,102 12. Free Methodist 657 1,102 13. Free Methodist 657 1,102 14. Primitive Methodist 657 1,102 15. Independent Methodist 71 15. Evangelist Missionary 71 16. Independent Methodist 72 17. Evangelist Missionary 73 18. Cumberland Presbyterian 73 18. Cumberland Presbyterian 73 18. Cumberland Presbyterian 73 18. Original Presbyterian 11,20 2,391 18. Associate Church of North America 12 31 18. Associate Reformed Synod of the South 133 116 18. Reformed Presbyterian in the United States   | 2. Union American Methodist Episcopal         |            |        |
| 4. African Union Methodist Protestant 5. African Methodist Episcopal Zion 6. Methodist Protestant 7. Wesleyan Methodist 7. Wesleyan Methodist 8. Methodist Episcopal, South 9. Congregational Methodist 150 214 10. Congregational Methodist 11. New Congregational Methodist 12. Zion Union Apostolic 13. Colored Methodist Episcopal 14. Primitive Methodist 15. Free Methodist 16. Independent Methodist 17. Evangelist Missionary 18. Total Methodist 19. Compressional Methodist 19. Total Methodist 19. Cumberland Presbyterian 20. Cumberland Presbyterian 21. Cumberland Presbyterian 22. Cumberland Presbyterian 23. Cumberland Presbyterian 24. Welsh Calvinistic 25. United Presbyterian 26. Presbyterian in the United States (Southern) 27. Associate Church of North America 28. Associate Reformed Synod of the South 29. Reformed Presbyterian in the United States  |   |            |        |
| 6. Methodist Protestant 1,441 2,529 7. Wesleyan Methodist 600 565 8. Methodist Episcopal, South 4,801 15,017 9. Congregational Methodist 150 214 10. Congregational Methodist 20 24 11. New Congregational Methodist 20 24 12. Zion Union Apostolic 30 32 13. Colored Methodist Episcopal 1,800 1,759 14. Primitive Methodist 60 84 15. Free Methodist 657 1,102 16. Independent Methodist 657 1,102 17. Evangelist Missionary 47 11  Total Methodists 30,000 51,489  Moravians 114 94  PRESBYTERIANS: 1. Presbyterian in the United States of America (Northern) 5,934 6,717 2. Cumberland Presbyterian 5,934 6,717 2. Cumberland Presbyterian 1,861 2,791 3. Cumberland Presbyterian (Colored) 393 224 4. Welsh Calvinistic 100 187 5. United Presbyterian 5,000 1,129 2,391 7. Associate Church of North America 12 31 8. Associate Reformed Synod of the South 133 116 9. Reformed Presbyterian in the United States   |   |            |        |
| 6. Methodist Protestant 7. Wesleyan Methodist 8. Methodist Episcopal, South 9. Congregational Methodist 150. Congregational Methodist 150. Congregational Methodist 150. Congregational Methodist 150. Congregational Methodist 150. Congregational Methodist 151. New Congregational Methodist 152. Colored Methodist Episcopal 153. Colored Methodist Episcopal 154. Primitive Methodist 155. Free Methodist 156. Independent Methodist 157. Evangelist Missionary 157. Evangelist Missionary 158. Total Methodist 159. Total Methodist 169. Comberland Presbyterian 170. Comberland  | 5. African Methodist Episcopal Zion           |            |        |
| 7. Wesleyan Methodist  | 6. Methodist Protestant                       |            |        |
| 8. Methodist Episcopal, South 9. Congregational Methodist 150 214 10. Congregational Methodist (Colored) 11. New Congregational Methodist 120 24 12. Zion Union Apostolic 13. Colored Methodist Episcopal 14. Primitive Methodist 15. Free Methodist 16. Independent Methodist 17. Evangelist Missionary 18. Total Methodist 19. Total Methodist 19. Cumberland Presbyterian 19. Cumberland Presbyterian 19. Cumberland Presbyterian 19. Cumberland Presbyterian 19. Cumberland Presbyterian 19. United Presbyterian 19. Cumberland Presbyterian 19. C | 7. Wesleyan Methodist                         | 600        |        |
| In New Congregational Methodist (Colored)  11. New Congregational Methodist 20 24  12. Zion Union Apostolic 30 32  13. Colored Methodist Episcopal 1,800 1,759  14. Primitive Methodist 60 84  15. Free Methodist 657 1,102  16. Independent Methodist 8 15  17. Evangelist Missionary 47 11  Total Methodists 30,000 51,489  Moravians 114 94  PRESBYTERIANS:  1. Presbyterian in the United States of America (Northern) 5,934 6,717  2. Cumberland Presbyterian 1,861 2,791  3. Cumberland Presbyterian (Colored) 393 224  4. Welsh Calvinistic 100 187  5. United Presbyterian 731 866  6. Presbyterian in the United States (Southern) 1,129 2,391  7. Associate Church of North America 12 31  8. Associate Reformed Synod of the South 133 116  9. Reformed Presbyterian in the United States   | 8. Methodist Episcopal, South                 | 4,801      | 15,017 |
| 11. New Congregational Methodist. 20 24 12. Zion Union Apostolic 30 32 13. Colored Methodist Episcopal 1,800 1,759 14. Primitive Methodist 60 84 15. Free Methodist 657 1,102 16. Independent Methodist 8 15 17. Evangelist Missionary 47 11  Total Methodists 30,000 51,489  Moravians 114 94  PRESBYTERIANS: 1. Presbyterian in the United States of America (Northern) 5,934 6,717 2. Cumberland Presbyterian 5,934 6,717 3. Cumberland Presbyterian (Colored) 393 224 4. Welsh Calvinistic 100 187 5. United Presbyterian 731 866 6. Presbyterian in the United States (Southern) 1,129 2,391 7. Associate Church of North America 12 31 8. Associate Reformed Synod of the South 133 116 9. Reformed Presbyterian in the United States  | 9. Congregational Methodist                   | 150        | 214    |
| 12. Zion Union Apostolic   | io. Congregational Methodist (Colored)        | 5          | 9      |
| 13. Colored Methodist Episcopal. 1,800 1,759 14. Primitive Methodist 60 84 15. Free Methodist 657 1,102 16. Independent Methodist 8 15 17. Evangelist Missionary 47 11  Total Methodists 30,000 51,489  Moravians 114 94  PRESBYTERIANS: 1. Presbyterian in the United States of America (Northern) 5,934 6,717 2. Cumberland Presbyterian 5,934 6,717 3. Cumberland Presbyterian (Colored) 393 224 4. Welsh Calvinistic 100 187 5. United Presbyterian 731 866 6. Presbyterian in the United States (Southern) 1,129 2,391 7. Associate Church of North America 12 31 8. Associate Reformed Synod of the South 133 116 9. Reformed Presbyterian in the United States  | 11. New Congregational Methodist              |            | _      |
| 14. Primitive Methodist. 60 84 15. Free Methodist 657 1,102 16. Independent Methodist. 8 15 17. Evangelist Missionary 47 11  Total Methodists 30,000 51,489  Moravians 114 94  PRESBYTERIANS: 1. Presbyterian in the United States of America (Northern) 5,934 6,717 2. Cumberland Presbyterian 5,934 6,717 3. Cumberland Presbyterian (Colored) 393 224 4. Welsh Calvinistic 100 187 5. United Presbyterian 731 866 6. Presbyterian in the United States (Southern) 1,129 2,391 7. Associate Church of North America 12 31 8. Associate Reformed Synod of the South 133 116 9. Reformed Presbyterian in the United States   | 12. Zion Union Apostolic                      |            |        |
| 15. Free Methodist 657 1,102 16. Independent Methodist 15 17. Evangelist Missionary 47 11  Total Methodists 30,000 51,489  Moravians 114 94  PRESBYTERIANS: 1. Presbyterian in the United States of America (Northern) 5,934 6,717 2. Cumberland Presbyterian 1,861 2,791 3. Cumberland Presbyterian (Colored) 393 224 4. Welsh Calvinistic 100 187 5. United Presbyterian (Colored) 731 866 6. Presbyterian in the United States (Southern) 1,129 2,391 7. Associate Church of North America 12 31 8. Associate Reformed Synod of the South 133 116 9. Reformed Presbyterian in the United States   | 13. Colored Methodist Episcopal               |            |        |
| Total Methodists   |   |            |        |
| Total Methodists   | 16. Independent Methodist                     | 057        | ,      |
| Moravians  | 17. Evangeliet Missionary                     | 44         |        |
| Moravians  | */ Dimigume Managemy /                        |            |        |
| Moravians  | Total Methodists                              | \$0,000    | 51.480 |
| Presbyterian in the United States of America (Northern)  |   | 30,1-0     | 3-14-9 |
| Presbyterian in the United States of America (Northern)  |   |            |        |
| 1. Presbyterian in the United States of America (Northern) 5,934 6,717 2. Cumberland Presbyterian 1,86t 2,791 3. Cumberland Presbyterian (Colored) 393 224 4. Welsh Calvinistic 100 187 5. United Presbyterian 731 866 6. Presbyterian in the United States (Southern) 1,129 2,391 7. Associate Church of North America 12 31 8. Associate Reformed Synod of the South 133 116 9. Reformed Presbyterian in the United States   | Moravians                                     | 114        | 94     |
| 1. Presbyterian in the United States of America (Northern) 5,934 6,717 2. Cumberland Presbyterian 1,86t 2,791 3. Cumberland Presbyterian (Colored) 393 224 4. Welsh Calvinistic 100 187 5. United Presbyterian 731 866 6. Presbyterian in the United States (Southern) 1,129 2,391 7. Associate Church of North America 12 31 8. Associate Reformed Synod of the South 133 116 9. Reformed Presbyterian in the United States   |   |            |        |
| ca (Northern) 5,934 6,717  Cumberland Presbyterian 1,861 2,791  Cumberland Presbyterian (Colored) 393 224  Welsh Calvinistic 100 187  United Presbyterian 731 866  Presbyterian in the United States (Southern) 1,129 2,391  Associate Church of North America 12 31  8. Associate Reformed Synod of the South 133 116  9. Reformed Presbyterian in the United States  | PRESBYTERIANS:                                |            |        |
| 2. Cumberland Presbyterian   | 1. Presbyterian in the United States of Amer- |            |        |
| 2. Cumberland Presbyterian   | ica (Northern)                                | 5,934      | 6,717  |
| 4. Welsh Calvinistic   |   | 1,861      | 2,791  |
| 5. United Presbyteman  | 3. Cumberland Presbyterian (Colored)          | 393        | 224    |
| 6. Presbyterian in the United States (Southern) 1,129 2,391 7. Associate Church of North America 12 31 8. Associate Reformed Synod of the South 133 116 9. Reformed Presbyterian in the United States  |   | ICO        |        |
| 7. Associate Church of North America 12 31 8. Associate Reformed Synod of the South 133 116 9. Reformed Presbyterian in the United States  | 5. United Presbyterian                        |            | 866    |
| 8. Associate Reformed Synod of the South 133 116 9. Reformed Presbyterian in the United States   | ,       |            |        |
| 9. Reformed Presbyterian in the United States  |   |            |        |
| (Funad)  | o. Associate Reformed Synod of the South      | 133        | 110    |
| (2)/200/ 115   | (Synod)                                       | 124        | 110    |
|  | (4)   | 1 44       | 112    |

### GENERAL STATISTICAL SUMMARIES.

## DENOMINATIONS .- Continued.

| Church<br>Edifices. | Seating<br>Capacity. | Value of Church<br>Property. | Communi-<br>cants. |
|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|
| 11                  | 3,720                | \$11,350                     | 1,388              |
| 8                   | 2,070                | 10,540                       | 856                |
| 34                  | 10,625               | 39,600                       | 1,113              |
|                     |                      |                              |                    |
| 406                 | 129,340              | \$643,800                    | 41,541             |
|                     |                      |                              |                    |
| 22,844              | 6,302,708            | \$96,723,408                 | 2,240,354          |
| 35                  | 11,500               | 187,600                      | 2,279              |
| 4,124               | 1,160,838            | 6,468,280                    | 452,725            |
| 27                  | 7,161                | 54,440                       | 3,415              |
| 1,587               | 565,577              | 2,714,128                    | 349,788            |
| 1,924               | 571,266              | 3,683,337                    | 141,989            |
| 342                 | 86,254               | 393,250                      | 16,492             |
| 12,688              | 3,359,466            | 18,775,362                   | 1,209,976          |
| 150                 | 46,400               | 41,680                       | 8,765              |
| 5                   | 585                  | 525                          | 319                |
| 17                  | 5,150                | 3,750                        | 1,059              |
| 27                  | 10,100               | 15,000                       | 2,346              |
| 1,653               | 541,464              | 1,713,366                    | 129,383            |
| 78                  | 20,930               | 291,993                      | 4,764              |
| 620                 | 165,004              | 805,085                      | 22,110             |
| 14                  | 7,725                | 266,975                      | 2,569              |
| 3                   | 1,050                | 2,000                        | 951                |
| 46,138              | 12,863,178           | \$132,140,179                | 4,589,284          |
| 114                 | 31,615               | \$681,250                    | 11,781             |
|                     |                      |                              |                    |
| 6,664               | 2,225,044            | \$74,455,200                 | 788,224            |
| 2,024               | 669,507              | 3,515,510                    | 164,940            |
| 183                 | 52,139               | 195,826                      | 12,956             |
| 189                 | 44,445               | 625,875                      | 12,722             |
| 832                 | 264,298              | 5,408,084                    | 94,402             |
| 2,288               | 690,843              | 8,812,152                    | 179,721            |
| 23                  | 4,849                | 29,200                       | 1,053              |
| 116                 | 37,050               | 211,850                      | 8,501              |
|                     | et cet               | v ofte inn                   |                    |
| 115                 | 37,095               | 1,071,400                    | 10,574             |

## TABLE IL.—SUMMARY BY

| DEMOMINATIONS.  | Ministera   | Organi-<br>zations. |
|---|-------------|---------------------|
| Presbyterians—Continued:                                  |             |                     |
| 10. Reformed Presbyterian in North America                |             |                     |
| (General Synod)   | 29          | 33                  |
| 11. Reformed Presbyterian (Covenanted)                    | I           | 4                   |
| 12. Reformed Presbyterian in the United States and Canada |             | •                   |
| and Canada  |             | <u> </u>            |
| Total Presbyterians                                       | 10,448      | 13,476              |
| PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL:                                     |             |                     |
| 1. Protestant Episcopal                                   | 4 146       | 5 010               |
| 2. Reformed Episcopal                                     | 4,146<br>78 | 5,019<br>83         |
| 2. Ictormed Dpiscopus                                     |             |                     |
| Total Episcopal   | 4,224       | 5,102               |
| Danonum.  |             |                     |
| REFORMED:  1. Reformed in America                         | r-Q         | raa                 |
| 2. Reformed in United States                              | 558<br>880  | 572<br>1,510        |
| 3. Christian Reformed                                     | 68          | 99                  |
| J. Christian 20001110011111111111111111111111111111       |             |                     |
| Total Reformed  | 1,506       | 2,181               |
| Salvation Army  |             | 220                 |
| Schwenkfelders  | 3           | 329<br>4            |
| Social Brethren   | 17          | <b>20</b>           |
| Society for Ethical Culture                               | • • •       | 4                   |
| Spiritualists   | • • •       | 334                 |
| Theosophical Society                                      | • • •       | 40                  |
|   |             | -                   |
| United Brethren:  |             |                     |
| 1. United Brethren in Christ                              | 2,267       | 3,731               |
| 2. United Brethren (Old Constitution)                     | 531         | 795                 |
| Total United Brethren                                     | 2,798       | 4,526               |
| TT-itariana   | -           | 40.5                |
| Unitarians  | 515<br>708  | 421<br>056          |
| Independent Congregations                                 | •           | 956<br>156          |
| rngebengene congregations                                 | 54          | 150                 |
| Grand Total   | 111,036     | 165,297             |

### DENOMINATIONS .- Continued.

| LIVELINGITO         | Iva. Commence.       |                             |                    |
|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Church<br>Édifices. | Seating<br>Capacity. | Value of Church<br>Property | Communi-<br>casts. |
|                     |                      |                             |                    |
| 32                  | 12,380               | \$469,000                   | 4,602              |
| 33                  | 300                  | 4447,000                    | 37                 |
| _                   |                      | ,,,,,,                      | 27                 |
| 3                   | 800                  | 75,000                      | 600                |
|                     |                      |                             |                    |
| 12,469              | 4,938,650            | \$94,869,097                | 1,278,332          |
|                     |                      |                             |                    |
|                     |                      |                             |                    |
| 5,019               | 1,336,952            | \$81,220,317                | \$32,054           |
| 84                  | 23,925               | 1,615,101                   | 8,455              |
|                     | -019-1               |                             | -1433              |
| 5,103               | 1,360,877            | \$82,835,418                | 540,509            |
| 2, 3                | ,, , , ,             | , , , , , , ,               | 21.12.7            |
|                     |                      |                             |                    |
| 6un                 | 457 000              | \$10.040.150                | 00.000             |
| 670                 | 257,922              | \$10,340,159                | 92,970             |
| 1,304<br>106        | 534,254              | 7,975,583                   | 204,018            |
| 100                 | 33,755               | 428,500                     | 12,470             |
| 2,080               | 825,931              | \$18,744,242                | 309,458            |
| 2,000               | 043133.              | 4.00,744,144                | 3-3143-            |
|                     |                      |                             |                    |
| 27                  | 12,055               | \$38,150                    | 8,742              |
| 6                   | 1,925                | 12,200                      | 306                |
| 11                  | 8,700                | 8,700                       | 913                |
|                     |                      | ****                        | 1,064              |
| 30                  | 20,450               | 573,650                     | 45,030             |
| 3                   | 200                  | 600                         | 695                |
|                     |                      |                             |                    |
| - 8                 | 0-60                 | e 6                         |                    |
| 2,837               | 816,458              | \$4,292,643                 | 202,474            |
| 578                 | 174,680              | 644,940                     | 22,807             |
| 2.475               | 001 128              | \$4.027.682                 | 201 281            |
| 3,415               | 991,138              | \$4,937.583                 | 225,281            |
|                     |                      |                             |                    |
| 424                 | 165,090              | \$10,335,100                | 67,749             |
| 832                 | 244,615              | 8,054,333                   | 49,194             |
| 112                 | 39,345               | 1,486,000                   | 14,126             |
|                     |                      |                             |                    |
|                     | 14 5-5 9             | Chan for you                | 6-0                |
| 142,639             | 43,596,378           | \$679,694,439               | 20,618,307         |

#### TABLE III.—SUMMARY BY

| a a har annu   |            |                     |
|--|------------|---------------------|
| DENOMINATIONS.   | Ministers. | Organi-<br>zations. |
| Adventists (6 bodies)                                    | 1,364      | 1,757               |
| Baptists (13 bodies)                                     | 25,646     | 43,029              |
| Brethren (River) (3 bodies)                              | 155        | 111                 |
| Brethren (Plymouth) (4 bodies)                           | ****       | 314                 |
| Catholics (7 bodies)                                     | 9,196      | 10,276              |
| Catholic Apostolic                                       | 95         | 10                  |
| Chinese Temples  | ****       | 47                  |
| Christadelphians   |            | 63                  |
| Christians (2 bodies)                                    | 1,435      | 1,424               |
| Christian Missionary Association                         | IO         | 13                  |
| Christian Scientists                                     | 26         | 221                 |
| Christian Union  | 183        | 294                 |
| Church of God (Winebrennerian)                           | 522        | 479                 |
| Church Triumphant (Schweinfurth)                         |            | 12                  |
| Church of the New Jerusalem                              | 119        | 154                 |
| Communistic Societies (8 bodies)                         | 0          | 32                  |
| Congregationalists                                       | 5,058      | 4,868               |
| Disciples of Christ                                      | 3,773      | 7,246               |
| Dunkards (4 bodies)                                      | 2,088      | 989                 |
| Evangelical Association                                  | 1,235      | 2,310               |
| Friends (4 bodies)                                       | 1,277      | 1,056               |
| Friends of the Temple                                    |            | 4                   |
| German Evangelical (Protestant)                          | 68o        | 920                 |
| German Evangelical Synod Jewish Congregations (2 bodies) | 200        | 870                 |
| Latter-Day Saints (2 bodies)                             | 2,043      | 533<br>856          |
| Lutherans (16 bodies) and independent con-               | 2,043      | 030                 |
| gregations   | 4,591      | 8,595               |
| Mennonites (12 bodies)                                   | 905        | 550                 |
| Methodists (17 bodies)                                   | 30,000     | 51,489              |
| Moravians  | 114        | 94                  |
| Presbytemans (12 bodies)                                 | 10,448     | 13,476              |
| Protestant Episcopal (2 bodies)                          | 4,224      | 5,102               |
| Reformed (3 bodies)                                      | 1,506      | 2,181               |
| Salvation Army   |            | 329                 |
| Schwenkfelders   | 3          | 4                   |
| Social Brethren  | 17         | 20                  |
| Society for Ethical Culture                              |            | 4                   |
| Spiritualists  |            | 334                 |
| Theosophical Society                                     |            | 40                  |
| United Brethren (2 bodies)                               | 2,798      | 4,526               |
| Unitarians   | 515        | 421                 |
| Universalists  | 708        | 956                 |
| Independent Congregations                                | 54         | 156                 |
| m . 1  |            | -/                  |
| Total  | 111,030    | 105,297             |

#### DENOMINATIONAL FAMILIES.

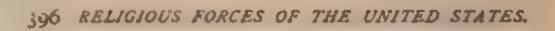
| Church<br>Edifices. | Seating              | Value of Church       | Communi    |
|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| Lamees.             | Capacity.            | Property.             | cants.     |
| 774                 | 190,748              | \$1,236,345           | 60,491     |
| 37,789              | 11,599,534           | 82,392,423            | 3,717,969  |
| 70                  | 22,105               | 81,350                | 3,427      |
|                     | ,                    | 1,465                 | 6,661      |
| 8,816               | 3,374,907            | 118,371,366           | 6,257,871  |
| 3                   | 750                  | 66,050                | I,394      |
| 47                  |                      | 62,000                |            |
| 4                   | 950                  | 2,700                 | 1,277      |
| 1,098               | 347,697              | 1,775,202             | 103,722    |
| 11                  | 3,300                | 3,900                 | 754        |
| 7                   | 1,500                | 40,666                | 8,724      |
| 184                 | 68,000               | 234,450               | 18,214     |
| 338                 | 115,530              | 643,185               | 22,511     |
|                     | , ,,,,               | 15,000                | 384        |
| 88                  | 20,810               | 1,386,455             | 7,095      |
| 40                  | 9,450                | 106,800               | 4,049      |
| 4,736               | 1,553,080            | 43,335,437            | 512,771    |
| 5,324               | 1,609,452            | 12,206,038            | 641,051    |
| 1,016               | 414,036              | 1,362,631             | 73,795     |
| 1,899               | 479,335              | 4,785,680             | 133,313    |
| 995                 | 302,218              | 4,541,334             | 107,208    |
| 5                   | 1,150                | 15,300                | 340        |
| 52                  | 35,175               | 1,187,450             | 36,156     |
| 785                 | 245,781              | 4,614,490             | 187,432    |
| 301                 | 139,234              | 9,754,275             | 130,496    |
| 388                 | 122,892              | 1,051,791             | 166,125    |
| 300                 | 144,094              | 1,031,/91             | 100,123    |
| 6,701               | 2,205,635            | 35,060,354            | 1 221 072  |
| 406                 |                      | 643,800               | 1,231,072  |
| 46,138              | 129,340              |                       | 41,541     |
| 114                 | 12,863,178<br>31,615 | 132,140,179           | 4,589,284  |
| 12,469              | 4,038,650            | 681,250<br>94,869,097 | 11,781     |
|                     | 1,360,877            | 82 825 418            | 1,278,332  |
| 5,103<br>2,080      | 1,300,0//            | 82,835,418            | 540,509    |
|                     | 825,931              | 18,744,242            | 309,458    |
| 27<br>6             | 12,055               | 38,150                | 8,742      |
|                     | 1,925                | 12,200                | 306        |
| 11                  | 8,700                | 8,700                 | 913        |
|                     | 00.450               | in tin                | 1,064      |
| 30                  | 20,450               | 573,650               | 45,030     |
| I                   | 200                  | 600                   | 695        |
| 3,415               | 991,138              | 4,937,583             | 225,281    |
| 424                 | 105,090              | 10,335,100            | 67,749     |
| 832                 | 244,615              | 8,054,333             | 49,194     |
| 112                 | 39,345               | 1,486,000             | 14,126     |
|                     |                      | \$CC                  | - 6.0      |
| 142,639             | 43,596,378           | \$679,694,439         | 20,618,307 |

# TABLE IV.—Denominations According to Number of Communicants.

|            | DENOMINATIONS.                     | Communicants.    |
|------------|------------------------------------|------------------|
| ı.         | Roman Catholic                     | 6,231,417        |
| 2.         | Methodist Episcopal                | 2,240,354        |
| 3-         | Regular Baptist (Colored)          | 1,348,989        |
| 4.         | Regular Baptist (South)            | 1,280,066        |
| 5.         | Methodist Episcopal (South)        | 1,209,976        |
| 6.         | Regular Baptist (North)            | 800,450          |
| 7.         | Presbyterian (North)               | 788,224          |
| 8.         | Disciples of Christ                | 641,051          |
| 9.         | Protestant Episcopal               | 532,054          |
| 10.        | Congregational                     | 512,771          |
| 11.        | African Methodist Episcopal        | 452,725          |
| 12.        | Lutheran Synodical Conference      | 357,153          |
| 13.        | African Methodist Episcopal Zion   | 349,788          |
| 14.        | Lutheran General Council           | 324,846          |
| 15.        | Reformed in the United States      | 204,018          |
| 16.        | United Brethren in Christ          | 202,474          |
| 17.        | German Evangelical Synod           | 187,432          |
| 18.        | Presbyterian (South)               | 179,721          |
| 19.        | Cumberland Presbyterian            | 164,940          |
| 20.        | Lutheran General Synod             | 164,640          |
| 21.        | Latter-Day Saints                  | 144,352          |
| 22.        | Methodist Protestant               | 141,989          |
| 23.        | Evangelical Association            | 133,313          |
| 24.<br>25. | Primitive Baptist                  | 129,383          |
| 26.        | United Norwegian Lutheran          | 121,347          |
| 27.        | United Presbyterian                | 119,972          |
| 28.        | Reformed in America                | 94,402<br>92,970 |
| 29.        | Christian                          | 90,718           |
| 30.        | Freewill Baptist                   | 87,808           |
| 31.        | Friends (Orthodox)                 | 80,655           |
| 32.        | Jewish (Reformed)                  | 72,899           |
| 33.        | Lutheran Synod of Ohio             | 69,505           |
| 34-        | Unitarian                          | 67,749           |
| 35-        | Dunkards (Conservative)            | 61,101           |
| 36.        | Jewish (Orthodox)                  | 57,597           |
| 37-        | Norwegian Lutheran                 | 55,452           |
| 38.        | Universalist                       | 49,194           |
| 39.        | Spiritualist                       | 45,030           |
| 40.        | Lutheran United Synod in the South | 37,457           |
| 41.        | German Evangelical Protestant      | 36,156           |
| 42.        | Seventh-Day Adventist              | 28,991           |

#### TABLE IV .- Continued.

|            | DENOMINATIONS.   | Communicants.  |
|------------|--|----------------|
| 43-        | Advent Christian   | . 25,816       |
| 44.        | United Brethren (Old Constitution)   |                |
| 45.        | Church of God  |                |
| 46.        | Free Methodist   |                |
| 47-        | Friends (Hicksite)   |                |
| 48.        | Latter-Day Saints (Reorganized)  | 21,773         |
| 49.        | General Baptist  | 21,362         |
| 50.        | Christian Union  | 18,214         |
| 51.        | Mennonite  | 17,078         |
| 52.        | Wesleyan Methodist   | 16,492         |
| 53-        | Hauge's Lutheran Synod   | 14,730         |
|            | Independent Congregations  | 14,126         |
| 54-        | Russian Orthodox   | 13,504         |
| 55.        | United Baptist   | 13,209         |
| 56.        | Christian (South)  | 13,004         |
| 57-        | Cumberland Presbyterian (Colored)  | 12,956         |
| 58.        | Old Two-Seed Baptist   | 12,851         |
| 59.        | Welsh Calvinistic Methodist  | 12,722         |
| 60.        | Christian Reformed   | 12,470         |
| 61.        | Original Freewill Baptist  |                |
| 62.        | Moravian   | 11,781         |
| 63.        | Michigan Lutheran Synod  |                |
| 64.        | Greek Catholic (Uniates)   | 10,850         |
| 65.        | Reformed Presbyterian (Synod)  | 10,574         |
| 66,        | Danish Lutheran Church   | 10,181         |
| 67.        | Amish Mennonite  | 10,101         |
| 68.        | Seventh-Day Baptist  | 9,143          |
| 69.        | Congregational Methodist   |                |
| 70.        | Salvation Army   | 8,742          |
| 71.        | Christian Scientist  |                |
| 72.        | Associated Reformed Synod (South)  | 8,501          |
|            | Reformed Episcopal   | 8,455          |
| 74-        | Baptist Church in Christ   |                |
|            | Dunkards (Progressive)   |                |
| 76.        | New Jerusalem  | 7,095          |
| 77.        |  |                |
| 78.        | General Conference Mennonite   |                |
| 79.<br>80. | Primitive Methodist  |                |
| 81.        | Reformed Presbyterian (General Synod)  | 4,764          |
|            | Dunkards (Old Order)   |                |
| R-2        | Friends (Wilburite)  | 4 220          |
| 84.        | Buffalo Lutheran Synod   | 4,329<br>4,242 |
| 85.        | Danish Lutheran Association  |                |
| 05.        | The state of the s | 3,493          |



#### TABLE IV .- Continued.

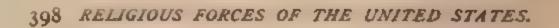
|      | DENOMINATIONS.  | Communication |
|------|---|---------------|
| 86.  | African Union Methodist Protestant                    | 3,415         |
| 87.  | Churches of God (Adventist)                           | 2,872         |
| 88.  | Brethren in Christ                                    | 2,688         |
| 89.  | Independent Methodist                                 | 2,569         |
| 90.  | (Plymouth) Brethren II                                | 2,419         |
| 91.  | Zion Union Apostolic                                  | 2,346         |
| 92.  | (Plymouth) Brethren I                                 | 2,289         |
| 93-  | Union American Methodist Episcopal                    | 2,279         |
| 94-  | Old Amish (Mennonite)                                 | 2,038         |
| 95.  | Icelandic Lutheran Synod                              | 1,99 t        |
| 96.  | Shakers   |               |
| 97-  | Reformed Mennonite                                    |               |
| 98.  | Amana Society   |               |
| 99.  | Separate Baptist                                      |               |
| 100. | Catholic Apostolic                                    |               |
| 101. | Bundes Conference (Mennonite)                         |               |
| 102. | Suomai Lutheran Synod                                 | 1,385         |
| 103. | Christadelphian                                       |               |
| 104. | (Plymouth) Brethren III.                              |               |
| 105. | Evangelical Adventist  Brethren in Christ (Mennonite) | 1,147         |
| 106. |   |               |
| 107  | Ethical Culture New Congregational Methodist          | 1,064         |
| 100. | Associate Church of North America                     |               |
| 110. | Life and Advent Union                                 |               |
| III. | Reformed Catholic                                     |               |
| 112. | Evangelist Missionary                                 |               |
| 113. | Six-Principle Baptist                                 | 937           |
| 114. | Social Brethren                                       | 913           |
| 115. | Defenseless Mennonite                                 | 856           |
| 116. |   |               |
|      | (Plymouth) Brethren IV                                |               |
| 118. | Theosophical Society                                  | 695           |
| 119. | Old Catholic  |               |
| 120  | Church of God (Adventist)                             |               |
| 121. | Old (Wisler) Mennonite                                |               |
| 122, | Reformed Presbyteman in the United States             | 3             |
|      | and Canada  | боо           |
|      | United Zion's Children                                | 525           |
| _    | Church of God in Christ (Mennonite)                   |               |
| 125. |   | 384           |
| 126. | Bruederhoef Mennonite                                 |               |
| 127. | Friends of the Temple                                 | 340           |

#### TABLE IV .- Continued.

| DENOMINATIONS. C  | ommunicapts.  |
|---|---|
| 128. Armenian Catholic 129. Congregational Methodist (Colored) 130. Schwenkfelder 131. Harmony Society 132. Friends (Primitive) 133. Old Order, or Yorker Brethren 134. Apostolic Mennonite 135. Church Triumphant (Koreshan Ecclesia) 136. Separatists 137. Seventh-Day Baptist, German 138. Greek Orthodox 139. Reformed Presbyterian Covenanted 140. Altruists 141. New Icarians | 335<br>319<br>306<br>250<br>232<br>214<br>209<br>205<br>200<br>194<br>100<br>37<br>25 |
| 142. Adonai Shomo  143. Chinese Temples (no members reported).  | 20  |

# TABLE V.—DENOMINATIONAL FAMILIES ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF COMMUNICANTS.

|     | DENOMINATIONS.        | Communicants. |
|-----|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1,  | Catholic              | 6,257,871     |
| 2.  | Methodist             | 4,589,284     |
| 3.  | Baptist               | 3,717,969     |
| 4.  | Presbyterian          | 1,278,332     |
| 5.  | Lutheran              | 1,231,072     |
| 6.  | Episcopalian          | 540,509       |
| 7.  | Reformed              | 309,458       |
| 8.  | United Brethren       | 225,281       |
|     | Latter-Day Saints     | 166,125       |
| 10. | Jewish                | 130,496       |
|     | Friends               | 107,208       |
|     | Christians            | 103,722       |
|     | Dunkards              | 73,795        |
|     | Adventist             | 60,491        |
| 15. | Mennonite             | 41,541        |
| 16, | (Plymouth) Brethren   | 6,661         |
| 17. | Communistic Societies | 4,049         |
| 18. | (River) Brethren      | 3,427         |



## TABLE VI.—DENOMINATIONS

|  |  | CONGRE  |
|--|--|---|
| DEMONINATIONS.   | Ministers.   | Organi-<br>sationa  |
| Adventist (4 bodies)  Baptist (12 bodies) (River) Brethren (all) (Plymouth) Brethren (all) Catholic (Reformed) Christians (all) Christians (all) Christian Missionary Association Christian Missionary Association Christian Union Christian Union Chinese Temples Congregational Disciples of Christ Friends of the Temple. German Evangelical Protestant Jewish Congregations (all) Lutheran (2 bodies) (b) Methodist Independent Schwenkfelder. Social Brethren Society for Ethical Culture Spiritualist Theosophical Society | 1,061<br>25,528<br>155<br><br>8<br>1,435<br><br>10<br>26<br>183<br><br>5,058<br>3,773<br>4<br>44<br>200<br>1,626<br>8<br>3<br>17 | 733 42,862 111 314 8 1,424 63 13 221 294 47 4,868 7,246 4 52 533 2,586 15 4 20 4 334 40 |
| Unitarian  | 515<br>54  | 421<br>156<br>Epis  |
| Catholic (6 bodies). Catholic Apostolic Evangelical Association Latter-Day Saints (all) Methodist (8 bodies) Moravian Protestant Episcopal (all) United Brethren (all)   | 9,188<br>95<br>1,235<br>2,043<br>27,019<br>114<br>4,224<br>2,798   | 10,268<br>10<br>2,310<br>856<br>46,907<br>94<br>5,102<br>4.526                          |

(s) For explanations, see page

of Introduction

## CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO POLITY (a).

#### GATIONAL.

| Church    | Seating    | Value of Church          | Communi         |
|-----------|------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Edifices. | Capacity   | Property.                | cants.          |
| 355       | 95,921     | \$589,870                | 30,853          |
| 37,664    | 11,558,134 | 82,335,418               | 3,706,105       |
| 70        | 22,105     | 81,350                   | 3,427           |
|           |            | 1,465                    | 6,661           |
|           |            | ****                     | 1,000           |
| 1,098     | 347,697    | 1,775,202                | 103,722         |
| .4        | 950        | 2,700                    | 1,277           |
| 11        | 3,300      | 3,900<br>40,6 <b>6</b> 6 | 754<br>B 724    |
| 7<br>184  | 1,500      | 234,450                  | 8,724<br>18,214 |
| 47        |            | 62,000                   |                 |
| 4,736     | 1,553,080  | 43,335,437               | 512,771         |
| 5,324     | 1,609,452  | 12,206,038               | 641,051         |
| 5         | 1,150      | 15,300                   | 340             |
| 52        | 35,175     | 1,187,450                | 36,156          |
| 301       | 139,324    | 9,754,275                | 130,496         |
| 2,162     | 654,867    | 10,693,145               | 468,611         |
| 14        | 7,725      | 266,975                  | 2,569           |
| 6         | 1,925      | 12,200                   | 306             |
| 11        | 8,700      | 8,700                    | 913<br>1,064    |
| 30        | 20,450     | 573,650                  | 45,030          |
| 1         | 200        | 600                      | 695             |
| 424       | 165,090    | 10,335,100               | 67,749          |
| 112       | 39:345     | 1,486,000                | 14,126          |
|           |            |                          |                 |
|           |            |                          |                 |
| OPAL.     |            |                          |                 |
|           |            |                          |                 |
| 8,816     | 3,374,907  | \$118,371,366            | 6,256,871       |
|           | 750        | 66,050                   | 1,394           |
| 1,899     | 479,335    | 4,785,680                | 133,313         |
| 388       | 122,892    | 1,051,791                | 166,125         |
| 42,961    | 11,952,703 | 126,599,144              | 4,387,802       |
| 114       | 31,615     | 681,250                  | 11,781          |
| 5,103     | 1,360,877  | 82,835,418               | 540,509         |
| 3,415     | 991,138    | 4,937,583                | 225,281         |

<sup>(</sup>b) Including independent congregations.

## TABLE VI.—DENOMINATIONS CLASSIFIED

| DENOMINATIONS.                 | Ministers. | Organi-<br>zations. |
|--------------------------------|------------|---------------------|
| Adventist (2 bodies)           | 303        | 1,024               |
| Baptist, Original Freewill     | 118        | 167                 |
| Church of God (Winebrennerian) | 522        | 479                 |
| Church of the New Jerusalem    | 119        | 154                 |
| Dunkards (all)                 | 2,088      | 989                 |
| Friends (all)                  | 1,277      | 1,056               |
| German Evangelical Synod       | 680        | 870                 |
| Lutheran (a) (14 bodies)       | 2,965      | 6,009               |
| Mennonites (all)               | 905        | 5 <u>5</u> 0        |
| Methodist (8 bodies)           | 2,973      | 4,567               |
| Presbyterians (all)            | 10,448     | 13,476              |
| Reformed (all)                 | 1,506      | 2,181               |
| Salvation Army                 | • • • • •  | <b>329</b>          |
| Universalist                   | 708        | 956                 |
|                                |            | RECAPIT             |
| Congregational                 | 39,708     | 62,373              |
| Episcopal                      | 46,716     | 70,073              |
| Presbyterian                   | 24,612     | 32,807              |
| Grand Total                    | 111,036    | 165,253             |

## TABLE VII.—SUMMARY OF

#### COLORED

| DENOMINATIONS.                     | Organizations.       |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Regular Baptist (Colored)          | 12,533<br><b>4</b> 2 |
| African Methodist Episcopal        | 2,481                |
| African Union Methodist Protestant | 40                   |

(a) For explanations, see

#### According to Polity .- Continued.

#### TERIAN.

| Church<br>Edifices.  | Seating<br>Capacity.  | Value of Church<br>Property.   | Communi-<br>cants.   |
|--|---|--|--|
| 419<br>125<br>338<br>88<br>1,016<br>995<br>785<br>4,539<br>406<br>3,163<br>12,469<br>2,080 | 94,827<br>41,400<br>115,530<br>20,810<br>414,036<br>302,218<br>245,781<br>1,550,768<br>129,340<br>902,750<br>4,038,650<br>825,931<br>12,055 | \$646,475<br>57,005<br>643,185<br>1,386,455<br>1,362,631<br>4,541,334<br>4,614,490<br>24,367,209<br>643,800<br>5,274,060<br>94,869,097<br>18,744,242<br>38,150 | 29,638<br>11,864<br>22,511<br>7,095<br>73,795<br>107,208<br>187,432<br>762,461<br>41,541<br>198,913<br>1,278,332<br>309,458<br>8,742 |
| ULATION.   | 244,615   | 8,054,333  | 49,194   |
| 52,618   | 16,334,000  | \$175,001,891  | 5,802,614  |
| 62,699   | 18,314,217  | 339,328,282  | 11,723,076   |
| 27,282   | 8,938,711   | 165,242,466  | 3,088,184  |
| 142,599  | 43,586,928  | \$679,572,639  | 20,613,874   |

## COLORED ORGANIZATIONS.

### DENOMINATIONS.

| Church    | Seating   | Value of Church | Communi-  |
|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|
| Edifices. | Capacity. | Property.       |           |
| 11,987    | 3,441,880 | \$9,038,549     | 1,349,189 |
| 35        | 11,500    | 187,600         | 2,279     |
| 4,124     | 1,160,838 | 6,468,280       | 452,725   |
| 27        | 7,161     | 54,440          | 3,415     |

page of Introduction.

### TABLE VIL-COLORED

| ENCHINATIONS.  | Organizations.  |
|--|---|
| African Methodist Episcopal Zion Congregational Methodist (Colored) Colored Methodist Episcopal Zion Union Apostolic Evangelist Missionary Cumberland Presbyterian (Colored)   | 1,704<br>9<br>1,759<br>32<br>11<br>224  |
| Total  | 18,835  |
| Colored On   | GANIZATIONS   |
| Regular Baptist (South) Freewill Baptist Primitive Baptist Old Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptist Roman Catholic Christians (Christian Connection) Congregational Disciples of Christ Lutheran (Synodical Conference) Lutheran (United Synod in the South) Methodist Episcopal Methodist Protestant Independent Methodist Presbyterian (Northern) Presbyterian (Southern) Reformed Presbyterian (Synod) Protestant Episcopal Reformed Episcopal | 406<br>7<br>5<br>323<br>15<br>31<br>63<br>85<br>277<br>5<br>5<br>2,984<br>54<br>2<br>233<br>45<br>11<br>49<br>37<br>4,627 |
|  | RECAPIT   |
| Colored Denominations  | 18,835  |
| Colored Organizations in other Denominations   | 4,627   |

## DENOMINATIONS.—Continued.

| Church<br>Edifices | Seating        | Value of Church | Communi-  |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Patrices.          | Capacity.      | Property.       | cants.    |
| 1,587              | 565,577        | \$2,714,128     | 349,788   |
| 5                  | 585            | 525             | . 319     |
| 1,653              | 541,464        | 1,713,366       | 129,383   |
| 27                 | 10,100         | 15,000          | 2,346     |
| 3                  | 1,050          | 2,000           | 951       |
| 183                | 52,139         | 195,826         | 12,956    |
| 19,631             | 5,792,294      | \$20,389,714    | 2,303,351 |
| IN OTHER           | Denominations. |                 |           |
| 324                | 92,660         | \$1,087,518     | 35,221    |
|                    | 1,900          | 3,875           | 651       |
| 5                  | 800            | 13,300          | 271       |
| 291                | 96,699         | 135,427         | 18, 162   |
| 4                  | 1,025          | 930             | 265       |
| 27                 | 8,370          | 237,400         | 14,517    |
| 54                 | 16,495         | 23,500          | 4,989     |
| <b>6</b> 0         | 19,360         | 246,125         | 6,908     |
| 183                | 41,590         | 176,795         | 18,578    |
| 5                  | 1,050          | 13,400          | 211       |
| 3                  | 550            | 1,750           | . 94      |
| 2,800              | 635,252        | 3,630,093       | 246,249   |
| 50                 | 11,545         | 35,445          | 3,183     |
| 2                  | 725            | 4,675           | 222       |
| 200                | 56,280         | 391,650         | 14,961    |
| 29                 | 6,190          | 22,200          | 1,568     |
| 1                  | 300            | 1,500           | 76        |
| 53                 | 11,885         | 192,750         | 2,977     |
|                    | 5,975          | 18,401          | 1,723     |
| 4,139              | 1,008,651      | \$6,236,734     | 370,826   |
| ULATION.           |                |                 |           |
| 19,631             | 5,792,294      | \$20,389,714    | 2,303,351 |
| 4,139              | 1,008,651      | 6,236,734       | 370,826   |
| 23,770             | 6,800,945      | \$26,626,448    | 2,674,177 |

## TABLE VIII.—CHURCHES IN CITIES—FIRST CLASS (a).

#### ORGANIZATIONS.

| DENOMINATIONS.                  | New<br>York<br>City. | Chicago,<br>Ill. | Phila-<br>delphia,<br>Pa. | Brook-<br>lyn,<br>N. Y. | Total |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------|
| Baptist (4 bodies)              | 43                   | 36               | 94                        | 34                      | 207   |
| Roman Catholic                  | 123                  | 123              | 57                        | 57                      | 360   |
| Congregational                  | 8                    | 47               | 3                         | 20                      | 78    |
| Disciples of Christ             | 3                    | 5                | 3                         | 3                       | 14    |
| Evangelical Association         | 3                    | II               | 9                         | 3<br>6                  | 29    |
| Friends (3 bodies)              | 3                    | 2                | IO                        | 3                       | 18    |
| Lutheran (11 bodies)            | 29                   | 65               | 41                        | 25                      | 160   |
| Jewish Congregations (2 bodies) | 135                  | 17               | 9                         | 8                       | 169   |
| Methodist Episcopal             |                      | 97               | 108                       | 56                      | 324   |
| Other Methodist (9 bodies)      | 63<br>8              | 14               | 24                        | 12                      | 58    |
| Presbyterian (6 bodies)         | 67                   | 39               | 112                       | 31                      | 249   |
| Protestant Episcopal            | 80                   | 36               | 87                        | 42                      | 245   |
| Reformed (3 bodies)             | 32                   | 9                | 21                        | 18                      | 80    |
| Unitarian                       | 3                    | 5                | 3                         | 3                       | 14    |
| Universalist                    | 4                    | 5                | 2                         | 5                       | 16    |
| Miscellaneous                   | 40                   | 62               | 27                        | 37                      | 166   |
| Total                           | 644                  | 573              | 610                       | 360                     | 2,187 |

<sup>(</sup>a) Cities having 500,000 population and upward.

## TABLE VIII.—CHURCHES IN CITIES—FIRST CLASS.—Continued.

#### CHURCH EDIFICES.

| DENOMINATIONS.                  | New<br>York<br>City. | Chicago,<br>Ill. | Phila-<br>delphia,<br>Pa. | Brook-<br>lyn,<br>N. Y. | Total.     |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| Baptist (4 bodies)              | 41                   | 40               | 95                        | 42                      | 218        |
| Roman Catholic                  | 108                  | 119              | 61                        | 62                      | 350        |
| Congregational                  | 10                   | 48               | 4                         | 27                      | 89         |
| Disciples of Christ             | 2                    | 4                | 2                         | 2                       | 10         |
| Evangelical Association         | 3                    | 11               | 9                         | 6                       | 29         |
| Friends (3 bodies)              | 2                    | I                | 15                        | 3                       | <b>2</b> Î |
| Lutheran (11 bodies)            | 24                   | 58               | 40                        | ·=                      | 147        |
| Jewish Congregations (2 bodies) | 41                   | 10               | 8                         | 25<br>8                 | 67         |
| Methodist Episcopal             | 63                   | 75               | 107                       | 55                      | 300        |
| Other Methodist (9 bodies)      | 6                    | 13               | 20                        | II                      | 50         |
| Presbyterian (6 bodies)         | 79                   | 38               | 136                       | 37                      | 290        |
| Protestant Episcopal            | 98                   | 32               | 102                       | 60                      | 292        |
| Reformed (3 bodies)             | 34                   | 9                | 21                        | 25                      | 89         |
| Unitarian                       | 4                    | 4                | 4                         | 5                       | 17         |
| Universalist                    | 4                    | 4                | ż                         | 5                       | 15         |
| Miscellaneous                   | 15                   | 34               | 38                        | 10                      | 97         |
| Total                           | 534                  | 500              | 664                       | 383                     | 2,081      |

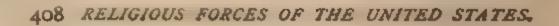
## TABLE VIII.—CHURCHES IN

|   | VALUE OF   |
|---|--|
| DENOMINATIONS.  | New York City.   |
| Baptist (4 bodies)  | \$3,878,800  |
| Roman Catholic  | 8,124,750  |
| Congregational  | 1,015,500  |
| Disciples of Christ   | 113,000  |
| Evangelical Association   | 80,000   |
| Friends (3 bodies)  | 448,000  |
| Lutheran (11 bodies)  | 1,621,800  |
| Jewish Congregations (2 bodies)   | 3,740,000  |
| Methodist Episcopal   | 3,640,750  |
| Other Methodist (9 bodies)  | 331,000  |
| Presbyterian (6 bodies)   | 9,354,000  |
| Protestant Episcopal  | 16,393,000   |
| Reformed (3 bodies)   | 3,448,000  |
| Unitarian   | 630,000  |
| Miscellaneous   | 565,000  |
| Miscendifeous   | 1,287,000  |
| Total   | \$54,670,600   |
|   | C  |
|   | Communi  |
| Population  |  |
| Population  |  |
| DENOMINATIONS.  Baptist (4 bodies)  | 1,515,301  |
| •   |  |
| Baptist (4 bodies)  | 1,515,301  |
| DENOMINATIONS.  Baptist (4 bodies)  | 1,515,301<br>14,510<br>386,200   |
| Baptist (4 bodies) Roman Catholic Congregational Disciples of Christ Evangelical Association  | 1,515,301<br>14,510<br>386,200<br>3,047<br>414<br>292  |
| Baptist (4 bodies) Roman Catholic Congregational Disciples of Christ Evangelical Association Friends (3 bodies)   | 1,515,301<br>14,510<br>386,200<br>3,047<br>414   |
| Baptist (4 bodies) Roman Catholic Congregational Disciples of Christ Evangelical Association Friends (3 bodies) Lutheran (11 bodies)  | 1,515,301<br>14,510<br>386,200<br>3,047<br>414<br>292<br>835<br>16,125   |
| Baptist (4 bodies) Roman Catholic Congregational Disciples of Christ Evangelical Association Friends (3 bodies) Lutheran (11 bodies) Jewish Congregations (2 bodies)  | 1,515,301<br>14,510<br>386,200<br>3,047<br>414<br>292<br>835<br>16,125<br>35,085   |
| Baptist (4 bodies) Roman Catholic Congregational Disciples of Christ Evangelical Association Friends (3 bodies) Lutheran (11 bodies) Jewish Congregations (2 bodies) Methodist Episcopal  | 1,515,301<br>14,510<br>386,200<br>3,047<br>414<br>292<br>835<br>16,125<br>35,085<br>14,998   |
| Baptist (4 bodies) Roman Catholic Congregational Disciples of Christ Evangelical Association Friends (3 bodies) Lutheran (11 bodies) Jewish Congregations (2 bodies) Methodist Episcopal Other Methodist (9 bodies)   | 1,515,301<br>14,510<br>386,200<br>3,047<br>414<br>292<br>835<br>16,125<br>35,085<br>14,998<br>2,681  |
| DENOMINATIONS.  Baptist (4 bodies) Roman Catholic Congregational Disciples of Christ Evangelical Association Friends (3 bodies) Lutheran (11 bodies) Jewish Congregations (2 bodies) Methodist Episcopal Other Methodist (9 bodies) Presbyterian (6 bodies)   | 1,515,301<br>14,510<br>386,200<br>3,047<br>414<br>292<br>835<br>16,125<br>35,085<br>14,998<br>2,681<br>26,602                                  |
| Baptist (4 bodies) Roman Catholic Congregational Disciples of Christ Evangelical Association Friends (3 bodies) Lutheran (11 bodies) Jewish Congregations (2 bodies) Methodist Episcopal Other Methodist (9 bodies) Presbyterian (6 bodies) Protestant Episcopal  | 1,515,301<br>14,510<br>386,200<br>3,047<br>414<br>292<br>835<br>16,125<br>35,085<br>14,998<br>2,681<br>26,602<br>37,597                        |
| DENOMINATIONS.  Baptist (4 bodies) Roman Catholic Congregational Disciples of Christ Evangelical Association Friends (3 bodies) Lutheran (11 bodies) Jewish Congregations (2 bodies) Methodist Episcopal Other Methodist (9 bodies) Presbyterian (6 bodies) Protestant Episcopal Reformed (3 bodies)                        | 1,515,301<br>14,510<br>386,200<br>3,047<br>414<br>292<br>835<br>16,125<br>35,085<br>14,998<br>2,681<br>26,602<br>37,597<br>8,942               |
| Baptist (4 bodies) Roman Catholic Congregational Disciples of Christ Evangelical Association Friends (3 bodies) Lutheran (11 bodies) Jewish Congregations (2 bodies) Methodist Episcopal Other Methodist (9 bodies) Presbyterian (6 bodies) Protestant Episcopal Reformed (3 bodies) Unitarian                              | 1,515,301<br>14,510<br>386,200<br>3,047<br>414<br>292<br>835<br>16,125<br>35,085<br>14,998<br>2,681<br>26,602<br>37,597<br>8,942<br>940        |
| DENOMINATIONS.  Baptist (4 bodies) Roman Catholic Congregational Disciples of Christ Evangelical Association Friends (3 bodies) Lutheran (11 bodies) Jewish Congregations (2 bodies) Methodist Episcopal Other Methodist (9 bodies) Presbyterian (6 bodies) Protestant Episcopal Reformed (3 bodies) Unitarian Universalist | 1,515,301<br>14,510<br>386,200<br>3,047<br>414<br>292<br>835<br>16,125<br>35,085<br>14,998<br>2,681<br>26,602<br>37,597<br>8,942<br>940<br>863 |
| Baptist (4 bodies) Roman Catholic Congregational Disciples of Christ Evangelical Association Friends (3 bodies) Lutheran (11 bodies) Jewish Congregations (2 bodies) Methodist Episcopal Other Methodist (9 bodies) Presbyterian (6 bodies) Protestant Episcopal Reformed (3 bodies) Unitarian                              | 1,515,301<br>14,510<br>386,200<br>3,047<br>414<br>292<br>835<br>16,125<br>35,085<br>14,998<br>2,681<br>26,602<br>37,597<br>8,942<br>940        |

#### CITIES-FIRST CLASS .- Continued.

### CHURCH PROPERTY.

| Character ID  | Distriction De    | Developer N. W.   | T-1-1            |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Chicago, Ill. | Philadelphia, Pa. | Brooklyn, N. Y.   | Total            |
| \$1,053,350   | \$2,962,384       | \$1,858,000       | \$9,752,534      |
| 4,837,657     | 2,468,300         | 4,984,637         | 20,415,344       |
| 1,272,310     | 160,110           | 1,753,000         | 4,200,920        |
| 65,000        | 35,000            | 50,800            | 263,800          |
| 137,000       | 130,500           | 49,500            | 397,000          |
| 12,000        | 1,495,000         | 146,000           | 2,101,000        |
| 1,080,250     | 1,584,400         | 852,100           | 5,138,550        |
| 536,500       | 475,000           | 227,000           | 4,978,500        |
| 2,023,100     | 3,288,200         | 2,116,500         | 11,068,550       |
| 195,600       | 258,900           | 166,650           | 952,150          |
| 1,646,800     | 6,504,500         | 1,582,000         | 19,087,300       |
| 1,223,100     | 5,919,171         | 3,369,500         | 26,904,771       |
| 35,800        | 860,000           | 976,500           | 5,320,300        |
| 300,000       | 250,000           | 190,000           | 1,370,000        |
| 218,000       | 245,500           | 183,250           | 1,211,750        |
| 826,200       | 1,386,400         | 177,000           | 3,676,600        |
| \$15,462,667  | \$28,023,365      | \$18,682,437      | \$116,839,069    |
| CANTS.        |                   |                   |                  |
| CANTO         |                   |                   |                  |
| 1,099,850     | 1,046,964         | 806,343           | 4,468,458        |
|               |                   |                   |                  |
| 12,634        | 25 702            | 12.071            | 66,308           |
| 262,047       | 25,193<br>163,658 | 13,971<br>201,063 | 1,012,968        |
| 9,704         | 890               | 11,153            | 24,794           |
| 1,320         | 472               | 287               | 2,493            |
| 1,684         | 1,256             | 412               | 3,644            |
| 222           | 5,014             | 768               | 6,839            |
| 34,999        | 11,653            | 14,732            | 77,509           |
| 9,187         | 4,216             | 2,645             |                  |
| 15,859        | 32,925            | 18,410            | 51,133<br>82,192 |
| 2,001         | 5,281             | 1,416             | 11,469           |
| 11,831        | 41,100            | 17,005            | 96,727           |
| 8,937         | 28,319            | 17,600            | 92,453           |
| 809           | 7,566             | 5,473             | 22,790           |
| 995           | 675               | 1,600             | 4,210            |
| 1,037         | 514               | 771               | 3,185            |
| 14,789        | 6,358             | 2,214             | 31,184           |
|               |                   |                   |                  |
| 400           |                   |                   |                  |
| 388,145       | 335,189           | 309,610           | 1,589,898        |



## TABLE VIII.—CHURCHES IN

### ORGANI

| Citres.  | Baptist<br>(5 bodies).  | Catholic<br>(6 bodies).   |  | Jews<br>2 bodies).                               | Lutheran<br>(12 bodies).   |
|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| St. Louis, Mo.  Boston, Mass.  Baltimore, Md.  San Francisco, Cal.  Cincinnati, O.  Cleveland, O.  Buffalo, N. Y.  New Orleans, La.  Pittsburg, Pa.  Washington, D. C.  Detroit, Mich.  Milwaukee, Wis.  Newark, N. J.  Minneapolis, Minn.  Jersey City, N. J.  Louisville, Ky.  Omaha, Neb.  Rochester, N. Y.  St. Paul, Minn.  Kansas City, Mo.  Providence, R. L.  Denver, Col.  Indianapolis, Ind.  Allegheny, Pa. | 35<br>29<br>38<br>8<br>15<br>16<br>12<br>27<br>12<br>55<br>11<br>9<br>12<br>16<br>8<br>25<br>8<br>12<br>11<br>13<br>19<br>11<br>10<br>5 | 86<br>60<br>42<br>33<br>41<br>26<br>29<br>32<br>43<br>15<br>32<br>29<br>18<br>15<br>22<br>9<br>16<br>25<br>22<br>18<br>12 | 14<br>30<br>2<br>8<br>5<br>16<br>4<br>4<br>2<br>6<br>6<br>6<br>6<br>2<br>20<br>3<br>1<br>10<br>2<br>9<br>7 | 971166<br>11 4 9 2 2 4 5 7 2 2 4 5 3 3 3 4 4 6 1 | 16<br>7<br>25<br>7<br>4<br>12<br>13<br>10<br>12<br>11<br>16<br>22<br>4<br>21<br>7<br>6<br>11<br>7<br>20<br>4<br>12 |
| Total  | 417   | 666   | 187  | 120  | 257  |
|  |   |   |  |  | CHURCH   |
| St. Louis, Mo  Boston, Mass.  Baltimore, Md.  San Francisco, Cal.  Cincinnati, O.  Cleveland, O.  Buffalo, N. Y.  New Orleans, La.   | 36<br>29<br>38<br>6<br>12<br>16<br>15   | 80<br>35<br>41<br>33<br>40<br>28<br>28<br>32  | 12<br>32<br>2<br>9<br>5<br>17<br>5   | 5 5 8 5 5 5 2 4                                  | 15<br>6<br>24<br>6<br>3<br>11<br>13<br>10  |

<sup>(</sup>s) Cities having a population



## GENERAL STATISTICAL SUMMARIES.

## CITIES—SECOND CLASS (a).

#### ZATIONS.

| Methodist<br>Episcopal. | Other<br>Methodist<br>(12 bodies)      | Presbyte-<br>rian<br>(11 bodies). | Protutant<br>Episcopal. | Reformed<br>(3 bodies). | Miscel-<br>laneous. | Total.                   |
|-------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 21                      | 21                                     | 25                                | 20                      |                         | 42                  | 289                      |
| 24                      | 2                                      | 9                                 | 27                      | I                       | 74                  | 270                      |
| 87                      | 42                                     | 27                                | 40                      | 10                      | 47                  | 371                      |
| 16                      | 4                                      | 19                                | 7                       |                         | 42                  | 150                      |
| 33                      | 2                                      | 21                                | 11                      | 5                       | 36                  | 179                      |
| 18                      | 4                                      | 14                                | 16                      | 12                      | 45                  | 190                      |
| 20                      | 3<br>26                                | 13                                | 17                      | 8                       | 33                  | 156<br>165               |
| 33                      | 26                                     | 13                                | 11                      | • •                     | 11                  | 165                      |
| 27                      | 12                                     | 45                                | 13                      | 2                       | 24                  | 194                      |
| 23                      | 30                                     | 16                                | 17                      | 3                       | 18                  | 195                      |
| 16                      | 5                                      | 15                                | 21                      | 2                       | 24                  | 152                      |
| 13                      | 3                                      | 7                                 | 5                       | 2                       | 20                  | 121                      |
| 17                      | 4                                      | 23                                | 11                      | 7                       | 9                   | 115                      |
| 24                      | 3 2                                    | 11                                | 8                       | • •                     | 31                  | EŞ4                      |
| 14                      |  | 10                                | 9                       | 11                      | 8                   | 89                       |
| 9                       | 17                                     | 16                                | 12                      | 2                       | 15                  | 129                      |
| 10                      | 2                                      | 15                                | 10                      | • •                     | 15                  | 95<br>98                 |
| 10                      | 3                                      | 13                                | 12                      | 4                       | 16                  | 98                       |
| 28                      | 2                                      | 13                                | 12                      | 1                       | 15                  | 139                      |
| 19                      | 10                                     | 12                                | 5                       | 1                       | 27                  | 123                      |
| 12                      | 7                                      | 2                                 | 13<br>8                 | • :                     | 26                  | 115                      |
| [2                      | Ş                                      | 10                                |                         | 1                       | 20                  | 98                       |
| 18                      |  | 16                                | 7                       | 3                       | 21                  | 105                      |
| 7                       | 5                                      | 25                                |                         | <del></del>             | 6                   | 78                       |
| 500                     | 220                                    | 390                               | 314                     | 74                      | 625                 | 3,770                    |
| Edifices.               |  |                                   |                         |                         |                     |                          |
| 21                      | 18                                     | 26                                | 17                      | • •                     | 33                  | 263                      |
|                         | 18<br>2<br>37<br>3<br>2<br>3<br>2<br>3 | 8                                 | 35                      | 1                       | 59<br>38<br>23      | 235<br>371<br>125<br>168 |
| 23<br>86                | 37                                     | 35                                | 52                      | 10                      | 38                  | 371                      |
| 16<br>31                | 3                                      | 35<br>16                          | 52<br>9<br>11           |                         | 22                  | 125                      |
| 31                      | 2                                      | 24                                | 11                      | 5<br>12                 | 30<br>42<br>24<br>6 | 168                      |
| 20                      | 3                                      | 21                                | 30                      | 12                      | 42                  | 195                      |
| 20                      | 3                                      | 17                                | 19                      | 8                       | 24                  | 154                      |
| 20                      | 26                                     | 13                                | 13                      | ••                      | 6                   | 195<br>154<br>154        |
|                         |  |                                   |                         |                         |                     |                          |

of 100,000 to 500,000.

#### TABLE VIII.-CHURCH

| CITIES.           | Beptist<br>(5 bodies). | Catholic<br>(6 bodies) | Congrega- | Jews<br>(a bodies). | Lutheran<br>(12 bodies). |
|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Pittsburg, Pa     | 10                     | 40                     | 2         | 2                   | 13                       |
| Washington, D. C  | 45                     | 15                     | 6         | 2                   | 13                       |
| Detroit, Mich     | 12                     | 32                     | 6         | 4                   | ıŏ                       |
| Milwaukee, Wis    | 9                      | 22                     | 6         | 3                   | 22                       |
| Newark, N. J      | 12                     | 19                     | 2         | 5                   | 3                        |
| Minneapolis, Minn | 16                     | 12                     | 16        | 1                   | 17                       |
| Jersey City, N. J | 8                      | 15                     | 2         | I                   | 5                        |
| Louisville, Ky    | 27                     | 22                     |           | 2                   | 6                        |
| Omaha, Neb        | 9                      | 9                      | IO        | 2                   | 10                       |
| Rochester, N. Y   | 14                     | 16                     | 2         | 2                   | 8                        |
| St. Paul, Minn    | 11                     | 18                     | 8         | 2                   | 19                       |
| Kansas City, Mo   | 12                     | 21                     | 5         | 1                   | 4                        |
| Providence, R. I  | 21                     | 17                     | 16        | 1                   |                          |
| Denver, Col       | 10                     | 12                     | 10        | 3                   | 6                        |
| Indianapolis, Ind | 10                     | 8                      | 4         | 4                   | 6                        |
| Allegheny, Pa     | 5                      | 13                     | 2         |                     | 10                       |
| Total             | 409                    | 608                    | 183       | 74                  | 246                      |

#### VALUE OF CHURCH

| CITIES.            | Baptist<br>(5 bodies) | Catholic<br>(6 bodies) |
|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| St. Louis, Mo      | \$431,375 \$          | 1,602,835              |
| Boston, Mass       | 1,537,000             | 3,296,700              |
| Baltimore, Md      | 804,150               | 1,462,920              |
| San Francisco, Cal | 199,250               | 1,364,300              |
| Cincinnati, O      | 348,500               | 1,934,900              |
| Cleveland, O       | 363,500               | 832,000                |
| Buffalo, N.Y.      | 412,000               | 2,176,500              |
| New Orleans, La    | 137,850               | 970,400                |
| Pittsburg, Pa      | 252,200               | 1,373,800              |
| Washington, D. C   | 1,026,000             | 990,800                |
| Detroit, Mich      | 344,200               | 1,050,800              |
| Milwaukee, Wis     | 200,800               | 891,200                |
| Newark, N. J.      | 547,000               | 783,049                |
| Minneapolis, Minn  | 513,863               | 625,115                |
| Jersey City, N. J  | 207,000               | 1,083,500              |
| Louisville, Ky.    | 686,650               | 889,200                |
| Omaha, Neb.        | 124,300               | 549,000                |
| Rochester, N. Y    | 424,607               | 1,057,000              |

### EDIFICES .- Continued.

| fethodist<br>piscopal. | Other<br>Methodist<br>(11 bodies). | Presbyte-<br>rian<br>(11 bodies). | Protestant<br>Episcopal | Reformed (3 bodies). | Miscel-<br>laneous. | Total |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------|
| 26                     | 12                                 | 46                                | 100                     | 2                    | 16                  | 187   |
| 22                     | 27                                 | 20                                | 27                      | 2                    | 7                   | 186   |
| 17                     | 3                                  | 17                                | 29                      | 2                    |                     | 156   |
| 14                     | 2                                  | 8                                 |                         | 2                    | 11                  | 107   |
| 18                     | 4                                  | 35                                | 16                      | 13                   | 6                   | 132   |
| 23                     | 2                                  | 14                                | 8                       |                      | 17                  | 126   |
| 14                     | 2                                  | 11                                | KWL                     | 13                   |                     | 89    |
| 9                      | 18                                 | 20                                | 19                      | 2                    | 19                  | 144   |
| 10                     | 2                                  | 16                                | 10                      | **                   | 6                   | 84    |
| 11                     | 2                                  | 14                                | 16                      | 6                    | T.I                 | 102   |
| 30                     | 2                                  | 13                                | 13                      | I                    | 11                  | 128   |
| 13                     | 9                                  | 15                                |                         | 1                    | 15                  | 101   |
| EF                     | 5                                  | 2                                 | 14                      |                      | 14                  | 101   |
| 12                     | 4                                  | 7                                 | 7                       | I                    | 9                   | 81    |
| 19                     | 6                                  | 16                                | 7                       | 3                    | 13                  | 96    |
| 7                      | 5                                  | 26                                | 4                       | 4.6                  | 5                   | 77    |
| _                      |                                    |                                   | _                       | _                    | _                   |       |
| 493                    | 199                                | 440                               | 389                     | 82                   | 439                 | 3,562 |

#### PROPERTY.

| Congrega-<br>tional. | Jows<br>(a bodies). | Lutheran<br>(12 bodies). | Methodist<br>Episcopal. |
|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| \$333,000            | \$178,000           | \$422,400                | \$274,450               |
| 2,318,100            | 243,000             | 72,000                   | 1,085,000               |
| 68,000               | 263,000             | 585,800                  | 2,055,300               |
| 249,500              | 300,000             | 168,200                  | 446,500                 |
| 169,000              | 484,000             | 119,000                  | 691,000                 |
| 397,200              | 108,000             | 178,000                  | 517,000                 |
| 117,000              | 50,000              | 257,070                  | 404,900                 |
| 15,700               | 235,000             | 60,200                   | 119,412                 |
| 52,500               | 65,000              | 373,000                  | 796,900                 |
| 339,000              | 42,000              | 414,000                  | 758,800                 |
| 161,500              | 107,000             | 181,250                  | 366,600                 |
| 158,000              | 93,000              | 653,700                  | 183,000                 |
| 90,000               | 117,800             | 75,000                   | 679,500                 |
| 465,250              | 20,000              | 203,000                  | 474,200                 |
| 52,000               | 10,000              | 77,000                   | 345,300                 |
|                      | 4,500               | 40,800                   | 105,000                 |
| 220,600              | 20,500              | 258,075                  | 191,100                 |
| 120,000              | 40,000              | 127,000                  | 250,000                 |



## TABLE VIII.-VALUE OF

| CITTURE.   | Engelse<br>(5 bodiss).   | Cathelic<br>(6 hadiss).  |
|--|--|--|
| St. Paul, Minn.  Kansas City, Mo.  Providence, R. I.  Denver, Col.  Indianapolis, Ind.  Allegheny, Pa. | \$250,400<br>356,000<br>676,700<br>254,600<br>93,600<br>37,400 | \$683,300<br>569,950<br>1,285,000<br>513,042<br>243,700<br>337,500 |
| Total  | \$10,228,945   | \$26,566,511   |

#### CONTINUATION OF VALUE

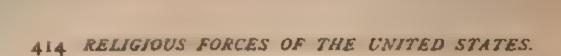
| CITES.             | Other Methodist<br>(11 bodies). | Presbyterian<br>(11 bodies) |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| St. Louis, Mo      | \$474,900                       | \$980,700                   |
| Boston, Mass       | 105,000                         | 350,000                     |
| Baltimore, Md.     | 686,100                         | 1,191,324                   |
| San Francisco, Cal | 71,450                          | 666, 100                    |
| Cincinnati, O      | 18,000                          | 963,700                     |
| Cleveland, O       | 31,000                          | 840,000                     |
| Buffalo, N. Y.     | 17,300                          | 1,051,600                   |
| New Orleans, La    | 319,195                         | 337,000                     |
| Pittsburg, Pa.     | 448,800                         | 2,042,450                   |
| Washington, D. C.  | 760,100                         | 950,000                     |
| Detroit, Mich.     | 30,600                          | 875,000                     |
| Milwaukee, Wis     | 42,500                          | 302,500                     |
| Newark, N. J.      | 58,500                          | 1,339,720                   |
| Minneapolis, Minn  | 11,000                          | 546,000                     |
| Jersey City, N. J. | 16,600                          | 280,500                     |
| Louisville, Ky     | 268,500                         | 575,500                     |
| Omaha, Neb.        | 53,000                          | 195,700                     |
| Rochester, N. Y    | 16,000                          | 670,000                     |
| St. Paul, Minn.    | 18,000                          | 395,000                     |
| Kansas City, Mo    | 250,070                         | 332,700                     |
| Providence, R. I.  | 80,368                          | 55,000                      |
| Denver, Col.       | 110,000                         | 236,150                     |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 87,500                          | 360,000                     |
| Allegheny, Pa      | 123,000                         | 831,600                     |
| Total              | \$4,097,483                     | \$16,368,244                |

### CHURCH PROPERTY-Continued.

| Congrega-<br>tional | Jawa<br>(a bodies). | Lutheran<br>(12 bodies). | Methodist<br>Episcopal |
|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| \$133,200           | \$50,000            | \$269,300                | \$389,200              |
| 164,500             | 50,000              | 95,000                   | 397,385                |
| 585,500             | 25,000              |                          | 250,300                |
| 206,300             | 63,500              | 140,200                  | 652,000                |
| 66,050              | 24,500              | 118,700                  | 351,000                |
| 30,500              |                     | 201,400                  | 197,000                |
| \$6,512,400         | \$2,593,800         | \$5,090,095              | \$11,980,847           |

### OF CHURCH PROPERTY.

| Protestant   | Reformed    | Miscellaneous. | Total.        |
|--------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|
| Episcopal.   | (3 bodies). |                |               |
| \$502,000    |             | \$677,300      | \$5,876,960   |
| 2,144,175    | \$56,000    | 3,464,400      | 14,671,375    |
| 1,418,544    | 185,500     | 808,200        | 9,528,838     |
| 385,000      |             | 390,800        | 4,241,100     |
| 314,000      | 172,500     | 929,450        | 6,144,050     |
| 367,700      | 74,650      | 524,850        | 4,233,900     |
| 797,000      | 76,000      | 609,750        | 5,969,120     |
| 231,500      | , ,         | 126,850        | 2,553,107     |
| 939,500      | 70,000      | 499,600        | 6,913,750     |
| 788,500      | 31,000      | 270,375        | 6,370,575     |
| 621,600      | 13,000      | 367,600        | 4,119,150     |
| 493,700      | 24,500      | 162,500        | 3,205,400     |
| 426,000      | 426,500     | 179,000        | 4,722,069     |
| 246,200      | 1 2         | 342,200        | 3,446,828     |
| 325,000      | 336,500     | 65,000         | 2,798,400     |
| 376,300      | 25,000      | 361,300        | 3,332,750     |
| 276,550      |             | 102,000        | 1,990,825     |
| 330,500      | 46,000      | 297,000        | 3,378,107     |
| 193,700      | 8,000       | 109,200        | 2,499,300     |
| 200,500      | 12,000      | 244,250        | 2,672,355     |
| 627,300      |             | 673,600        | 4,258,768     |
| 418,000      | 20,000      | 270,350        | 2,884,142     |
| 153,000      | 23,000      | 130,600        | 1,651,650     |
| 76,000       | * * * * 4   | 203,000        | 2,037,400     |
| \$12,652,269 | \$1,600,150 | \$11,809,175   | \$109,499,919 |



#### TABLE VIII-CHURCHES IN

#### COMMUNI

| COTTES.            | Popula-<br>tion. | Baptist<br>(5 bodies) | Catholic<br>(6 bodies). | Con<br>grega-<br>tional | Jews<br>bodies) |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| St. Louis, Mo      | 451,770          | 5,654                 | 75,908                  | 2,670                   | 3,022           |
| Boston, Mass       | 448,477          | 11,885                | 185,188                 | 10,076                  | 2,300           |
| Baltimore, Md      | 434,439          | 18,728                | 77,047                  | 268                     | 3,500           |
| San Francisco, Cal | 298,997          | 1,228                 | 70,670                  | 2,121                   | 4,075           |
| Cincinnati, O      | 296,908          | 4,063                 | 72,368                  | 1,047                   | 3,725           |
| Cleveland, O       | 261,353          | 3,449                 | 52,420                  | 3,333                   | 2,911           |
| Buffalo, N. Y.     | 255,664          | 3,958                 | 73,010                  | 592                     | 1,025           |
| New Orleans, La    | 242,039          | 2,941                 | 67,156                  | 431                     | 2,750           |
| Pittsburg, Pa.     | 238,617          | 2,288                 | 56,916                  | 489                     | 1,250           |
| Washington, D. C   | 230,392          | 21,781                | 36,488                  | 1,399                   | 976             |
| Detroit, Mich      | 205,876          | 3,078                 | 45,795                  | 1,268                   | 2,700           |
| Milwaukee, Wis     | 204,468          | 1,686                 | 35,050                  | 1,154                   | 981             |
| Newark, N. J.      | 181,830          | 4,119                 | 39,324                  | 744                     | 2,090           |
| Minneapolis, Minn  | 164,738          | 3,687                 | 37,855                  | 3,372                   | 474             |
| Jersey City, N. J  | 163,003          | 2,378                 | 45,760                  | 633                     | 250             |
| Louisville, Ky.    | 161,129          | 13,753                | 33,740                  | 56                      | 515             |
| Omaha, Neb.        | 140,452          | 1,107                 | 7,675                   | 1,103                   | 1,035           |
| Rochester, N. Y    | 133,896          | 3,345                 | 31,690                  | 460                     | 911             |
| St. Paul, Minn     | 133,156          | 1,867                 | 51,215                  | 1,354                   | 950             |
| Kansas City, Mo    | 132,716          | 4,490                 | 11,900                  | 1,076                   | 825             |
| Providence, R. I   | 132,146          | 5,382                 | 44,065                  | 3.766                   | 875             |
| Denver, Col        | 106,713          | 2,498                 | 18,039                  | 1,362                   | 895             |
| Indianapolis, Ind  | 105,436          | 1,714                 | 8,390                   | 636                     | 1,627           |
| Allegheny, Pa      | 105,287          | 1,005                 | 13,494                  |                         | 25              |
|                    |                  |                       | -3,494                  |                         |                 |
| Total              | 5,229,432        | 126,184               | 1,191,163               | 39,766                  | 39,687          |

|                                 | RECAPIT             |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|
|                                 | Organi-<br>zations. |
| Cities of the First Class (4)   | 2, 187              |
| Cities of the Second Class (24) | 3,770               |
| Cities of the Third Class (96)  | 4,284               |
| Total (124)                     | 10,241              |

#### CITIES-SECOND CLASS .- Continued.

#### CANTS.

| Lutheran<br>(13 bodies) | Methodist<br>Episco-<br>pal | Other<br>Methodist<br>(11 bodies) |         | Protestant<br>Episco-<br>). pal. | Reformed<br>(3 bodies). | Mis-<br>cella-<br>neous. | Total.    |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| 7,458                   | 3,871                       | 6,440                             | 5,727   | 3,536                            |                         | 16,900                   | 131,186   |
| 1,959                   | 5,963                       | 737                               | 2,243   | 8,167                            | 62                      | 15,468                   | 244,048   |
| 10,902                  | 22,258                      | 10,879                            | 6,505   | 12,193                           | 3,695                   | 9,920                    | 175,995   |
| 2,096                   | 3,115                       | 1,125                             | 3,421   | 2,446                            |                         | 2,575                    | 92,872    |
| 1,252                   | 6,262                       | 587                               | 5,110   | 2,253                            | 2,018                   | 17,092                   | 115,777   |
| 7,162                   | 4,440                       | 543                               | 5,553   | 3,257                            | 2,611                   | 8,706                    | 94,385    |
| 13,460                  | 3,785                       | 210                               | 4,240   | 3,387                            | 2,163                   | 9,330                    | 115,160   |
| 2,777                   | 3,938                       | 4,679                             | 3,023   | 2,910                            |                         | 5,111                    | 95,716    |
| 4,868                   | 6,701                       | 2,926                             | 12,066  | 3,545                            | 630                     | 14,078                   | 105,757   |
| 2,997                   | 9,144                       | 6,526                             | 5,128   | 7,315                            | 301                     | 2,517                    | 94,572    |
| 8,609                   | 4,696                       | 875                               | 5,343   | 5,693                            | 220                     | 5,120                    | 83,397    |
| 18,892                  | 2,403                       | 119                               | 1,467   | 1,952                            | 380                     | 4,165                    | 68,249    |
| 1,387                   | 6,199                       | 568                               | 7,606   | 3,076                            | 2,178                   | 2,697                    | 60,988    |
| 5,906                   | 4,432                       | 189                               | 3,653   | 2,465                            |                         | 3,151                    | 65,184    |
| 2,230                   | 3,805                       | 231                               | 2,000   | 2,755                            | 3,033                   | 790                      | 63,865    |
| 1,483                   | 1,613                       | 6,271                             | 3,981   | 3,651                            | 600                     | 7,692                    | 73,355    |
| 1,277                   | 1,859                       | 204                               | 2,150   | 1,228                            |                         | 1,020                    | 18,658    |
| 4,847                   | 3,008                       | 360                               | 6,137   | 3,263                            | 952                     | 4,064                    | 59,037    |
| 5,608                   | 3,290                       | 190                               | 2,772   | 2,140                            | 120                     | 1,607                    | 71,113    |
| 838                     | 3,195                       | 1,960                             | 2,272   | 1,143                            | 31                      | 3,870                    | 31,600    |
| 75                      | 2,886                       | 859                               | 525     | 4,251                            | 1                       | 4,031                    | 66,715    |
| 540                     | 2,858                       | 706                               | 2,319   | 1,820                            | 35                      | 2,541                    | 33,613    |
| 2,588                   | 5,829                       | 2,053                             | 3,806   | 1,120                            | 560                     | 3,833                    | 32,156    |
| 2,804                   | 2,538                       | 1,107                             | 6,985   | 484                              |                         | 3,868                    | 32,666    |
| 112,015                 | 118.088                     | 50.344                            | 104,032 | 84.050                           | 19,589                  | 150,146                  | 2,035,064 |

#### GLATION.

| Church<br>Edifices. | Value of Church<br>Property | Communi-<br>cants. | Population. |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 2,081               | \$116,839,069               | 1,589,898          | 4,468,458   |
| 3,562               | 109,499,919                 | 2,035,064          | 5,229,432   |
| 4,079               | 87,198,259                  | 1,677,056          | 4,291,048   |
| 9,722               | \$313,537,247               | 5,302,018          | 13,988,938  |

# STATISTICAL SUMMARY BY STATES ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1906

Showing Gains in the Sixteen Years in Number and Percentage of Communicants

## TABLE I.—RETURNS

| STATES.              | Organizations. | Edifices. | Seating Capacity. |
|----------------------|----------------|-----------|-------------------|
| Alabama              | 8,858          | 8,183     | 2,423,175         |
| *Alaska              | • • • •        | • • • •   | •••••             |
| Arizona              | 236            | 181       | 40,954            |
| Arkansas             | 6,144          | 5,192     | 1,446,892         |
| California           | 2,840          | 2,521     | 694,510           |
| Colorado             | 1,261          | 956       | 255,469           |
| Connecticut          | 1,364          | 1,414     | 522,941           |
| Delaware             | 467            | 478       | 130,267           |
| District of Columbia | 288            | 264       | 142,311           |
| Florida              | 3,346          | 3,061     | 688,986           |
| Georgia              | 10,026         | 9,624     | 3,063,866         |
| Idaho                | 673            | 495       | 121,775           |
| Illinois             | 9,308          | 8,626     | 2,685,352         |
| Indiana              | 6,829          | 6,580     | 2,132,181         |
| Iowa                 | 6,259          | 5,921     | 1,617,467         |
| Kansas               | 4,975          | 4,107     | 1,054,976         |
| Kentucky             | 6,512          | 5,894     | 1,775,123         |
| Louisiana            | 3,813          | 3,630     | 1,046,850         |
| Maine                | 1,532          | 1,511     | 412,833           |
| Maryland             | 2,756          | 2,814     | 810,701           |
| Massachusetts        | 3,031          | 2,983     | 1,313,564         |
| Michigan             | 5,605          | 4,882     | 1,353,180         |
| Minnesota            | 4,721          | 4,280     | 1,104,317         |
| Mississippi          | 7,361          | 6,997     | 2,041,665         |
| Missouri             | 9,172          | 8,146     | 2,391,498         |
| Montana              | 542            | 407       | 100,665           |
| Nebraska             | 3,300          | 2,847     | 649,132           |
| Nevada               | 86             | 67        | 15,015            |
| New Hampshire        | 832            | 851       | 254,017           |
| New Jersey           | 2,750          | 2,875     | 1,015,903         |
| New Mexico           | 624            | 522       | 129,745           |
| New York             | 9,227          | 9,193     | 3,191,267         |
| North Carolina       | 8,554          | 8,188     | 2,715,567         |
| North Dakota         | 1,961          | 1,325     | 262,251           |
| Ohio                 | 9,807          | 9,519     | 3,102,819         |
| †Oklahoma            | 4,466          | 2,709     | 598,650           |
| Oregon               | 1,290          | 1,086     | 270,329           |
| Pennsylvania         | 12,748         | 12,780    | 4,646,929         |

<sup>\*</sup> Not given in census of 1906-

## BY STATES FOR 1906.

| Value of Church<br>Property | Communi-             | Increase in Communic<br>Actual | ants, 1800-1006,<br>Percentage |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$13,314,993                | 824,209              | 265,038                        | 47                             |
| 798,975                     | 45,057               | 18,085                         | 67                             |
| 6,733,375                   | 426,179              | 129,971                        | 44                             |
| 28,065,261                  | 611,464              | 330,845                        | 118                            |
| 7,723,200                   | 205,666              | 118,829                        | 137                            |
| 29,196,128                  | 502,560              | 193,219                        | 62                             |
| 3,250,105                   | 71,251               | 22,572                         | 46                             |
| 10,025,122                  | 136,759              | 42,556                         | 45                             |
| 5,705,859                   | 221,318              | 79.584                         | 56                             |
| 17,929,183                  | 1,029,037            | 349,986                        | 52                             |
| 1,726,734                   | 74,578               | 50,542                         | 210                            |
| 66,222,514                  | 2,077,197            | 874,600                        | 73                             |
| 31,081,500<br>30,464,860    | 938,405<br>788,667   | 244,545                        | 35                             |
|                             | 458,190              | 231,580<br>121,461             | 42<br>36                       |
| 14,053,454                  | 858,324              | 251,927                        | 42                             |
| 10,456,146                  | 778,901              | 378,909                        | 95                             |
| 9,955,363                   | 212,988              | 52,717                         | 33                             |
| 23,765,172                  | 473,257              | 93,839                         | 25                             |
| 84,729,445                  | 1,562,621            | 619,870                        | 66                             |
| 27,144,250                  | 982,479              | 412,975                        | 73                             |
| 26,053,159                  | 834,442              | 301,852                        | 57                             |
| 9,482,229                   | 657,381              | 226,635                        | 53                             |
| 38,059,233                  | 1,100,230            | 463,400                        | 63                             |
| 2,809,779                   | 98,984               | 66,236                         | 202                            |
| 12,114,817                  | 345,803              | 151,337                        | 78                             |
| 402,350                     | 14,944               | 9,056                          | 154                            |
| 7,864,991                   | 190,298              | 87,307                         | 85                             |
| 50,907,123                  | 857,548              | 349,197                        | 69                             |
| 956,605                     | 137,009              | 31,260                         | 30                             |
| 255,166,284                 | 3,591,974            | 1,420,152                      | 65<br>20                       |
| 4,576,157                   | 824,385              | 139,191                        | 167                            |
| 74,670,765                  | 159,053<br>1,742,873 | 99,557<br>526,407              | 43                             |
| 4.933,843                   | 257,100              | 222,924                        | 652                            |
| 4,620,793                   | 120,229              | 49,705                         | 70                             |
| 173,605,141                 | 2,977,022            | 1,250,382                      | 72                             |

<sup>†</sup> Includes Indian Territory, given separately in 1890.

TABLE I.—RETURNS BY

| STATES.                 | Organizations. | Edifices. | Seating Capacity.         |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----------|---------------------------|
| Rhode Island            | 507            | 493       | 195,688                   |
| South Carolina          | 5,373          | 5,290     | 1,774,437                 |
| South Dakota            | 1,798          | 1,461     | 285,197                   |
| Tennessee               | 7,963          | 7,400     | 2,323,285                 |
| Texas                   | 12,285         | 9,589     | 2,822,460                 |
| Utah                    | 537            | 516       | 169,369                   |
| Vermont                 | 902            | 891       | 235,661                   |
| Virginia                | 6,605          | 6,480     | 1,974,332                 |
| Washington              | 1,759          | 1,416     | 341,812                   |
| West Virginia           | 4,019          | 3,428     | 949,812                   |
| Wisconsin               | 4,88ó          | 4,562     | 1,206,385                 |
| Wyoming                 | 226            | 160       | 35,250                    |
| Total for U. S. in 1906 | 210,418        | 192,795   | 58,536,830                |
| *Total for U.S. in 1890 | 165,271        | 142,605   | 43,591,575                |
| Increase in 16 years    | 45,147         | 50,190    | 14,945,255<br>• Exclusive |

## STATES FOR 1906.—Continued.

| Communi-<br>cants. | Increase in Communic Actual.  | eants, 1890–1906.<br>Percentage.   |
|--------------------|---|--|
| 264,712            | 116,704   | 79   |
| 665,933            | 1 57,448  | 31   |
| 161,961            | 76,471  | 89   |
| 697,570            | 144,912   | 26   |
| 1,226,906          | 549,745   | <b>8</b> 1   |
| 172,814            | 44,699  | 35   |
|                    | 40,908  | 40   |
| _                  | 224,311   | 38   |
| _                  | _   | 227  |
|                    | 109,088   | 57   |
| 1,000,903          | 444,420   | 80   |
| 23,945             | 12,240  | 105  |
|                    |   | <del></del>  |
| 32,936,445         | 12,332,990  | 60   |
| 20,603,455         | <b>VOC</b> 100  |  |
| 12,332,990         |   |  |
|                    | 264,712<br>665,933<br>161,961<br>697,570<br>1,226,906<br>172,814<br>147,223<br>793,546<br>191,976<br>301,565<br>1,000,903<br>23,945<br>32,936,445<br>20,603,455 | 264,712 116,704 665,933 157,448 161,961 76,471 697,570 144,912 1,226,906 549,745 172,814 44,699 147,223 40,908 793,546 224,311 191,976 133,178 301,565 109,088 1,000,903 444,420 23,945 12,240 |

of Alaska.

# STATISTICAL TABLES FOR 1900 AND 1910 GAINS AND LOSSES OF TWO DECADES

#### STATISTICAL SUMMARIES

(1) Not reported

## TABLE I.-MINISTERS, CHURCHES, AND COMMUNI

| ADVENTISTS:  1. Evangelical  |                                       |              | For the united   |
|--|---------------------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. Evangelical       34       3c         2. Advent Christians       912       61c         3. Seventh-Day       386       1,494         4. Church of God       19       20         5. Life and Advent Union       60       28         6. Churches of God in Jesus Christ       94       95         Total Adventists       1,505       2,286         BAPTISTS:         1. Regular (North)       7,535       9,295         2. Regular (South)       12,560       19,669         3. Regular (Colored)       9,856       14,786         4. Six-Principle       8       8         5. Seventh-Day       124       95         6. Free       1,436       1,522         7. Freewill       120       167         8. General       484       423         9. Separate       113       103         10. United       25       204         11. Baptist Church of Christ       80       152         12. Primitive       2,130       3,530         13. Primitive (Colored) (1)       11       14. Old Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian       300       473         15. Church of God and Saints of Christ (Col.)  |                                       | Ministers.   | Churches.        |
| 2. Advent Christians 912 61c 3. Seventh-Day 386 1,494 4. Church of God 19 29 5. Life and Advent Union 60 28 6. Churches of God in Jesus Christ 94 95  Total Adventists 1,505 2,286  BAPTISTS:  1. Regular (North) 7,535 9,295 2. Regular (South) 12,560 19,669 3. Regular (Colored) 9,856 14,786 4. Six-Principle 8 12 5. Seventh-Day 124 95 6. Free 1,436 1,522 7. Freewill 120 167 8. General 484 423 9. Separate 113 103 10. United 25 204 11. Baptist Church of Christ 80 152 12. Primitive 2,130 3,530 13. Primitive (Colored) (1) 114. Old Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian 300 473 15. Church of God and Saints of Christ (Col.) 115  Total Baptists 34,771 50,431  BRETHREN (DUNKARDS OR DUNKERS): 1. Conservative 2,612 850 2. Old Order 140 80  |                                       |              |                  |
| 3. Seventh-Day 386 1,494 4. Church of God 19 29 5. Life and Advent Union 60 28 6. Churches of God in Jesus Christ 94 95  Total Adventists 1,505 2,286  BAPTISTS:  1. Regular (North) 7,535 9,295 2. Regular (South) 12,560 19,669 3. Regular (Colored) 9,856 14,786 4. Six-Principle 8 12 5. Seventh-Day 124 95 6. Free 1,436 1,522 7. Freewill 120 167 8. General 484 423 9. Separate 113 103 10. United 25 204 11. Baptist Church of Christ 80 152 12. Primitive 2,130 3,530 13. Primitive (Colored) (1) 14. Old Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian 300 473 15. Church of God and Saints of Christ (Col.) 70,431  BRETHREN (DUNKARDS OR DUNKERS): 1. Conservative 2,612 850 2. Old Order 140 80   |                                       |              |                  |
| 4. Church of God   |                                       | •            |                  |
| 5. Life and Advent Union 60 28 6. Churches of God in Jesus Christ 94 95  Total Adventists 1,505 2,286  BAPTISTS:  1. Regular (North) 7,535 9,295 2. Regular (South) 12,560 19,669 3. Regular (Colored) 9,856 14,786 4. Six-Principle 8 12 5. Seventh-Day 124 95 6. Free 1,436 1,522 7. Freewill 120 167 8. General 484 423 9. Separate 113 103 10. United 25 204 11. Baptist Church of Christ 80 152 12. Primitive 2,130 3,530 13. Primitive (Colored) (1) 2,130 14. Old Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian 300 473 15. Church of God and Saints of Christ (Col.) 70,431  BRETHREN (DUNKARDS OR DUNKERS): 1. Conservative 2,612 850 2. Old Order 140 80   | Church of Cod                         | •            |                  |
| 6. Churches of God in Jesus Christ       94       95         Total Adventists       1,505       2,286         BAPTISTS:         1. Regular (North)       7,535       9,295         2. Regular (South)       12,560       19,669         3. Regular (Colored)       9,856       14,786         4. Six-Principle       8       12         5. Seventh-Day       124       95         6. Free       1,436       1,522         7. Freewill       120       167         8. General       484       423         9. Separate       113       103         10. United       25       204         11. Baptist Church of Christ       80       152         12. Primitive       2,130       3,530         13. Primitive (Colored) (1)       2,130       3,530         15. Church of God and Saints of Christ (Col.)   |                                       |              | 29               |
| Total Adventists   |                                       |              |                  |
| Baptists:   1. Regular (North)   | o. Churches of God in Jesus Christ    | 94           | 95               |
| 1. Regular (North)       7,535       9,295         2. Regular (South)       12,560       19,669         3. Regular (Colored)       9,856       14,786         4. Six-Principle       8       12         5. Seventh-Day       124       95         6. Free       1,436       1,522         7. Freewill       120       167         8. General       484       423         9. Separate       113       103         10. United       25       204         11. Baptist Church of Christ       80       152         12. Primitive       2,130       3,530         13. Primitive (Colored) (1)       2,130       3,530         15. Church of God and Saints of Christ (Col.)       34,771       50,431         BRETHREN (DUNKARDS OR DUNKERS):         1. Conservative       2,612       850         2. Old Order       140       80   | Total Adventists                      | 1,505        | 2,286            |
| 2. Regular (South) 12,560 19,669 3. Regular (Colored) 9,856 14,786 4. Six-Principle 8 12 5. Seventh-Day 124 95 6. Free 1,436 1,522 7. Freewill 120 167 8. General 484 423 9. Separate 113 103 10. United 25 204 11. Baptist Church of Christ 80 152 12. Primitive 2,130 3,530 13. Primitive (Colored) (1) 2,130 3,530 14. Old Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian 300 473 15. Church of God and Saints of Christ (Col.) 473  Total Baptists 34,771 50,431  BRETHREN (DUNKARDS OR DUNKERS): 1. Conservative 2,612 850 2. Old Order 140 80   |                                       |              |                  |
| 2. Regular (South) 12,560 19,669 3. Regular (Colored) 9,856 14,786 4. Six-Principle 8 12 5. Seventh-Day 124 95 6. Free 1,436 1,522 7. Freewill 120 167 8. General 484 423 9. Separate 113 103 10. United 25 204 11. Baptist Church of Christ 80 152 12. Primitive 2,130 3,530 13. Primitive (Colored) (1) 2,130 3,530 14. Old Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian 300 473 15. Church of God and Saints of Christ (Col.) 473  Total Baptists 34,771 50,431  BRETHREN (DUNKARDS OR DUNKERS): 1. Conservative 2,612 850 2. Old Order 140 80   | 1. Regular (North)                    | 7,535        | 9,295            |
| 3. Regular (Colored) 9,856 14,786 4. Six-Principle 8 12 5. Seventh-Day 124 95 6. Free 1,436 1,522 7. Freewill 120 167 8. General 484 423 9. Separate 113 103 10. United 25 204 11. Baptist Church of Christ 80 152 12. Primitive 2,130 3,530 13. Primitive (Colored) (1) 2,130 3,530 14. Old Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian 300 473 15. Church of God and Saints of Christ (Col.) 70,431  Brethren (Dunkards or Dunkers): 1. Conservative 2,612 850 2. Old Order 140 80   | 2. Regular (South)                    |              | 19,669           |
| 4. Six-Principle 8 12 5. Seventh-Day 124 95 6. Free 1,436 1,522 7. Freewill 120 167 8. General 484 423 9. Separate 113 103 10. United 25 204 11. Baptist Church of Christ 80 152 12. Primitive 2,130 3,530 13. Primitive (Colored) (1) 2,130 3,530 15. Church of God and Saints of Christ (Col.) 473 15. Church of God and Saints of Christ (Col.) 50,431  Brethren (Dunkards or Dunkers): 1. Conservative 2,612 850 2. Old Order 140 80   | 3. Regular (Colored)                  | 9,856        | 14,786           |
| 5. Seventh-Day 124 95 6. Free 1,436 1,522 7. Freewill 120 167 8. General 484 423 9. Separate 113 103 10. United 25 204 11. Baptist Church of Christ 80 152 12. Primitive 2,130 3,530 13. Primitive (Colored) (1) 2,130 3,530 14. Old Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian 300 473 15. Church of God and Saints of Christ (Col.) 473 15. Church of God and Saints of Christ (Col.) 50,431  Brethren (Dunkards or Dunkers): 1. Conservative 2,612 850 2. Old Order 140 80   | 4. Six-Principle                      | • • • •      | 12               |
| 6. Free.   |                                       | 124          | 95               |
| 7. Freewill 120 167 8. General 484 423 9. Separate 113 103 10. United 25 204 11. Baptist Church of Christ 80 152 12. Primitive 2,130 3,530 13. Primitive (Colored) (1) 2,130 3,530 15. Church of God and Saints of Christ (Col.) 473 15. Church of God and Saints of Christ (Col.) 50,431  Brethren (Dunkards or Dunkers): 1. Conservative 2,612 850 2. Old Order 140 80   | 6. Free                               | 1,436        |                  |
| 8. General   |                                       | , . •        | 167              |
| 9. Separate       113       103         10. United       25       204         11. Baptist Church of Christ       80       152         12. Primitive       2,130       3,530         13. Primitive (Colored) (1)           14. Old Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian       300       473         15. Church of God and Saints of Christ (Col.)           Total Baptists       34,771       50,431         Brethren (Dunkards or Dunkers):       2,612       850         2. Old Order       140       80   | 8. General                            | 484          | 423              |
| 10. United       25       204         11. Baptist Church of Christ       80       152         12. Primitive       2,130       3,530         13. Primitive (Colored) (1)           14. Old Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian       300       473         15. Church of God and Saints of Christ (Col.)           Total Baptists       34,771       50,431         Brethren (Dunkards or Dunkers):       2,612       850         2. Old Order       140       80   | <u> </u>                              | 113          | 103              |
| 12. Primitive (Colored) (1)  |                                       | 25           | 204              |
| 12. Primitive (Colored) (1)  | 11. Baptist Church of Christ          |              | •                |
| 13. Primitive (Colored) (1)  14. Old Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian. 300 473  15. Church of God and Saints of Christ (Col.)  Total Baptists. 34,771 50,431  BRETHREN (DUNKARDS OR DUNKERS):  1. Conservative. 2,612 850  2. Old Order. 140 80   |                                       | 2,130        | •                |
| 14. Old Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian. 300 473 15. Church of God and Saints of Christ (Col.)   | 13. Primitive (Colored) (1)           |              |                  |
| Total Baptists   |                                       | 300          |                  |
| BRETHREN (DUNKARDS OR DUNKERS):         1. Conservative  | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | _            | · - <del>-</del> |
| BRETHREN (DUNKARDS OR DUNKERS):         1. Conservative  | Total Baptists                        | 34,771       | 50,431           |
| 1. Conservative       2,612       850         2. Old Order       140       80  | REPTHERN (DUNKARDS OF DUNKERS):       |              |                  |
| 2. Old Order   | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | 2612         | 850              |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·  |                                       | •            | <u> </u>         |
| J. A. DEL DOMENTO CONTROL CONT |                                       | <del>-</del> |                  |
|  |                                       | _            | 6                |
| 4. 2010mm 2mj (201mm)  | 4. Dorontin Day (Ooiman)              | <del></del>  |                  |
| Total (Dunkard) Brethren 2,988 1,081   | Total (Dunkard) Brethren              |              | 1,081            |

#### FOR 1900 AND 1910

#### CANTS IN THE UNITED STATES ONLY

| Year 1900.<br>States Only. |              | For the Year 1910. In the United States Only. |                 |
|----------------------------|--------------|---|-----------------|
| Communicants.              | Ministers.   | Churches.                                     | Communicants.   |
| 1,147                      | c 8          | <i>c</i> 18                                   | c 481           |
| 26,500                     | c 528        | c 550   | c 26,799        |
| 54,539                     | 517          | 1,826   | 65,122          |
| 647                        | c 32         | <i>c</i> 20                                   | <i>c</i> 611    |
| 3,000                      | C 12         | <i>C</i> 12                                   | c 509           |
| 2,872                      | c 56         | c 62  | C 2,124         |
| 88,705                     | 1,153        | 2,488   | 95,646          |
| 999,657                    | 8,198        | 9,704   | 1,210,713       |
| 1,638,985                  | 14,533       | 22,726  | 2,283,066       |
| 1,594,584                  | 12,637       | 17,323  | 1,790,165       |
| 828                        | 10           | 16  | 731             |
| 9,095                      | 98           | 82  | 8,119           |
| 86,535                     | 1,186        | 1,112   | <b>70,880</b>   |
| 12,000                     | 604          | 623   | 40,578          |
| 24,775                     | 550          | 545   | 33,600          |
| 6,479                      | <i>c</i> 100 | c 76  | c 5,180         |
| 13,209                     | c 260        | c 196   | <i>c</i> 13,698 |
| 8,254                      | c 99         | c 93  | c 6,416         |
| 126,000                    | c 1,500      | c 2,922                                       | c 102,311       |
| • • • • •                  | c 1,480      | c 797   | c 35,076        |
| 12,851                     | c 35         | c 55  | c 781           |
| • • • • •                  | c 75         | <i>c</i> 48                                   | c 1,823         |
| 4,533,252                  | 41,365       | 56,318  | 5,603,137       |
| 95,000                     | 3,006        | <b>880</b>                                    | 100,000         |
| 4,000                      | 228          | 75  | 4,000           |
| 13,000                     | 186          | 219   | 18,607          |
| 194                        | 9            | 14  | 240             |
| 112,194                    | 3,429        | 1,188   | 122,847         |

separately in 1890. c Census of 1906.

## TABLE I.—MINISTERS, CHURCHES, AND COMMUNI

|                              |            | For the  |
|------------------------------|------------|----------|
| DENOMINATIONS.               | Ministers. | Churches |
| Brethren (Plymouth):         |            |          |
| I. Brethren (I.)             | • • • •    | 109      |
| 2. Brethren (III.)           | • • • •    | 88       |
| 3. Brethren (III.)           | • • • •    | 86       |
| 4. Brethren (IV.)            | ••••       | 31       |
| Total (Plymouth) Brethren    | • • • •    | 314      |
| Brethren (River):            |            |          |
| 1. Brethren in Christ        | 152        | 78       |
| 2. Old Order, or Yorker      | 7          | 8        |
| 3. United Zion's Children    | 20         | 25       |
| Total (River) Brethren       | 179        | 111      |
| BUDDHISTS:                   |            |          |
| 1. Chinese Temples           |            | 47       |
| 2. Japanese Temples (1)      | • • • •    | • • • •  |
| Total Buddhists              | ••••       | 47       |
| CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC:          |            |          |
| 1. Catholic Apostolic        | 95         | 10       |
| 2. New Apostolic             | • • • •    | • • • •  |
|                              |            |          |
| Total Catholic Apostolic     | 95         | 10       |
| CATHOLICS, EASTERN ORTHODOX: |            |          |
| 1. Armenian Apostolic        | 15         | 21       |
| 2. Russian Orthodox          | 40         | 31       |
| 3. Greek Orthodox            | 5          | 5        |
| 4. Syrian Orthodox (2)       |            | • • • •  |
| 5. Servian Orthodox (2)      | • • • •    | • • • •  |
| 6. Roumanian Orthodox (2)    |            | • • • •  |
| 7. Bulgarian Orthodox (2)    | • • • •    | ••••     |
| Total Eastern Orthodox       | 60         | 57       |

<sup>(1)</sup> Not in existence in 1890. Most of the temples in California.

| Year 1900. States Only. Communicant | s. Ministers. | For the Year 1910. In the United States Only Churches. | Communicants   |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|--|----------------|
| 2,289                               |               | c 134  | c 2,933        |
| 2,419                               | • • • •       | c 128  | 6 4,752        |
| 1,235                               | • • •         | c 81   | C 1,724        |
| 718                                 | • • • •       | c 60   | <i>G</i> 1,157 |
|                                     |               |  |                |
| 6,661                               | • • • •       | 403  | 10,566         |
| 4,000                               | 174           | 65   | 3,675          |
| 214                                 | C 24          | ζĞ   | C 423          |
| 525                                 | <i>c</i> 22   | <i>c</i> 28  | c 749          |
| 4,739                               | 220           | 102  | 4,847          |
| ••••                                | c I           | c 62   |                |
| • • • •                             | c 14          | <i>c</i> 12  | c 3,165        |
| •••                                 | 15            | 74   | 3,165          |
| 1,491                               | <i>c</i> 14   | c II   | c 2,907        |
| • • • •                             | c 19          | c 13   | c 2,020        |
| 1,491                               | 33            | 24   | 4,927          |
| 8,500                               | 14            | 21   | ,<br>50,000    |
| 40,000                              | 110           | 121  | 60,000         |
| 5,000                               | 71            | 62   | 160,000        |
| • • • • •                           | 21            | 18   | 40,000         |
| • • • •                             | 9             | 10   | 35,000         |
|                                     | 5<br>3        | 5  | 20,000         |
| • • • •                             | 3             | 3  | 20,000         |
| 53,500                              | 233           | 240  | 385,000        |

<sup>(2)</sup> Introduced in recent years by immigration. c Census of 1906.

#### TABLE I.-MINISTERS, CHURCHES, AND COMMUNI

|   |            | For the the United     |
|---|------------|------------------------|
| DENOMINATIONS.  | Ministers. | Churches.              |
| CATHOLICS, WESTERN:   | 0.0        | 6-                     |
| 1. Roman Catholic   | • •        | 12,263                 |
|   | 19         | 18                     |
| 3. Reformed Catholic  | 6          | 6                      |
| 4. Old Catholic (1)   | 3          | 5                      |
| Total Western Catholics   | 11,876     | 12,292                 |
| CHRISTADELPHIANS  |            | 63                     |
| CHRISTIANS (2)  | 1,151      | 1,517                  |
| CHRISTIAN CATHOLIC (DOWIE)  | 55         | 50                     |
| CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION (1)  | 10         | 13                     |
| CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS  | 940        | 470                    |
| CHRISTIAN UNION   | 183        | 294                    |
| CHURCHES OF GOD (WINNEBRENNERIAN)   | 460        | 580                    |
| CHURCHES OF THE LIVING GOD (COLORED) (3):  1. Christian Workers for Friendship  | • • • •    | • • • •                |
| Total Churches of the Living God  | • • • •    |                        |
| CHURCHES OF THE NEW JERUSALEM:  1. General Convention   |            | <b>273</b>             |
| Total New Jerusalem Churches  | 143        | 173                    |
| COMMUNISTIC SOCIETIES:  1. Shakers  2. Amana  3. Harmony (1)  4. Separatists (1)  5. Altruists (1)  6. Church Triumphant (Koreshan Ecclesia) (1)  7. Christian Commonwealth (1) | • • • •    | 15<br>7<br>1<br>1<br>5 |
| Total Communists  | • • • •    | 31                     |

<sup>(1)</sup> Dissolved. (2) Formerly reported in two branches.

| Year 1900.<br>States Only. |             | For the Year 1910.<br>In the United States ( |                |
|----------------------------|-------------|--|----------------|
| Communicants.              | Ministers.  | Churches.                                    | Communicants.  |
| 8,690,658                  | 17,084      | 13,461                                       | 12,425,947     |
| 20,000                     | C 24        | C 24   | c 15,473       |
| 1,500                      | 7           | 6  | 2,100          |
| 425                        | • • • •     |  | ••••           |
| 8,712,583                  | 17,115      | 13,491                                       | 12,443,520     |
| 1,277                      |             | c 70   | <i>c</i> 1,412 |
| 109,278                    | 993         | 1,329  | 87,478         |
| 40,000                     | c 35        | c 17   | c 5,865        |
| 754                        | • • • •     | • • • •                                      |                |
| 48,930                     | 2,208       | 1,104  | 85,096         |
| 18,214                     | c 295       | c 237  | c 13,905       |
| 38,000                     | 509         | 595  | 41,475         |
| • • • •                    | c 51        | c 44   | c 2,676        |
| • • • •                    | <i>c</i> 30 | c 15   | c 752          |
| • • • •                    | C 20        | <i>c</i> 9                                   | c 858          |
|                            | <del></del> |  |                |
| • • • •                    | 101         | 68   | 4,286          |
| 7,679                      | 109         | 138  | 8,500          |
|                            | 23          | 14   | 814            |
| 7,679                      | 132         | 152  | 9,314          |
| 1,650                      |             | c 15   | c 516          |
| 1,600                      | • • • •     | c 7  | c 1,756        |
| 250                        |             | • • • •                                      | • • • •        |
| 200                        | • • • •     | • • • •                                      | • • • •        |
| 25                         | • • • •     | • • • •                                      | • • • •        |
| 205                        | • • • •     | • • • •                                      | • • • •        |
| 80                         |             | • • • •                                      | • • • •        |
| 4,010                      | • • • •     | 22   | 2,272          |

<sup>(3)</sup> Organized since 1899. (4) Organized in 1897, as result of division. c Census of 1906.

## TABLE I.-MINISTERS, CHURCHES, AND COMMUNI

|  | T-      | For the the United |
|--|---------|--------------------|
| DENOMINATIONS.   |         | Churches.          |
| Congregationalists   |         | 5,624              |
| DISCIPLES OF CHRIST:   |         |                    |
| 1. Disciples of Christ                                       | 6,348   | 10,528             |
| 2. Churches of Christ (1)                                    | • • • • | • • • •            |
| Total Disciples of Christ                                    | • 6,348 | 10,528             |
| Evangelical Bodies:  |         |                    |
| 1. Evangelical Association                                   | 877     | 1,617              |
| 2. United Evangelical Church                                 | 478     | 985                |
|  |         | <del></del>        |
| Total Evangelical bodies                                     | 1,355   | 2,602              |
| FAITH ASSOCIATIONS: (2)                                      |         |                    |
| 1. Apostolic Faith Movement                                  |         |                    |
| 2. Peniel Missions   | • • • • | • • • •            |
| 3. Metropolitan Church Association                           | • • • • | • • • •            |
| 4. Hepzibah Faith Association                                | • • • • | • • • •            |
|  | • • • • |                    |
| 6. Heavenly Recruit Church                                   |         |                    |
| 7. Apostolic Christian Church                                | • • • • | • • • •            |
| 8. Christian Congregation                                    |         | • • • •            |
|  | • • • • |                    |
|  |         |                    |
| Total Faith Associations                                     | • • • • | • • • •            |
| Free Christian Zion Church (Colored) (3).                    | • • • • | • • • •            |
| Friends:   |         |                    |
| 1. Orthodox  | 1,279   | 830                |
| 2. "Hicksite"  | 115     | 201                |
| 3. "Wilburite"   | 38      | 53                 |
| 4. Primitive   | 11      | 9                  |
| Total Friends  | 1,443   | 1,093              |
| (1) Not reported separately in 1890 or 1900. A division. (2) | _       | , , , ,            |
|  | •       |                    |

| Year 1900.<br>States Only. |                | For the Year 1910.<br>In the United States On | dy.              |
|----------------------------|----------------|---|------------------|
| Communicants.              | Ministers.     | Churches.                                     | Communicants.    |
| 631,360                    | 6,045          | 6,050   | 735,400          |
| 1,149,982                  | 5,970          | 10,830  | 1,308,116        |
|                            | <i>c</i> 2,100 | 2,649   | c 156,658        |
| 1,149,982                  | 8,070          | 13,479  | 1,464,774        |
| 96,345                     | 980            | 1,657   | 108,666          |
| 60,993                     | 509            | 997   | 73,399           |
| 157,338                    | 1,489          | 2,654   | 182,065          |
| • • • •                    | • • • •        | c 6   | c 538            |
| • • • •                    | <i>c</i> 30    | CII   | c 703            |
| • • •                      | C 29           | <i>c</i> 6<br><i>c</i> 10                     | c 466            |
| • • •                      | c 36<br>c 35   | c 32  | c 293<br>c 1,256 |
| • • • •                    | c 55           | c 27  | c 938            |
| • • • •                    | <i>c</i> 19    | C 42  | c 4,558          |
| • • • •                    | c 26           | <i>c</i> 9                                    | c 395            |
| • • •                      | c II           | c 3   | c 425            |
|                            |                |   |                  |
| • • • •                    | 241            | 146   | 9,572            |
| ••••                       | <i>c</i> 20    | c 15  | c 1,835          |
| 92,468                     | 1,302          | 830   | 100,072          |
| 21,992                     | 97             | 211   | 19,595           |
| 4,468                      | c 47           | c 48  | c 3,880          |
| 232                        | <i>c</i> 10    | <i>c</i> 8                                    | <i>c</i> 171     |
| 119,160                    | 1,456          | 1,097   | 123,718          |

<sup>(3)</sup> Organised in 1895 by withdrawals from Methodist and Baptist bodies. c Census of 1906.

## TABLE I.-MINISTERS, CHURCHES, AND COMMUNI

| DENOMINATIONS.                          | I:<br>Ministers.  | For the the United Churches. |
|---|-------------------|------------------------------|
| FRIENDS OF THE TEMPLE.                  | 4                 | 4                            |
| GERMAN EVANGELICAL PROTESTANT           | 45                | 55                           |
| GERMAN EVANGELICAL SYNOD                | 909               | 1,129                        |
| JEWISH CONGREGATIONS (1)                | 301               | 570                          |
| LATTER-DAY SAINTS:                      |                   |                              |
| 1. Utah Branch                          | 700               | 796                          |
| 2. Reorganized                          | 1,200             | 600                          |
| Total Latter-Day Saints                 | 1,900             | 1,396                        |
| LUTHERANS:                              |                   |                              |
| 1. General Synod                        | 1,216             | 1,576                        |
| 2. United Synod, South                  | 214               | 390                          |
| 3. General Council                      | 1,205             | 1,882                        |
| 4. Synodical Conference                 | 2,029             | 2,650                        |
| 5. United Norwegian                     | 361               | 1,121                        |
| Independent Synods.                     |                   | •                            |
| 6. Ohio                                 | 457               | 604                          |
| 7. Buffalo                              | 457<br><b>2</b> 6 | 36                           |
| 8. Hauge's                              | 95                | 212                          |
| 9. Eielsen's                            | 93                | 52                           |
| 10. Texas                               | II                | 14                           |
| 11. Iowa                                | 433               | 824                          |
| 12. Norwegian                           | 252               | 739                          |
| 13. Michigan (3)                        | 53                | 78                           |
| 14. Danish in America                   | 47                | 66                           |
| 15. Icelandic                           | 8                 | 26                           |
| 16. Immanuel                            | 45                | 50                           |
| 17. Suomai (Finnish)                    | 11                | 46                           |
| 18. Finnish Apostolic (4)               | • • •             | • • •                        |
| 19. Finnish National (4)                | • • •             | • • •                        |
| 20. Norwegian Free                      | 112               | 300                          |
| 21. Danish United                       | 88                | 150                          |
| 22. Slovakian (4)                       | • • •             | • • •                        |
| 23. Church of the Lutheran Brethren (4) |                   |                              |
| 24. Jehovah                             | 6                 | 6                            |
| Independent Congregations               | 85                | 200                          |
| Total Lutherans                         | 6,763             | 11,022                       |

<sup>(1)</sup> Reported in 1890 in two branches. (2) Including only heads of families.

| CANIS IN THE UNITED                   | UIAIES O   | NEI. COMMINACO.   |               |
|---------------------------------------|------------|---|---------------|
| Year 1900. States Only. Communicants. | Ministers. | For the Year 1910. In the United States Only. Churches. | Communicants. |
|                                       |            |   |               |
| 340                                   | <i>c</i> 3 | <i>C</i> 2  | c 376         |
| 36,500                                | c 59       | c 66  | c 34,704      |
| 203,574                               | 1,024      | 1,314   | 236,615       |
| 143,000 (2)                           | c 1,084    | c 1,769   | 143,000(2)    |
| 300,000                               | 1,223      | <b>780</b>  | 350,000       |
| 43,824                                | 1,260      | 570   | 50,650        |
| 343,824                               | 2,483      | 1,350   | 400,650       |
| 199,589                               | 1,333      | 1,785   | 302,440       |
| 38,639                                | 248        | 468   | 48,921        |
| 356,401                               | 1,507      | 2,298   | 459,224       |
| 581,029                               | 2,713      | . 3,356   | 766,281       |
| 130,000                               | 550        | 1,464   | 161,964       |
| 77,362                                | 585        | 784   | 127,430       |
| 5,000                                 | 28         | 42  | 5,200         |
| 12,540                                | 150        | 347   | 36,357        |
| 2,800                                 | 6          | 26  | 1,130         |
| 1,700                                 | 21         | 32  | 2,800         |
| 74,058                                | 527        | 940   | 106,593       |
| 66,927                                | 382        | 1,000   | 100,000       |
| 9,547                                 | • • • •    | • • • •   | • • • • •     |
| 10,000                                | 58         | 119   | 13,052        |
| 5,559                                 | 13         | 39  | 4,700         |
| 6,118                                 | 12         | 6   | 2,500         |
| 11,048                                | 32         | 170   | 17,500        |
| • • • • •                             | 62         | 73  | 11,000        |
|                                       | 20         | 40  | 6,000         |
| 38,000                                | 175        | 375   | 20,000        |
| 8,500                                 | 114        | 176   | 11,994        |
| • • • • •                             | 17         | 30  | 9,500         |
| • • • • •                             | 12         | 16  | 1,800         |
| 350                                   | 9          | II  | 1,100         |
| 25,000                                | 85         | 205   | 26,000        |
| 1,660,167                             | 8,659      | 13,802  | 2,243,486     |

<sup>(3)</sup> Dissolved. (4) Organized since 1900. c Census of 1906.

#### TABLE I.-MINISTERS, CHURCHES, AND COMMUNI

| Transact of Section will Continue           |           |              |
|---|-----------|--------------|
|   |           | For the      |
| DENOMINATIONS.                              | Minuters. | n the United |
| SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL BODIES:            |           |              |
| 1. Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant (1) | 265       | 270          |
| 2. Swedish Evangelical Free Mission         |           | +            |
| 3. Norwegian Evangelical Free               |           |              |
| Total Scandinavian Evangelical bodies       | 265       | 270          |
| MENNONITES:                                 |           |              |
| I. Mennonite                                | 418       | 288          |
| 2. Bruederhoef                              | 9         | 5            |
| 3. Amish                                    | 265       | 124          |
| 4. Old Amish                                | 75        | 25           |
| 5. Apostolic (2)                            | 2         | 3            |
| 6. Reformed                                 | 43        | 34           |
| 7. General Conference                       | 1.28      | 76           |
| 8. Church of God in Christ                  | 18        | 18           |
| 9. Old (Wisler)                             | 17        | 15           |
| 10. Bundes Conference                       | 41        | 16           |
| 11. Defenceless                             | 20        | 11           |
| r2. Brethren in Christ                      | 76        | 59           |
| Separate Conferences (two)                  |           | 37           |
| Total Mennonites                            | 1,112     | 673          |
|   | -,        | 0/3          |
| METHODIST:                                  |           |              |
| r. Methodist Episcopal                      | 16,791    | 26,232       |
| 2. Union American Methodist Episcopal       | 125       | 155          |
| 3. African Methodist Episcopal              | 5,852     | 5,630        |
| 4. African Union Methodist Protestant       | 100       | 88           |
| 5. African Methodist Episcopal Zion         | 3,155     | 1,906        |
| 6. Methodist Protestant                     | 1,629     | 2,394        |
| 7. Wesleyan Methodist                       | 595       | 506          |
| 8. Methodist Episcopal, South               | 5,989     | 14,212       |
| 9. Congregational Methodist.                | 325       | 330          |
| 10. Congregational Methodist (Colored) (2)  | 5         | - 5          |
| rr. New Congregational Methodist            | 192       | 366          |
| 12. Zion Union Apostolic                    | 30        | 27           |
| 13. Colored Methodist Episcopal             | 2,001     | 1,433        |
| 14. Primitive                               | 74        | 90           |
| 15. Free                                    | 922       | 944          |
| 16. Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal (3). |           |              |
| 17. Independent Methodist.                  | 8         | 14           |
| 18. Evangelist Missionary (2)               | 48        | 13           |
| Total Methodists                            | 37,997    | 54,345       |

<sup>(</sup>z) Not reported in 1890. (2) Dissolved.

<sup>(3)</sup> Result of secession in the

| Year 1900.<br>States Only. | •            | For the Year 1910.<br>In the United States On | ly.           |
|----------------------------|--------------|---|---------------|
| Communicants.              | Ministers.   | Churches.                                     | Communicants. |
| 30,000                     | 377          | 290   | 40,000        |
| • • • • •                  | 151          | 133   | 18,000        |
| • • • • •                  | 65           | 150   | 4,000         |
| 30,000                     | 593          | 573   | 62,000        |
| - '                        |              |   | ·             |
| 22,443                     | c 346        | C 220   | c 18,674      |
| 352                        | <i>c</i> 9   | c 8   | c 275         |
| 13,051                     | c 131        | c 57  | c 7,640       |
| 2,438                      | <i>C</i> 141 | c 46  | c 5,043       |
| 209                        | • • • •      | • • • •                                       | • • • • •     |
| 1,680                      | c 34         | c 34  | c 2,079       |
| 10,395                     | c 143        | c 90  | c 11,661      |
| 471                        | c 17         | c 18  | c 562         |
| 610                        | <i>c</i> 18  | <i>c</i> 9                                    | c 655         |
| 2,950                      | c 36         | <i>c</i> 19                                   | c 2,533       |
| 1,176                      | c 26         | c 14  | c 967         |
| 2,953                      | c 70         | c 68  | c 2,801       |
| • • • •                    | c 35         | <i>C</i> 21                                   | c 1,908       |
| 58,728                     | 1,006        | . 604   | 54,798        |
|                            |              |   | 2 11 2        |
| 2,746,191                  | 18,280       | 28,436  | 3,186,862     |
| 15,500                     | 138          | 255   | 18,500        |
| 675,462                    | 6,353        | 5,527   | 500,000       |
| 3,563                      | 200          | 125   | 4,000         |
| 536,271                    | 3,488        | 3,298   | 547,216       |
| 183,714                    | 1,393        | 2,432   | 188,437       |
| 17,201                     | 598          | 571   | 19,178        |
| 1,468,390                  | 6,611        | 16,332  | 1,851,149     |
| 20,000                     | 337          | 333   | 15,529        |
| 319                        | • • • •      | • • • •                                       | • • • • •     |
| 4,000                      | c 59         | c 35  | c 1,782       |
| 2,346                      | c 33         | c 45  | c 3,059       |
| 204,972                    | 2,901        | 2,857   | 234,721       |
| 6,549                      | 74           | 101   | 7,346         |
| 27,292                     | 1,119        | 1,163   | 32,112        |
| • • • •                    | <i>c</i> 40  | c 58  | c 4,000       |
| 2,569                      | 2            | 2   | 1,161         |
| 2,010                      |              | • • • •                                       |               |
| 5,916,349                  | 41,626       | 61,570  | 6,615,052     |
|                            | -            |   |               |

South from African Methodist Episcopal Church in 1885. c Census of 1906.

#### TABLE I .- MINISTERS, CHURCHES, AND COMMUNI

| IABLE I.—MINISTERS, CHURCHI            | S, AND     | OMERUAL    |
|--|------------|------------|
|  |            | For the    |
|  |            | the United |
| DEHOMENATIONS.                         | Ministers. | Churches.  |
| MORAVIAN BODIES:                       |            |            |
| t. Moravian                            | 117        | 122        |
| 2. Union Bohemians and Moravians (1)   | ***        |            |
| Total Moravian Bodies                  | 117        | 122        |
| Non-sectarian Bible Faith Churches (2) |            |            |
| PENTECOSTAL BODIES:                    |            |            |
| I. Pentecostal Church (3)              |            |            |
| 2. Other Pentecostal Associations      | ****       |            |
| Total Pentecostal Bodies               |            |            |
|  |            |            |
| PRESBYTERIANS:                         |            |            |
| 1. Northern                            | 7,170      | 7,459      |
| 2. Cumberland (4)                      | 1,596      | 2,957      |
| 3. Cumberland (Colored)                | 450        | 400        |
| 4. Welsh Calvinistic                   | 89         | 158        |
| 5. United                              | 918        | 911        |
| 6. Southern                            | 1,461      | 2,959      |
| 7. Associate                           | 12         | 31         |
| 8. Associate Reformed, South           | 104        | 131        |
| 9. Reformed (Synod)                    | 124        | 113        |
| ro. Reformed (General Synod)           | 33         | 36         |
| 11. Reformed (Covenanted)              | I          | I          |
| 12. Reformed in U. S. and Canada       | I          |            |
| Total Presbyterians                    | 11,959     | 15,157     |
| PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL:                  |            |            |
| 1. Protestant Episcopal                | 4,811      | 6,421      |
| 2. Reformed Episcopal                  |            | 78         |
| Total Protestant Episcopal             |            | 6,499      |
| REFORMED:                              |            |            |
| 1. Reformed (Dutch)                    | 600        | 610        |
| 2. Reformed (German)                   | 1,074      | 1,653      |
| 3. Christian Reformed                  | 2,074      | 145        |
| 4. Hungarian Reformed (5)              |            | 143        |
| Total Reformed                         | 1,860      | 2 412      |
| AULAI ACIVILIEU                        | 1,000      | 2,417      |

<sup>(1)</sup> Organized in Texas in 1003 by immigrants. (2) Not reported in 1800. (3) Outcome of union of various Holiness associations at close of last century

| CA11120 211                |             | D CIRILO CA  |   |                |
|----------------------------|-------------|--------------|---|----------------|
| Year 1900.<br>States Only. |             |              | For the Year 1910. In the United States Only. |                |
| Co                         | mmunicants. | Ministers.   | Churches.                                     | Communicants.  |
|                            | 14,817      | 133          | 121   | 17,940         |
|                            | 14,017      | <u> </u>     | c 15  | 6 771          |
| -                          | 14,817      |              |   |                |
|                            | 14,017      | 136          | 136   | 18,711         |
|                            | • • • • •   | c 50         | C 204   | c 6,396        |
|                            |             |              | _   |                |
|                            | • • • •     | 700          | 428   | 20,000         |
| _                          | • • • •     | <u>c 115</u> | <u>c 30</u>                                   | C 1,420        |
|                            | • • • •     | 815          | 458   | 21,420         |
| (                          | 83,433      | 8,980        | 9,926   | 1,328,714      |
|                            | 180,192     | 917          | 1,570   | 115,000        |
|                            | 30,000      | c 375        | c 196   | c 18,066       |
|                            | 12,152      | 91           | 148   | 13,759         |
| 1                          | 115,901     | 1,012        | 990   | 135,010        |
|                            | 225,890     | 1,694        | 3,324   | 281,920        |
|                            | 1,053       | C 12         | C 22  | c 786          |
|                            | 11,344      | 106          | 142   | 14,017         |
|                            | 9,790       | 136          | 115   | 9,455          |
|                            | 5,000       | 17           | 19  | 3,400          |
|                            | 37          | • • • •      | I   | 40             |
|                            | 608         | 2            | 3   | 598            |
| 1,                         | 575,400     | 13,342       | 16,456  | 1,920,765      |
| ,                          | 710,356     | 5,286        | 7,572   | 928,780        |
| •                          | 9,282       | 94           | 80  | 9,610          |
|                            | 719,638     | 5,380        | 7,652   | 938,390        |
| •                          | 719,030     | 3,300        | 7,032   | 930,390        |
| 1                          | 107,594     | 728          | 684   | 116,815        |
| •                          | 242,831     | 1,226        | 1,730   | 297,116        |
|                            | 18,096      | 138          | 189   | 29 <b>,006</b> |
|                            |             | <i>c</i> 18  | <u>c 16</u>                                   | c 5,253        |
| 3                          | 368,521     | 2,110        | 2,619   | 448,190        |
|                            |             |              |   |                |

<sup>(4)</sup> Losses due to union in 1906 with Northern Presbyterian Church.
(5) Organized in 1904 by immigrants from Hungary. c Census of 1906.

## TABLE I.-MINISTERS, CHURCHES, AND COMMUNI

|   | •       | For the                       |
|---|---------|-------------------------------|
| DEMONINATIONS.  |         | the United Churches.          |
| SALVATIONISTS:  1. Salvation Army  2. American Salvation Army (1) | 2,361   | 663                           |
| Total Salvationists   |         | 663                           |
| SCHWENKFELDERS  | 3       | 4 20                          |
| SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE                                       | • • • • | 5                             |
| Spiritualists   | • • • • | 334                           |
| THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY  | • • • • | 122                           |
| Unitarians  | 544     | 453                           |
| United Brethren:  |         |                               |
| 1. United Brethren  | 1,833   | 4,166                         |
| 2. United Brethren (Old Constitution)                             |         |                               |
| Total United Brethren   | 2,452   | 4,952                         |
| Universalists   |         | 770                           |
| Independent Congregations   |         | 156                           |
| GRAND TOTAL   | 143,401 | 190,805                       |
| DENOMINATIONS.  | In      | For the the United Ministers. |
| Adventists (6 bodies)   |         | 1,505                         |
| Baptists (15 bodies in 1910)                                      | • • • • | 34,77 <sup>1</sup><br>2,988   |
| Brethren (Plymouth) (4 bodies)                                    |         | 179                           |
| Buddhists (2 bodies in 1910)                                      |         | - 19                          |
| Catholic Apostolic (2 bodies in 1910)                             | • • • • | 95                            |
| Catholic, Eastern Orthodox (7 bodies in 1910)                     |         | 60                            |
| Catholic, Western (3 bodies in 1910)                              |         | 11,876                        |
| Christians  |         | 1,151                         |
| Christian Catholic (Dowie)  |         | 55                            |

<sup>(1)</sup> Not reported in 1890.

| Year 1900.<br>States Only. | In          | For the Year 1910,<br>the United States On | nly.          |
|----------------------------|-------------|--|---------------|
| Communicants.              | Ministers.  | Churches.                                  | Communicants. |
| 19,490                     | 3,137       | 896  | 25,839        |
| • • • • •                  | <i>c</i> 59 | C 20                                       | c 436         |
| 19,490                     | 3,196       | 916  | 26,275        |
| 3 <b>06</b>                | 6           | 8  | 850           |
| 913                        | c 15        | c 17                                       | c 1,262       |
| 1,300                      | 7           | 6  | 2,450         |
| 45,030                     | • • • •     | 1,000                                      | 150,000       |
| 3,000                      | • • • •     | 114  | 3,100         |
| 71,000                     | 558         | 482  | 70,542        |
| 239,639                    | 1,890       | 3,721                                      | 283,682       |
| 26,296                     | 303         | 545  | 19,637        |
| 265,935                    | 2,193       | 4,266                                      | 303,319       |
| 52,739                     | 730         | 881  | 52,150        |
| 14,126                     | 267         | 879  | 48,673        |
| 27,383,804                 | 170,499     | 218,507                                    | 35,145,296    |

#### SUMMARY.

| Year 1900.   |                | For the Year 1910.         |           |                |  |
|--------------|----------------|----------------------------|-----------|----------------|--|
| States Only. |                | In the United States Only. |           |                |  |
| Churches.    | Communicants.  | Ministers.                 | Churches. | Communicants   |  |
| 2,286        | 88,705         | 1,153                      | 2,488     | 95,64 <b>6</b> |  |
| 50,431       | 4,533,252      | 41,365                     | 56,318    | 5,603,137      |  |
| 1,081        | 112,194        | 3,429                      | 1,188     | 122,847        |  |
| 314          | 6,661          | • • • •                    | 403       | 10,566         |  |
| III          | 4,739          | 220                        | 102       | 4,847          |  |
| 47           | • • • •        | 15                         | 74        | 3,165          |  |
| 10           | 1,491          | 33                         | 24        | 4,927          |  |
| 57           | 53 <b>,500</b> | 233                        | 240       | 385,000        |  |
| 12,292       | 8,712,583      | 17,115                     | 13,491    | 12,443,520     |  |
| 63           | 1,277          | • • • •                    | c 70      | 6 1,412        |  |
| 1,517        | 109,278        | 993                        | 1,329     | 87,478         |  |
| 50           | 40,000         | 35                         | 17        | 5,865          |  |

c Census of 1906.

| TA  | BLE II.—      |
|---|---------------|
|   | For the       |
|   | In the Casted |
| State and Association                                     | Ministers.    |
| Christian Missionary Association                          | 10            |
| Christian Scientists                                      | 940           |
| Christian Union   | 183           |
|   | 460           |
| Churches of the Living God (3 bodies)                     | 11            |
| Communistic Societies (2 bodies in 1910)                  | 143           |
|   | :             |
| Congregationalists Disciples of Christ (2 bodies in 1910) | 5,625         |
| Evangelical bodies (2 bodies)                             | 6,348         |
| Faith Associations (9 bodies)                             | Z-355         |
| Free Christian Zion Church.                               |               |
| Friends (4 bodies)  |               |
| Friends of the Temple                                     | 1,443         |
| German Evangelical Protestant                             | 4             |
| German Evangelical Synod                                  | 45            |
| Jewish Congregations                                      | 909           |
| Latter-Day Saints (2 bodies)                              | 301           |
| Lutherans (24 bodies in 1910).                            | 1,900         |
| Scandinavian Evangelical (3 bodies in 1910)               | 6,763         |
| Mennonites (11 bodies in 1910)                            |               |
| Methodists (17 bodies in 1910)                            | 37,997        |
| Moravians (2 bodies in 1010)                              | 117           |
| Non-sectarian Bible Faith Churches                        | •             |
| Pentecostal bodies (all bodies)                           | 84 *          |
| Presbyterians (12 bodies)                                 | 11,959        |
| Protestant Episcopal (2 bodies)                           | 4,911         |
| Reformed (4 bodies in 1910)                               | 1,860         |
| Salvationists (2 bodies in 1910)                          | 2,361         |
| Schwenkfelders  | 3             |
| Social Brethren   | 17            |
| Society for Ethical Culture                               | 14.7          |
| Spiritualists   |               |
| Theosophical Society                                      |               |
| Unitarians  | 544           |
| United Brethren (2 bodies)                                | 2,452         |
| Universalists   | 730           |
| Independent Congregations                                 | 54            |
| Total   |               |

#### SUMMARY.—Continued.

| Year 1900.<br>States Only |               | For the Year 1910. In the United States Only |           |              |
|---------------------------|---------------|--|-----------|--------------|
| Churches.                 | Communicants. | Ministers.                                   | Churches. | _            |
|                           |               |  | Charcaes  | Communicants |
| 13                        | 754           | 0  |           | 06           |
| 470                       | 48,930        | 2,208  | 1,104     | 85,096       |
| 204                       | 18,214        | 295  | 237       | 13,905       |
| 280                       | 38,000        | 509  | 595       | 41,475       |
| • • •                     | - 6           | 101  | 68        | 4,286        |
| 173                       | 7,679         | 132  | 152       | 9,314        |
| 3 <sup>1</sup>            | 4,010         | 2.11   | 22        | 2,272        |
| 5,624                     | 631,360       | 6,045  | 6,050     | 735,400      |
| 10,528                    | 1,149,982     | 8,070  | 13,479    | 1,464,774    |
| 2,602                     | 157,338       | 1,489  | 2,654     | 182,065      |
|                           |               | 241  | 146       | 9,572        |
|                           |               | 20   | 15        | 1,835        |
| 1,093                     | 119,160       | 1,456  | 1,097     | 123,718      |
| 4                         | 340           | 3  | 2         | 376          |
| 55                        | 36,500        | 59   | 66        | 34,704       |
| 1,219                     | 203,574       | 1,024  | 1,314     | 236,615      |
| 570                       | 143,000       | 1,084  | 1,769     | 143,000      |
| 1,396                     | 343,824       | 2,483  | 1,350     | 400,650      |
| 11,022                    | 1,660,167     | 8,659  | 13,802    | 2,243,486    |
| 270                       | 30,000        | 593  | 573       | 62,000       |
| 673                       | 58,728        | 1,006  | 604       | 54,798       |
| 54,345                    | 5,916,349     | 41,626                                       | 61,570    | 6,615,052    |
| 122                       | 14,817        | 136  | 136       | 18,711       |
|                           |               | 50   | 204       | 6,396        |
|                           | 1 .           | 815  | 458       | 21,420       |
| 15,157                    | 1,575,400     | 13,342                                       | 16,456    | 1,920,765    |
| 6,499                     | 719,638       | 5,380  | 7,652     | 938,390      |
| 2,417                     | 368,521       | 2,110  | 2,619     | 448,190      |
| 663                       | 19,490        | 3,196  | 916       | 26,275       |
| 4                         | 306           | 6  | 8         | 850          |
| 20                        | 913           | 15   | 17        | 1,262        |
| 5                         | 1,300         | 7  | 6         | 2,450        |
| 334                       | 45,030        |  | 1,000     | 150,000      |
| 122                       | 3,000         |  | 114       | 3,100        |
| 453                       | 71,000        | 558  | 482       | 70,542       |
| 4,952                     | 265,935       | 2,193  | 4,266     | 303,319      |
| 770                       | 52,739        | 730  | 881       | 52,150       |
| 156                       | 14,126        | 267  | 879       | 48,673       |
| 190,805                   | 27,383,804    | 170,499                                      | 218,507   | 35,245,296   |

# TABLE III.—ORDER OF ALL DENOMINATIONS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF COMMUNICANTS, 1910.

|     | DENO-JINATIONS.                  | Communicants. |
|-----|----------------------------------|---------------|
| I.  | Roman Catholic                   | 12,425,047    |
| 2.  | Methodist Episcopal              | 3,186,862     |
|     | Southern Baptist                 | 2,283,066     |
| 4.  | Methodist Episcopal, South       | 1,851,140     |
| 5.  |                                  | 1,700,165     |
|     | Northern Presbyterian            | 1,328,714     |
|     | Disciples of Christ              | 1,308,116     |
|     | Northern Baptists                | 1,210,713     |
|     | Protestant Episcopal             | 928,780       |
| 10. | Lutheran Synodical Conference    | 766,281       |
| II. | Congregational                   | 735,400       |
| 12. | African Methodist Episcopal Zion | 547,216       |
|     | African Methodist Episcopal      | 500,000       |
|     | Lutheran General Council         | 450,224       |
|     | Latter-Day Saints, Utah          | 350,000       |
|     | Lutheran General Synod           | 302,440       |
|     | Reformed (German)                | 297,116       |
| 18. | United Brethren                  | 283,682       |
| 10. | Southern Presbyterian            | 281,020       |
|     | German Evangelical Synod         | 236,615       |
|     | Colored Methodist Episcopal      | 234,721       |
|     | Methodist Protestant             | 188,437       |
|     | Lutheran United Norwegian        | 161,064       |
| 24. | Greek Orthodox                   | 160,000       |
| 25. | Churches of Christ, Disciple     | 156,658       |
| 26. |                                  | 150,000       |
|     | Jewish                           | 143,000       |
|     | United Presybterian              | 135,010       |
| 29. | Lutheran Synod of Ohio           | 127,430       |
|     | Reformed (Dutch).                | 116,815       |
|     | Cumberland Presbyterian          | 115,000       |
|     | Evangelical Association          | 103,666       |
|     | Lutheran Synod of Iowa           | 106,593       |
|     | Primitive Baptist                | 102,311       |
| 35. |                                  | 100,072       |
|     | Conservative Brethren, Dunkard   | 100,000       |
|     | Lutheran Norwegian               | 100,000       |
| 38. |                                  | 87,478        |
|     | Christian Science                | 85,096        |
|     | United Evangelical               | 73-399        |
|     | Free Baptist                     | 70,880        |
| 42. | Unitarian                        | 70,542        |

## TABLE III.—ORDER OF ALL DENOMINATIONS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF COMMUNICANTS, 1910.—Continued.

| DENOMINATIONS.                           | Communicanta |
|--|--------------|
| 43. Seventh-Day Adventist                | 65,122       |
| 44. Russian Orthodox                     | 60,000       |
| 45. Universalist                         | 52,150       |
| 46. Latter-Day Saints, Reorganized       | 50,650       |
| 47. Armenian Apostolic                   | 50,000       |
| 48. Lutheran United Synod, South         | 48,921       |
| 49. Church of God (Winnebrennerian)      | 41,475       |
| 50. Freewill Baptist                     | 40,578       |
| 51. Syrian Orthodox                      | 40,000       |
| 52. Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant | 49,000       |
| 53. Lutheran Hauge's Synod               | 36,357       |
| 54. Primitive Baptist, Colored           | 35,076       |
| 55. Servian Orthodox                     | 35,000       |
| 56. German Evangelical Protestant        | 34,704       |
| 57. General Baptist                      | 33,600       |
| 58. Free Methodist                       | 32,112       |
| 59. Christian Reformed                   | 29,006       |
| 60. Advent Christian                     | 26,799       |
| 61. Salvation Army                       | 25,839       |
| 62. Roumanian Orthodox                   | 20,000       |
| 63. Bulgarian Orthodox                   | 20,000       |
| 64. Pentecostal Church                   | 20,000       |
| 65. Lutheran Norwegian Free              | 20,000       |
| 66. United Brethren (O. C.)              | 19,637       |
| 67. Hicksite Friends                     | 19,595       |
| 68 Wesleyan Methodist                    | 19,178       |
| 69. Mennonite                            | 18,674       |
| 70. Progressive Brethren, Dunkard.       | 18,607       |
| 71. Union American Methodist Episcopal   | 18,500       |
| 73. Swedish Evangelical Free Mission     | 18,066       |
|  | 18,000       |
| 74. Moravian 75. Lutheran Suomai Synod   | 17,500       |
| 76. Congregational Methodist             | 15,529       |
| 77. Polish National Catholic             | 15,473       |
| 78. Associate Reformed Synod, South      | 14.017       |
| 79. Christian Union                      | 13,905       |
| 80. Welsh Calvinistic Presbyterian       | 13.759       |
| 81. United Baptist                       | 13,698       |
| 82. Lutheran Danish in America           | 13,052       |
| 83. Lutheran Danish United               | 11,994       |
| 84. General Conference, Mennonite        | 11,661       |
| 85. Lutheran Finnish Apostolic           | 11,000       |
| -  |              |

## TABLE III.—ORDER OF ALL DENOMINATIONS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF COMMUNICANTS, 1910.—Continued

|       | NUMBER OF COMMUNICANIS, 1910. COMMUNICANIS   | eres.         |
|-------|--|---------------|
|       | DENOMINATIONS.                               | Communicants. |
| 86.   | Reformed Episcopal                           | 9,610         |
| 87.   | Lutheran Slovakian Synod                     | 9,500         |
| 88.   | Reformed Presbyterian (Synod)                | 0,455         |
| 89.   | General Convention, New Jerusalem            | 8,500         |
| 90.   | Seventh-Day Baptist                          | 8,119         |
|       | Amish, Mennonite                             | 7,640         |
|       | Primitive Methodist                          | 7,346         |
| 93.   | Baptist Church of Christ                     | 6,416         |
| 94.   | Non-sectarian Bible Faith                    | 6,306         |
| 95.   | Lutheran Finnish National Synod              | 6,000         |
| 96.   | Christian Catholic (Dowie)                   | 5,865         |
| 97.   | Hungarian Reformed                           | 5,253         |
| 08.   | Lutheran Buffalo Synod                       | 5,200         |
|       | Separate Baptist                             |               |
|       | Old Amish, Mennonite.                        | 5,043         |
|       | Plymouth Brethren II                         | 4:752         |
|       | Lutheran Icelandic Synod                     |               |
| 103.  | Apostolic Christian, Faith                   | 4,558         |
| 104.  | Norwegian Evangelical Free                   | 4,000         |
|       | Old Order Brethren, Dunkard                  |               |
|       | Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal           | 4,000         |
| 107   | African Union Methodist Protestant           | 4,000         |
|       | Wilburite Friends                            | 3,880         |
|       | Brethren in Christ (River)                   | 3,675         |
|       | Reformed Presbyterian (General Synod)        | 3,400         |
|       | Japanese Buddhists                           | 3,165         |
|       | Theosophists                                 |               |
|       | Zion Union Apostolic, Methodist              |               |
|       | Plymouth Brethren I                          |               |
| 115.  | Catholic Apostolic                           | 2 007         |
| 116.  | Brethren in Christ, Mennonite                | 2,801         |
| 117.  | Lutheran Texas Synod                         |               |
| 118.  | Christian Workers for Friendship             | 2,6;6         |
|       | Bundes Conference, Mennonite                 | 2,553         |
|       | Lutheran Immanuel Synod                      | 2,500         |
|       | Ethical Culture Society                      | 2,410         |
|       | Churches of God in Jesus Christ, Adventist   | 2,124         |
|       | Reformed Catholic                            |               |
| 124   | Reformed Mennonite                           | 2,079         |
|       | New Apostolic                                | 2,020         |
| T 26. | Free Christian Zion Church (Colored)         |               |
|       | Church of God and Saints of Christ (Colored) | 1,823         |
| 128   | Lutheran Brethren                            | 1,800         |
|       |  | -,            |

# TABLE III.—ORDER OF ALL DENOMINATIONS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF COMMUNICANTS, 1910.—Continued.

|      | DENOMINATIONS.                            | Communicants, |
|------|---|---------------|
| 120. | New Congregational Methodist              | 1,782         |
| 130. | Amana Society                             | 1,756         |
| 131. | Plymouth Brethren III                     | 1,724         |
|      | Christadelphian                           | 1,412         |
| 133. | Social Brethren                           | 1,262         |
| 134. | Missionary Church Association, Faith      | 1,256         |
| 135. | Independent Methodist                     | 1,161         |
| 136. | Plymouth Brethren IV                      | 1,157         |
| 137. | Lutheran Eielsen's Synod                  | 1,130         |
| 138. | Lutheran Jehovah Synod                    | 1,100         |
| 139. | Defenceless Mennonites                    | 967           |
| 140. | Heavenly Recruit                          | 938           |
|      | Church of Christ in God (Colored)         | 858           |
| 142. | Schwenkfelders                            | 850           |
| 143. | General Church, New Jerusalem.            | 814           |
|      | Associate Presbyterian.                   | 786           |
|      | Old Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Baptist        | 781           |
|      | Bohemian and Moravian Brethren            | 771           |
|      | Apostolic, Living God.                    | 752           |
| 148. | United Zion's Children (River)            | 749           |
| 149. | Six-Principle Baptist                     | 731           |
| 150. | Peniel Missions, Faith                    | 703           |
| 151. | Old Mennonites                            | 655           |
| 152. | Church of God, Adventist.                 | 611           |
| 153. | Reformed Presbyterian in U. S. and Canada | 208           |
|      | Church of God in Christ, Mennonite        | 562           |
|      | Apostolic, Faith                          | 538           |
|      | Shaker                                    | 516           |
|      | Life and Advent Union, Adventist          | 509           |
| 150. | Evangelical Adventist                     | 481           |
|      |   | 466           |
| 160. | American Salvation Army                   | 436           |
|      | Old Order or Yorker (River)               | 425           |
|      | Christian Congregation, Faith             | 423           |
|      | Friends of the Temple                     | 395           |
|      | Hepzibah Faith                            | 376           |
| 166  | Bruederhoef, Mennonite, Faith             | 293<br>275    |
| 167  | Seventh-Day German, Dunkard.              | 240           |
|      | Primitive Friends                         | 171           |
| 160  | Reformed Presbyterian Covenanted          | 40            |
|      | Chinese Buddhists                         | 40            |
| -1   |   |               |

## TABLE IV.—NET

| DEMONDIATIONS.                                | Gains in<br>Ministera | Ten Years<br>Churches |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Adventists:                                   |                       |                       |
| 1. Evangelical                                |                       |                       |
| 2. Advent Christians                          | 29                    | 20                    |
| 3. Seventh-Day                                | 102                   | 30                    |
| 4. Church of God                              |                       | 499                   |
| 5. Life and Advent Union                      | 10                    | • • • •               |
| 6. Churches of God in Jesus Christ            |                       | • • • •               |
| o. Churches of God in Jesus Christ            | ••••                  |                       |
| Total   | 141                   | 529                   |
| BAPTISTS:                                     |                       |                       |
| 1. Regular (North)                            | 850                   | 1,388                 |
| 2. Regular (South)                            | 3,603                 | 3,431                 |
| 3. Regular (Colored)                          | 4,388                 | 2,253                 |
| 4. Six-Principle                              | <i>d</i> 6            | d 6                   |
| 5. Seventh-Day                                | 9                     | <b>d</b> 11           |
| 6. Free                                       | d 57                  | d 64                  |
| 7. Freewill                                   | 2                     | • • •                 |
| 8. General                                    | 152                   | 24                    |
| 9. Separate                                   | 94                    | 79                    |
| 10. United                                    |                       | • • • •               |
| 11. Baptist Church of Christ                  |                       |                       |
| 12. Primitive                                 | 90                    | 308                   |
| 13. Primitive (Colored)                       | • • • •               |                       |
| 14. Old Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian | • • • •               | • • • •               |
| 15. Church of God and Saints of Christ        |                       |                       |
| (Colored)                                     | ••••                  | • • • •               |
| Total   | 9,125                 | 7,402                 |
| Brethren (Dunkards or Dunkers):               |                       |                       |
| 1. Conservative                               | 990                   |                       |
| 2. Old Order                                  | d 97                  | d 55                  |
| 3. Progressive                                | 7                     | 17                    |
| 4. Seventh-Day (German)                       | 7                     |                       |
| Total   | 900                   | 92                    |
|   |                       | d Decrease.           |

#### Gains in Two Decades.

| Ending in 1900. | Gains in Ten Years Ending in 1910. |             |               |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Communicants.   | Ministers.                         | Churches.   | Communicants. |
| • • • •         | d 26                               | <b>d</b> 12 | d 666         |
| 684             | d 384                              | d 60        | 299           |
| 25,548          | 131                                | 332         | 10,583        |
| • • • •         | 13                                 | $\vec{d}$ 9 | d 36          |
| 1,982           | d 48                               | <b>d</b> 16 | d 2,491       |
| • • • •         | d 38                               | d 33        | d 748         |
| 28,214          | d 352                              | 202         | 6,941         |
| 199,207         | 663                                | 409         | 211,056       |
| 358,919         | 1,973                              | 3,057       | 644,081       |
| 245,595         | 2,781                              | 2,537       | 195,581       |
| d 109           | 2                                  | 4           | d 97          |
| d 48            | d 26                               | <b>d</b> 13 | d 976         |
| <b>d</b> 1,363  | d 250                              | d 410       | d 15,655      |
| 136             | 484                                | 456         | 28,578        |
| 3,413           | 66                                 | 122         | 8,825         |
| 4,880           | <b>d</b> 13                        | d 27        | d 1,299       |
| • • • •         | 235                                | <u>d</u> 8  | 489           |
| • • • •         | 19                                 | d 59        | d 1,838       |
| 4,653           | d 630                              | d 608       | d 23,689      |
| • • • •         | 1,480                              | , 797       | 35,076        |
| • • • •         | d 265                              | d 418       | d 12,070      |
| • • • •         | 75                                 | 48          | 1,823         |
| 815,283         | 6,594                              | 5,887       | 1,069,885     |
| 33,899          | 394                                | 30          | 5,000         |
| d 411           | 88                                 | ďs          | ••••          |
| 4,911           | d 45                               |             | 5,607         |
| • • • •         | 4                                  | 74<br>8     | 46            |
| 38,399          | 441                                | 107         | 10,653        |

#### TABLE IV.—NET GAINS IN

| DEMONINATIONS.                             |         | n Ten Years<br>Churches. |
|--|---------|--------------------------|
| Brethren (Plymouth):                       |         |                          |
| 1. Brethren I                              |         |                          |
| 2. Brethren II                             |         |                          |
| 3. Brethren III                            |         |                          |
| 4. Brethren IV                             |         |                          |
|  |         |                          |
| Total                                      | • • • • | • • • •                  |
| Brethren (River):                          |         |                          |
| 1. Brethren in Christ                      | 24      |                          |
| 2. Old Order or Yorker                     |         | • • • •                  |
| 3. United Zion's Children                  |         | • • • •                  |
| 3. Officed 2001's Children                 |         |                          |
| Total                                      | 24      | • • •                    |
| BUDDHISTS:                                 |         |                          |
| 1. Chinese Temples                         | • • • • | • • • •                  |
| <ol> <li>Chinese Temples</li></ol>         |         | • • • •                  |
| CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC:  1. Catholic Apostolic | • • • • | • • • •                  |
| Total                                      | • • • • | • • • •                  |
| CATHOLICS, EASTERN ORTHODOX:               |         |                          |
| 1. Armenian Apostolic                      | 8       | 15                       |
| 2. Russian Orthodox                        | 27      | 19                       |
| 3. Greek Orthodox                          |         | 4                        |
| 4. Syrian Orthodox                         |         | • • • •                  |
| 5. Servian Orthodox                        | • • • • |                          |
| 6. Roumanian Orthodox                      |         |                          |
|  | • • • • |                          |
| Total                                      | 39      | 38                       |
|  |         | d Decrease.              |

Two Decades.—Continued.

| Ending in 1900. | Gains in Ten Years Ending in 1910. |             |              |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Communicants.   | Ministers.                         | Churches.   | Communicants |
| • • • •         | • • • •                            | 25          | 644          |
| • • • •         | • • • •                            | 40          | 2,333        |
| • • • •         | • • • •                            | <b>d</b> 5  | 489          |
| ••••            | • • • •                            | 29          | 439          |
| • • • •         | • • •                              | 89          | 3,905        |
| 1,312           | 22                                 | <b>d</b> 13 | d 325        |
| • • • •         | 17                                 | I           | 209          |
| • • • •         | 2                                  | 3           | 224          |
| 1,312           | 41                                 | <i>d</i> 9  | 108          |
| • • • •         | I                                  | 15          | • • • •      |
| • • • •         | 14                                 | 12          | 3,165        |
| • • • •         | 15                                 | 27          | 3,165        |
| 97              | <i>d</i> 81                        | I           | 1,416        |
| ••••            | 19                                 | 13          | 2,020        |
| 97              | d 62                               | 14          | 3,436        |
| 8,165           | <b>d</b> 1                         | • • • •     | 41,500       |
| 26,496          | 70                                 | 90          | 20,000       |
| 4,900           | 66                                 | 57          | 155,000      |
| • • • •         | 21                                 | 18          | 40,000       |
| • • • •         | 9                                  | 10          | 35,000       |
| • • • •         | 5<br>3                             | 5           | 20,000       |
| • • • •         | 3                                  | 3           | 20,000       |
| 39,561          | 173                                | 183         | 331,500      |

### TABLE IV .- NET GAINS IN

d Decrease.

| DEMONSTRATIONS.                          | Gains in<br>Ministers. | Teo Years |
|--|------------------------|-----------|
| CATHOLICS, WESTERN:                      | antidocto.             | Charcite  |
| 1. Roman Catholic                        | 2,682                  | 2,018     |
| 2. Polish National Catholic              | 19                     | 18        |
| 3. Reformed Catholic                     | d 2                    | d 2       |
| 4. Old Catholic                          | 2                      | 1         |
| Total                                    | 2,701                  | 2,035     |
| CHRISTADELPHIANS                         |                        |           |
| CHRISTIANS                               | d 284                  | 93        |
| CHRISTIAN CATHOLIC (DOWIE)               | 55                     | 50        |
| CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION         |                        |           |
| CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS                     | 914                    | 249       |
| CHRISTIAN UNION.                         |                        |           |
| CHURCHES OF GOD (WINNEBRENNERIAN)        | d 62                   | 101       |
| CHURCHES OF THE LIVING GOD (COLORED):    |                        |           |
| 1. Christian Workers for Friendship      |                        |           |
| 2. Apostolic                             |                        |           |
| 3. Church of Christ in God               |                        |           |
| Total                                    |                        |           |
|  |                        |           |
| CHURCH TRIUMPHANT (SCHWEINPURTH)         | * * * *                | d 12      |
| CHURCHES OF THE NEW JERUSALEM:           |                        |           |
| 1. General Convention.                   | 24                     | 10        |
| 2. General Church                        | · ·                    |           |
| Total                                    | 24                     | 10        |
|  |                        | • 4       |
| COMMUNISTIC SOCIETIES:                   |                        |           |
| 1 Shakers                                |                        |           |
| 3. Harmony                               |                        |           |
| 4. Separatists                           |                        | ****      |
| S. New Icaria                            |                        | dı        |
| 6. Altruists                             |                        |           |
| 7. Adonai Shomo                          |                        | d r       |
| 8. Church Triumphant (Koreshan Ecclesia) |                        |           |
| 9. Christian Commonwealth                |                        | I         |
| Total                                    |                        | đ 1       |
|  |                        | _         |

Two Decades.—Continued.

| Ending in 1900. | Gains in Ten Years Ending in 1910.  Ministers. Churches. Communicant |                                       |                   |  |  |  |  |
|-----------------|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------|--|--|--|--|
|                 |  |                                       |                   |  |  |  |  |
| 2,448,391       | 5,236  | 1,198                                 | 3,735,289         |  |  |  |  |
| 20,000          | 5  | 6                                     | d 4,527           |  |  |  |  |
| 500             | I  | • • •                                 | 600               |  |  |  |  |
| <u>d 240</u>    | <u>d 3</u>   | <u>d</u> 5                            | <u>d 425</u>      |  |  |  |  |
| 2,468,651       | 5,239  | 1,199                                 | 3,730,937         |  |  |  |  |
| · · · ·         | <br>9  | 7<br>d 188                            | 135               |  |  |  |  |
| 5,556           | d 158<br>d 20  | d 33                                  | d 21,800          |  |  |  |  |
| 40,000          | d 10   | d 13                                  | d 34,135<br>d 754 |  |  |  |  |
| 40,206          | 1,268  | 634                                   | <b>36,</b> 166    |  |  |  |  |
| 40,200          | 112  | d 57                                  | d 4,309           |  |  |  |  |
| 15,489          | 49   | 15                                    | 3,475             |  |  |  |  |
|                 | 51   | 44                                    | 2,676             |  |  |  |  |
| • • • •         | 30   | 15                                    | 752               |  |  |  |  |
| • • •           | 20   | 9                                     | 858               |  |  |  |  |
| • • • •         | 101  | 68                                    | 4,286             |  |  |  |  |
| d 384           | • • • •  | • • • •                               | ••••              |  |  |  |  |
| 584             | d 34   | <b>d</b> 35                           | 821               |  |  |  |  |
|                 | 23   | 14                                    | 814               |  |  |  |  |
| 584             | dII  | <u>d 21</u>                           | 1,635             |  |  |  |  |
| d 78            |  | • • • •                               | d 1,134           |  |  |  |  |
| • • • •         | • • •  | • • •                                 | 156               |  |  |  |  |
| • • • •         | • • • •  | d 1                                   | d 250             |  |  |  |  |
| • • • •         | • • • •  | d 1                                   | d 200             |  |  |  |  |
| d 21            | • • • •  | • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • |                   |  |  |  |  |
| d 20            | • • • •  | <b>d</b> 1                            | <b>d</b> 25       |  |  |  |  |
|                 | • • • •  | <b>d</b> 5                            | d 205             |  |  |  |  |
| 80              | • • • •  | d i                                   | d 80              |  |  |  |  |
| <b>d</b> 39     | • • • •  | <u>d</u> 9                            | d 1,738           |  |  |  |  |

# TABLE IV.—NET GAINS IN

| DENOMINATIONS.                                  | Gains in<br>Ministers.                  | Ten Years<br>Churches. |
|---|---|------------------------|
| Congregationalists                              | 567                                     | 756                    |
| DISCIPLES OF CHRIST:  1. Disciples of Christ    | <b>2,575</b>                            | 3,282                  |
| Total   | 2,575                                   | 3,282                  |
| EVANGELICAL BODIES:  1. Evangelical Association | d 358<br>478                            | d 693<br>985           |
| Total   | I 20                                    | 292                    |
| 8. Christian Congregation                       | • |                        |
| Free Christian Zion Church (Colored)            | • • • •                                 | • • • •                |
| 2. "Hicksite"                                   | 166<br>                                 | • • • •                |
| Total   | 166                                     | 37                     |
| FRIENDS OF THE TEMPLE                           | I                                       | 3 d Decrease.          |

Two Decades.—Continued.

| Communicants. Ministers. Churches. Communicants. 118,589 420 426 104,046  508,931 d 378 302 158,134  2,100 2,649 156,658 |          |
|--|----------|
| 508,931  | ants.    |
| 2,100 2,649 156,658  | )        |
| 2,100 2,649 156,658  | l        |
|  | -        |
| 508,931 1,722 2,951 314,793  | <b>-</b> |
| d 36,968 103 40 12,32:   | ţ        |
| 60,993 31 12 12,400  | _        |
| 24,025 134 52 24,72  | -<br>!   |
| 6 538  | 3        |
| 30 II 70   | 3        |
| 29 6 460   | 5        |
| 36 10 293  |          |
| 35 32 1,25   | Ď        |
| 55 27 93   | 3        |
| 19 42 4,55   |          |
| 26 9 39.   |          |
|  | <u> </u> |
| 241 · 146 9,57   | 2        |
| 20 15 1,83   | <b>;</b> |
| 11,813 23 7,60   | ŀ        |
| d 18 10 $d$ 2,39   | 7        |
| 139 9 <b>d</b> 5   | 3        |
| di di di   | [        |
| 11,952 13 4 4,55   | 3        |
| d 1 d 2 30   | 5        |
| 344 14 11 <b>d</b> 1,790   | 5        |

## TABLE IV.—NET GAINS IN

| DENOMINATIONS.  | Gains in<br>Ministers. | Ten Years<br>Churches. |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|
| GERMAN EVANGELICAL SYNOD                                  | 229                    | 259                    |
| Jewish Congregations                                      | 101                    | 37                     |
| LATTER-DAY SAINTS:  1. Utah branch  2. Reorganized branch | 157<br>d 300           | 371<br>169             |
| Total   | d 143                  | 540                    |
| Lutherans:  |                        |                        |
| 1. General Synod  | 250                    | 752                    |
| 2. United Synod, South                                    | 13                     | 152<br>d 24            |
| 3. General Council  | 52                     | d 162                  |
| 4. Synodical Conference                                   | 747                    | 716                    |
| 5. United Norwegian                                       | 747<br>252             | <i>d</i> 1             |
| 5. Omted 1401 weglan                                      | 434                    | 6 1                    |
| INDEPENDENT SYNODS:                                       |                        |                        |
| 6. Ohio   | 160                    | 183                    |
| 7. Buffalo  | 6                      | 9                      |
| 8. Hauge's  | 37                     | 37                     |
| 9. Eielsen's (1)  | 9                      | 52                     |
| 10. Texas (1)   | II                     | 14                     |
| 11. Iowa (2)  | 433                    | 824                    |
| 12. Norwegian   | 58                     | 250                    |
| 13. Michigan (3)  | 16                     | 13                     |
| 14. Danish in America                                     | <b>d</b> 61            | d 65                   |
| 15. Icelandic   | 7                      | 13                     |
| 16. Immanuel  | 24                     | 29                     |
| 17. German Augsburg (4)                                   | d 49                   | d 23                   |
| 18. Suomai, Finnish                                       | 3                      | 35                     |
| 19. Finnish Apostolic (5)                                 | • • • •                |                        |
| 20. Finnish National (5)                                  |                        |                        |
| 21. Norwegian Free  | 112                    | 300                    |
| 22. Danish United   | 48                     | 100                    |
| 23. Slovakian (5)   | • • • •                | • • • •                |
| 24. Church of the Lutheran Brethren (5)                   |                        |                        |
| 25. Jehovah   | 6                      | 6                      |
| Independent Congregations                                 | 38                     | <b>d</b> 31            |
| Total   | 2,172                  | 2,427                  |

d Decrease. (1) Not in existence in 1890. (2) Included in General Council in 1890.

| Ending in 1900.<br>Communicants. | Geir<br>Ministers. | is in Ten Years Endi<br>Churches. | ng in 1910.<br>Communicants. |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
|                                  |                    |                                   |                              |
| 16,142                           | 115                | 185                               | 33,041                       |
| 12,504                           | 783                | 1,199                             | * * * *                      |
| 155,648                          | 523                | d 16                              | 50,000                       |
| 22,051                           | 60                 | <u>d</u> 30                       | 6,826                        |
| 177,699                          | 583                | d 46                              | 56,826                       |
| 34,949                           | 117                | 200                               | 102,851                      |
| 1,182                            | 34                 | 78                                | 10,282                       |
| 31,555                           | 302                | 416                               | 102,823                      |
| 223,876                          | 684                | 706                               | 185,252                      |
| 10,028                           | 189                | 343                               | 31,964                       |
| 7,857                            | 128                | 180                               | 50,068                       |
| 758                              | 2                  | 6                                 | 200                          |
| d 2,190                          | 55                 | 135                               | 23,817                       |
| 2,800                            | 43                 | d 26                              | d 1,670                      |
| 1,700                            | 10                 | 18                                | 1,100                        |
| 74,058                           | 94                 | 116                               | 32,535                       |
| 11,475                           | 130                | 261                               | 33,073                       |
| d 1,935                          | d 53               | d 78                              | d 9.547                      |
| d 181                            | II                 | 53                                | 3,052<br>d 859               |
| 3,568<br>538                     | d 33               | 13<br>d 44                        | d 3,618                      |
| d 7,010                          |                    |                                   | 5 3,010                      |
| 9,663                            | 21                 | 134                               | 6,452                        |
| 9,003                            | 62                 | 73                                | 11,000                       |
|                                  | 20                 | 40                                | 6,000                        |
| 38,000                           | 63                 | 75                                | d 18,000                     |
| 5,007                            | 26                 | 26                                | 3,494                        |
| 311                              | 17                 | 30                                | 9,500                        |
|                                  | 12                 | 16                                | 1,800                        |
| 350                              | 3                  | 5                                 | 750                          |
| d 16,953                         |                    | 5                                 | T,000                        |
| 429,095                          | 1,896              | 2,780                             | 583,319                      |

<sup>(5)</sup> Dissolved after 1900. (4) Dissolved before 1900.

<sup>(5)</sup> New bodies.

| TABLE IV.                                    | -NET        | GAINS IN  |
|--|-------------|-----------|
| DEMONDNATIONS.                               | Gains o     | Ten Years |
| SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL BODIES:             | Ministers.  |           |
| 1. Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant (1). | 265         | 270       |
| 2. Swedish Evangelical Free Mission (1)      |             | , ,       |
| 3. Norwegian Evangelical Free (2)            |             |           |
| Total  | 265         | 270       |
|  | 203         | 210       |
| Mennonites:                                  | 0.          |           |
| z. Mennonite.                                | 82          | 42        |
| 3. Amish                                     | 200         |           |
| 4. Old Amish                                 | 37          | 27        |
| 5. Apostolic                                 | 4           | 3         |
| 6. Reformed                                  |             |           |
| 7. General Conference.                       | 33          | 31        |
| 8. Churches of God in Christ                 |             | 3.        |
| 9. Old (Wisler)                              |             |           |
| 10. Bundes Conference.                       | 4           | 4         |
| 11. Defenceless                              | 2           | 2         |
| 12. Brethren in Christ                       | 45          | 14        |
| Separate Conferences (3)                     |             |           |
| Total  | 207         | 123       |
| METHODIST:                                   |             |           |
| I. Methodist Episcopal                       | 1,368       | 3,388     |
| 2. Union American Methodist Episcopal        |             | 120       |
| 3. African Methodist Episcopal               | 93<br>2,531 | 1,506     |
| 4. African Union Methodist Protestant        | 66          | 61        |
| 5. African Methodist Episcopal Zion          | 1,590       | 319       |
| 6. Methodist Protestant                      | 188         | 470       |
| 7. Wesleyan Methodist                        | ds          | 164       |
| 8. Methodist Episcopal, South                | 1,188       | 1,524     |
| o. Congregational Methodist                  | 175         | 180       |
| 10. Congregational Methodist (Colored)*      |             |           |
| 11. New Congregational Methodist             | 172         | 349       |
| 12. Zion Union Apostolic                     |             |           |
| 13. Colored Methodist Episcopal              | 261         | d 220     |
| 14. Primitive                                | 14          | 1.2       |
| 15. Free                                     | 265         | 324       |
| 16. Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal .     |             |           |
| 17. Independent Methodist                    |             |           |
| 18. Evangelist Missionary*                   | 1           | 10        |
| Total  | 7,907       | 8,207     |
|  |             |           |

(z) Not reported in 1890,

(2) New bodies.

(3) Included in General

## Two Decades.—Continued.

| I WO DECADES.   | Commission. |                                    |                |
|-----------------|-------------|------------------------------------|----------------|
| Ending in 1900. |             | Gains in Ten Years Ending in 1910. |                |
| Communicants.   | Ministers.  | Churches.                          | Communicants.  |
| 30,000          | 112         | 20                                 | 10,000         |
| • • • •         | 151         | 133                                | 18,000         |
|                 |             | 150                                | 4,000          |
| 30,000          | 328         | 303                                | 32,000         |
| 30,000          | 3-0         | 3-3                                | 3-,000         |
| 5,365           | d 72        | <i>d</i> 68                        | d 3,769        |
| • • • •         | • • • •     | . 3                                | d 77           |
| 2,950           | d 134       | d 67                               | d 5,411        |
| 400             | 66          | 21                                 | 2,605          |
| • • • •         | <b>d</b> 2  | <b>d</b> 2                         | d 209          |
| 25              | <b>d</b> 9  | • • • •                            | 399            |
| 4,725           | 15          | 14                                 | 1,266          |
| • • • •         | d I         |                                    | 91             |
| • • • •         | I           | <b>d</b> 6                         | 45             |
| 1,562           | <b>d</b> 5  | 3                                  | d 417          |
| 320             | 6           | 3                                  | d 209          |
| 1,840           | <b>d</b> 6  | 9                                  | <b>d</b> 152   |
| • • • •         | 35          | 21                                 | 1,908          |
| 17,187          | d 106       | d 69                               | d 3,930        |
| 505,837         | 1,489       | 2,204                              | 440,671        |
| 13,221          | 13          | 100                                | 3,000          |
| 222,737         | 501         | <b>d</b> 103                       | d 175,462      |
| 148             | 94          | 37                                 | 437            |
| 186,483         | 333         | 1,392                              | 10,945         |
| 41,725          | d 236       | 38<br>65                           | 4,723          |
| 709             | 3           | 65                                 | 1,977          |
| 258,414         | 622         | 2,120                              | 382,759        |
| 11,235          | 12          | _3                                 | d 4,471        |
|                 | <i>d</i> 5  | d5                                 | <b>d</b> 319   |
| 2,941           | d 133       | d 331                              | d 2,218        |
| • • • •         | 3           | 18                                 | 713            |
| <b>75,5</b> 89  | 840         | 1,424                              | 29,749         |
| 1,785           | • • • •     | 11                                 | <b>797</b>     |
| 5,182           | 197         | 219                                | 4,820          |
| • • •           | 40          | . 58                               | 4,000          |
|                 | <i>d</i> 6  | <b>d</b> 12                        | d 1,408        |
| 1,059           | <u>d 48</u> | <u><b>d</b> 13</u>                 | <u>d</u> 2,010 |
| 1,327,065       | 3,719       | 7,225                              | 698,703        |
|                 |             |                                    |                |

Council in 1890.

d Decrease.

\* Dissolved after 1900.

# TABLE IV.—NET GAINS IN

| DEMONINATIONS.  MORAVIAN BODIES:         | Gains in<br>Ministers. | Ten Years<br>Churches. |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Moravian                              | 3                      | 28                     |
| 2. Union Bohemians and Moravians*        | ••••                   | • • • •                |
| Total                                    | 3                      | 28                     |
| Non-Sectarian Bible Faith Churches*      | • • • •                | • • • •                |
| PENTECOSTAL BODIES:                      |                        |                        |
| r. Pentecostal Church*                   | • • • •                | • • • •                |
| 2. Other Pentecostal Associations*       | • • • •                | • • • •                |
| Total                                    | • • • •                | • • • •                |
| Presbyterians:                           |                        |                        |
| 1. Northern                              | 1,236                  | 742                    |
| 2. Cumberland                            | d 265                  | • •                    |
| 3. Cumberland (Colored)                  | 57                     | 176                    |
| 4. Welsh Calvinistic                     | <b>d</b> 11            | d 29                   |
| 5. United                                | 187                    | 45                     |
| 6. Southern                              | 332                    | <b>568</b>             |
| 7. Associate                             | • • • •                | • • • •                |
| 8. Associate Reformed, South             | d 29                   | 15                     |
| 9. Reformed (Synod)                      | • • • •                | <b>d</b> 2             |
| 10. Reformed (General Synod)             | 4                      | .3                     |
| 11. Reformed (Covenanted)                | • • • •                | <b>d</b> 3             |
| 12. Reformed in United States and Canada | • • • •                |                        |
| Total                                    | 1,511                  | 1,681                  |
| PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL:                    |                        |                        |
| 1. Protestant Episcopal                  | 665                    | 1,402                  |
| 2. Reformed Episcopal                    | 22                     | <b>d</b> 5             |
| Total                                    | 687                    | 1,397                  |
| REFORMED:                                |                        |                        |
| 1. Reformed (Dutch)                      | 132                    | 47                     |
| 2. Reformed (German)                     | 104                    | 143                    |
| 3. Christian Reformed                    | 28                     | 46                     |
| 4. Hungarian Reformed                    |                        | • • • •                |
| Total                                    | 354                    |                        |
|  | J J T                  | -5-                    |

<sup>\*</sup> Not in existence in 1900.

Two Decades.—Continued.

| Ending in 1900. | Gains in Ten Years Ending in 1910. |            |               |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|------------|---------------|
| Communicants.   | Ministers.                         | Churches.  | Communicants. |
| 2 026           | 16                                 | d ı        | 2 7 2 2       |
| 3,036           |                                    |            | 3,123         |
|                 | 3                                  |            | 771           |
| 3,036           | 19                                 | 14         | 3,894         |
| • • • •         | 50                                 | 204        | 6,396         |
| • • • •         | 700                                | 428        | 20,000        |
| • • • •         | 115                                | 30         | 1,420         |
| ••••            | 815                                | 458        | 21,420        |
| 195,209         | 1,810                              | 2,467      | 345,281       |
| 15,252          | d 679                              | d 1,387    | d 65,192      |
| 17,044          | d 75                               | d 204      | d 11,934      |
| d 570           | 2                                  | d 10       | 1,607         |
| 21,499          | 94                                 | 79         | 19,109        |
| 46,169          | 233                                | 365        | 56,030        |
| • • • •         | • • • •                            | <b>d</b> 9 | d 267         |
| 2,843           | 2                                  | II         | 2,673         |
| d 784           | 12                                 | 2          | , d 335       |
| 398             | <b>d</b> 16                        | d 17       | d 1,600       |
| • • • •         | <b>d</b> 1                         | • • • •    | 3             |
| 8               |                                    | 2          | <u>d</u> 10   |
| 297,068         | 1,383                              | 1,299      | 345,365       |
| 178,302         | 475                                | 1,151      | 218,424       |
| 827             | <u>d 6</u>                         | 2          | 328           |
| 179,129         | 469                                | 1,153      | 218,752       |
| 14,624          | 38                                 | 65         | 9,221         |
| 38,813          | 152                                | 77         | 54,285        |
| 5,626           | 42                                 | 44         | 10,910        |
|                 | 18                                 | <u> 16</u> | 5,253         |
| 59,063          | 250                                | 202        | 79,669        |

d Decrease.

| TABLE I   | V.—Net  | GAINS IN                        |
|---|---------|---------------------------------|
| DENOMINATIONS. SALVATIONISTS:   |         | s in Ten Years<br>rs. Churches. |
| 1. Salvation Army   | 2,36:   | 334                             |
| Total   | 2,36    | 334                             |
| SchwenkfeldersSocial Brethren   |         | • • • • • •                     |
| Society for Ethical Culture   |         |                                 |
| Spiritualists   | • • • • | _                               |
| Unitarians  | 29      | 32                              |
| UNITED BRETHREN:  1. United Brethren  2. United Brethren (Old Constitution) |         |                                 |
| Total   | d 340   | 6 426                           |
| UniversalistsIndependent Congregations                                      |         |                                 |
| Grand total   | 32.36   | 5 30.850                        |

# TABLE V.—SUMMARY OF NET

| DENOMINATIONS.             | Ministers. | Gains in Ten Years<br>Churches. |
|----------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|
| Adventists                 | 141        | 529                             |
| Baptists                   | 9,925      | 7,402                           |
| Brethren (Dunkards)        | 900        | 92                              |
| Brethren (Plymouth)        | • • • •    | • • • •                         |
| Brethren (River)           | 24         | • • • •                         |
| Buddhists                  | • • • •    | • • • •                         |
| Catholic Apostolic         |            | • • • •                         |
| Catholic, Eastern Orthodox | 39         | 38                              |
| Catholic, Western          | 2,701      | 2,035                           |
| Christadelphians           | • • • •    | • • • •                         |
| Christians                 | d 284      | 93                              |
| Christian Catholic (Dowie) | 55         | 50                              |
|                            |            | d Decrease.                     |

# Two DECADES.—Continued.

| Ending in 1900. |            | Gains in Ten Years Ending in |               |  |  |
|-----------------|------------|------------------------------|---------------|--|--|
| Communicants.   | Ministers. | Churches.                    | Communicants. |  |  |
| 10,748          | 776        | 233                          | 6,349         |  |  |
| ••••            | 59         | 20                           | 436           |  |  |
| 10,748          | 835        | 253                          | 6,785         |  |  |
| • • • •         | . 3        | _4                           | 544           |  |  |
| • • • •         | <b>d</b> 2 | $d\ddot{3}$                  | 349           |  |  |
| 236             | 7          | I                            | 1,150         |  |  |
| • • • •         | • • • •    | 666                          | 104,970       |  |  |
| 2,305           | • • • •    | <b>d</b> 8                   | 100           |  |  |
| 3,251           | 14         | 29                           | d 458         |  |  |
| 37,165          | 57         | <b>d</b> 445                 | 44,043        |  |  |
| 3,489           | d 316      | d 241                        | d 6,659       |  |  |
| 40,654          | d 259      | d 686                        | 37,384        |  |  |
| 3,545           | • • • •    | 111                          | <b>d</b> 589  |  |  |
| ••••            | 213        | 723                          | 34,547        |  |  |
| 6,765,497       | 27,098     | 27,702                       | 7,861,492     |  |  |

# GAINS FOR TWO DECADES.

| Ending in 1900. | Gains in Ten Years Ending in 1910. |              |               |  |  |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--|--|
| Communicants.   | Ministers.                         | Churches.    | Communicants. |  |  |
| 28,214          | d 352                              | 202          | 6,941         |  |  |
| 815,283         | 6,594                              | 5,887        | 1,069,885     |  |  |
| 38,399          | 441                                | 107          | 10,653        |  |  |
| • • • • •       | • • • •                            | 89           | 3,905         |  |  |
| 1,312           | 41                                 | <b>d</b> 9   | 108           |  |  |
| • • • • •       | 15                                 | 27           | 3,165         |  |  |
| 97              | <b>d</b> 62                        | 14           | 3,436         |  |  |
| 39,561          | 173                                | 183          | 331,500       |  |  |
| 2,468,651       | 5,239                              | 1,199        | 3,730,937     |  |  |
| • • • • •       | • • • •                            | 7            | 135           |  |  |
| 5,556           | <b>d</b> 158                       | <b>d</b> 188 | d 21,800      |  |  |
| 40,000          | d 20                               | <b>d</b> 33  | d 34,135      |  |  |

### TABLE V.—SUMMARY OF NET GAINS

d Decrease.

| IABLE V.—                            | SUMMARY OF       | NET GAINS                             |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| DEMONIDIATIONS.                      | Ga:<br>Ministera | ins in Ten Years<br>Churches.         |
| Christian Missionary Association     |                  | <del>-</del>                          |
| Christian Scientists                 | 074              |                                       |
| Christian Union                      | 914              | 249                                   |
| Church of God (Winnebrennerian)      | d 62             | ••••                                  |
|                                      |                  | 101                                   |
| Churches of the Living God           | • • • •          | • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • |
| Church Triumphant (Schweinfurth)     | • • • •          | <b>d</b> 12                           |
| Churches of the New Jerusalem        | 24               | 19                                    |
| Communistic Societies                | • • • •          | <b>d</b> I                            |
| Congregationalists                   | 567              | 756                                   |
| Disciples of Christ                  | 2,575            | 3,282                                 |
| Evangelical Bodies                   | 120              | 292                                   |
| Faith Associations                   | • • • •          | • • • •                               |
| Free Christian Zion Church (Colored) | • • • •          | • • • •                               |
| Friends                              | 166              | 37                                    |
| Friends of the Temple                | • • • •          | • • • •                               |
| German Evangelical Protestant        | I                | 3                                     |
| German Evangelical Synod             | 229              | 259                                   |
| Jewish Congregations                 | 101              | 37                                    |
| Latter-Day Saints                    | <b>d</b> 143     | 540                                   |
| Lutherans                            | 2,172            | 2,427                                 |
| Scandinavian Evangelical bodies      | 265              | 270                                   |
| Mennonites                           | 207              | 123                                   |
| Methodists                           | 7,907            | 8,207                                 |
| Moravians                            | 3                | 28                                    |
| Non-Sectarian Bible Faith Churches.  | 3                | 20                                    |
| Pentacostal bodies                   | • • • •          | • • • •                               |
| Presbyterians                        | 1,511            | 1,681                                 |
| Protestant Episcopal                 | 687              | <b>~</b>                              |
| Reformed                             | •                | 1,397                                 |
| Salvationists                        | 354              | 236                                   |
| Schwenkfelders                       | 2,361            | 334                                   |
|                                      | • • • •          | • • • •                               |
| Social Brethren                      | • • • •          | • • • •                               |
| Society for Ethical Culture          | • • • •          | I                                     |
| Spiritualists                        | • • • •          | • • • •                               |
| Theosophical Society                 | • • • •          | 82                                    |
| Unitarians                           | 29               | 32                                    |
| United Brethren                      | d 346            | 426                                   |
| Universalists                        | 22               | d 186                                 |
| Independent Congregations            | • • • •          | • • • •                               |
| Total                                | 32,365           | 30,859                                |
|                                      |                  |                                       |



### FOR TWO DECADES. - Continued.

| Ending in 1900. |              | o Ten Yeers Ending |                |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Communicants.   | Ministers.   | Churches.          | Communicants.  |
|                 | <b>d</b> 10  | d 13               | d 754          |
| 40,206          | 1,268        | 634                | 36,166         |
|                 | 112          | d 57               | d 4,309        |
| 15,489          | 49           | 15                 | 3,475          |
| • • • • • •     | 101          | 68                 | 4,286          |
| d 384           |              | • • • •            |                |
| 584             | d 11         | d 21               | 1,635          |
| d 39            |              | dg                 | d 1,738        |
| 118,580         | 420          | 426                | 104,040        |
| 508,931         | 1,722        | 2,951              | 314,792        |
| 24,025          | 134          | 52                 | 24,727         |
|                 | 24I          | 146                | 9,572          |
|                 | 20           | 15                 | 1,835          |
| 11,952          | 13           | 4                  | 4,558          |
|                 | ďΙ           | <i>d</i> 2         | 36             |
| 344             | 14           | 11                 | d 1,796        |
| 16,142          | 115          | 185                | 33,041         |
| 12,504          | 783          | 1,199              |                |
| 177,699         | 583          | d 46               | 56,8 <b>26</b> |
| 429,095         | 1,896        | 2,780              | 583,319        |
| 30,000          | 328          | 303                | 32,000         |
| 17,187          | <b>d</b> 106 | đ 69               | d 3,930        |
| 1,327,065       | 3,719        | 7,225              | 698,703        |
| 3,036           | 19           | 14                 | 3,894          |
| *****           | 50           | 204                | 6,396          |
|                 | 815          | 458                | 21,420         |
| 297,068         | 1,383        | 1,299              | 345,365        |
| 179,129         | 469          | 1,153              | 218,752        |
| 59,063          | 250          | 202                | 79,669         |
| 10,748          | 835          | 253                | 6,785          |
| *****           | 3            | 4                  | 544            |
|                 | d 2          | <b>d</b> 3         | 349            |
| 236             | 7            | 1                  | 1,150          |
| ******          | • • • •      | 666                | 104,970        |
| 2,305           |              | 48                 | 100            |
| 3,251           | 14           | 29                 | <b>d</b> 458   |
| 40,654          | d 259        | d 686              | 37,384         |
| 3,545           | ****         | 111                | 4 589          |
|                 | 213          | 723                | 34,547         |
| 6,765,497       | 27,098       | 27.702             | 7,861,492      |

# TABLE VI.—Showing Net Gains in Communicants in the Twenty Years, 1890-1910, in the Order of Increase, 5,000 and Upward.

| DENOMINATIONS.                                       | Net Gain.   | Per Cent. |
|--|-------------|-----------|
| r. Roman Catholic                                    | 6,183,680   | 99        |
| 2. Southern Baptist                                  | 1,003,000   | 78        |
| 3. Methodist Episcopal                               | 946,508     | 43        |
| 3. Methodist Episcopal 4. Disciples of Christ        | (1) 667,065 | 104       |
| 5. Methodist Episcopal, South                        | 641,173     | 53        |
| 6. Presbyterian (Northern)                           | 540,490     | 69        |
| 7. Colored Baptist                                   | 441,176     | 33        |
| 8. Northern Baptist                                  | 410,263     | 51        |
| g. Lutheran Synodical Conference                     | 409,128     | 115       |
| 10. Protestant Episcopal                             | 396,726     | 75        |
| 11. Congregational                                   | 222,629     | 43        |
| 12. Latter-Day Saints (Utah branch).                 | 205,648     | 142       |
| 13. African Methodist Episcopal Zion .               | 197,428     | 44        |
| 14. Greek Orthodox                                   | 150,000     |           |
| 14. Greek Orthodox 15. Churches of Christ, Disciples | (2) 156,658 |           |
| ro. Lutheran General Synod                           | 137,800     | 84        |
| 17. Lutheran General Council                         | (3) 134,378 | 41        |
| 18. Lutheran Synod of Iowa                           | (4) 106,593 |           |
| 19. Colored Methodist Episcopal                      | 105,338     | 81        |
| 20. Spiritualist.                                    | 104.970     | 233       |
| 21. Presbyteman (Southern)                           | 102,109     | 56        |
| 22. Reformed (German)                                | 93,008      | 46        |
| 23. United Brethren                                  | 81,208      | 40        |
| 24. Christian Scientist                              | 76,372      | 875       |
| 25. United Evangelical                               | (5) 73,399  |           |
| 26. Lutheran Synod of Ohio                           | 57.925      | 83        |
| 27. Armenian Apostolic                               | 49,665      |           |
| 28. German Evangelical Synod                         | 49,183      | 26        |
| 29. African Methodist Episcopal                      | 47.275      | 10        |
| 30. Russian Orthodox                                 | 46,496      | 344       |
| 31. Methodist Protestant                             | 46,448      | 33        |
| 32. Lutheran Norwegian Synod                         | 44,548      | 80        |
| 33. Lutheran United Norwegian Synod                  | 41,992      | 35        |
| 34. United Presbyterian                              | 40,608      | 43        |
|  |             |           |

<sup>(2)</sup> Not including the newer branch.

<sup>(5)</sup> Included Iowa Synod in 1800, (4) Total number reported in 1910

<sup>(5)</sup> Total number reported in 1910. Body not in existence in 1890.

# TABLE VI.—Showing Net Gains in Communicants in the TWENTY YEARS, 1890-1910, IN THE ORDER OF INCREASE, 5,000 AND UPWARD. -Continued.

| AND CENARDCompanies.                   |            |           |
|--|------------|-----------|
| DENOMINATIONS.                         | Net Gain.  | Per Cent. |
| 35. Syrian Orthodox                    | (1) 40,000 |           |
| 36. Swedish Evangelical Covenant       | (1) 40,000 |           |
| 37. Conservative Dunkards              | 38,800     | 64        |
| 38. Seventh-Day Adventist              | 36,131     | 125       |
| 39. Primitive Baptist Colored          | (1) 35,076 |           |
| 40. Servian Orthodox                   | (1) 35,000 |           |
| 41. Independent Congregations          | 34,547     |           |
| 42. Latter-Day Saints, Reorganized.    | 28,877     | 133       |
| 43. Freewill Baptists                  | 28,714     | 242       |
| 44. Hauge's Lutheran Synod             | (1) 21,627 | -4-       |
| 45. Norwegian Free Lutheran Synod      | 20,000     | 136       |
| 46. Roumanian Orthodox                 | (1) 20,000 | -0-       |
| 47. Bulgarian Orthodox                 | (1) 20,000 |           |
| 48. Pentecostal                        | (1) 20,000 |           |
| 49. Orthodox Friends                   | 19,417     | 24        |
| 30. Churches of God (Winnebrennerian)  | 18,964     | 84        |
| 51. Swedish Evangelical Free           | (1) 18,000 | 1.7       |
| 52. Salvation Army                     | 17,007     | 200       |
| 53. Christian Reformed                 | 16,536     | 133       |
| 54. Union American Methodist Episcopal | 16,221     | 712       |
| 55. Suomai, Finnish Lutheran           | (1) 16,115 | ,         |
| 56. Polish Catholic                    | (1) 15,473 |           |
| 57. Jewish                             | (2) 12,504 |           |
| 58. General Baptist                    | 12,238     | 57        |
| 59. Lutheran United Synod, South       | 11,464     | 31        |
| 60. Finnish Apostolic, Lutheran        | (1) 11,000 |           |
| 61. Progressive Dunkards               | 10,518     | 173       |
| 62. Free Methodist                     | 10,002     | 45        |
| 63. Slovakian Synod, Lutheran          | (1) 9,500  |           |
| 64. Danish United Synod, Lutheran      | 8,501      | 243       |
| 65. Congregational Methodist           | 6,764      | 77        |
| 66. Non-Sectarian Bible Faith          | (3) 6,396  |           |
| 67 Moravian                            | 6,159      | 52        |
| 68. Finnish National, Lutheran         | (4) 6,000  |           |
| 69. General Conference, Mennonite      | 5,991      | 106       |
| 70. Christian Catholic (Dowie)         | (3) 5,865  | ,         |
|  | 10, 0,0    |           |

<sup>(1)</sup> Not in existence or not reported in 1890. Total number in 1920.
(2) Represents only heads of families
(3) Not in existence or not reported in 1890.
(4) Not in existence or not reported in 1890.

TABLE VI.-Showing Net Gains in Communicants in the TWENTY YEARS, 1890-1910, IN THE ORDER OF INCREASE, 5,000 AND UPWARD. -Continued.

|      | AND UPWARDContinued.                  |           |           |
|------|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
|      | DEROMENATIONS.                        | Net Gain. | Per Cent. |
| 71.  | Associate Reformed Synod, South,      |           |           |
|      | Presbyterian                          | 5,516     | 65        |
| 72.  | Hungarian Reformed                    | (1) 5,253 |           |
|      | Cumberland Presbyterian, Colored      | 5,110     | 39        |
|      | Apostolic Christian                   | (1) 4.558 |           |
| 75-  | Separate Baptist                      | 3,581     | 224       |
| 76.  | Japanese Buddhist                     | (1) 3,165 |           |
| 77.  | Old Amish, Mennonite                  | 3,005     | 147       |
| 78   | Universalist.                         | 2,956     | 6         |
| 79.  | Danish in America, Lutheran Synod     | 2,871     | 25        |
|      | Texas Synod, Lutheran                 | (2) 2,800 |           |
| 81.  | Unitarian                             | 2,793     | 4         |
| -Br  | Icelandic Synod, Lutheran             | 2,700     | 136       |
| 83.  |                                       | 2,686     | 16        |
| 84   |                                       | (1) 2,676 | +         |
| 85   |                                       | 2,582     | 54        |
| -    | Theosophist                           | 2,405     |           |
| 87.  |                                       | 2,333     |           |
| 88   |                                       | (1) 2,020 | *         |
|      | Separate Mennonite Conferences        | (1) 1,908 |           |
|      | Saints of Christ, Baptist (Colored).  | (1) 1,823 |           |
|      | Synod of Lutheran Brethren            | (3) 1,800 |           |
|      | Brethren in Christ, Mennonite         | 1,688     | •         |
|      | Mennonite                             | 1,596     |           |
| 94.  | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | 1,513     | * *       |
|      | Pentecostal Associations              | (1) 1,420 |           |
|      | New Jerusalem, General Convention     | 1,405     |           |
|      | Ethical Culture                       | 1,386     | •         |
| 98.  | Missionary Church Association, Faith  | (1) 1,256 | * *       |
|      | Reformed Episcopal                    | 1,155     |           |
|      | Bundes Conference, Mennonite          | 1,145     | • •       |
|      | Eielsen's Lutheran Synod              | 1,130     |           |
|      | Jehovah Synod, Lutheran               | (2) 1,100 |           |
|      | Reformed Catholic                     | 1,100     | + 4       |
|      | Welsh Calvinistic Presbyterian        | 1,037     |           |
| 105. | Brethren in Christ (River Brethren).  | 987       | * *       |
|      |                                       |           |           |

(1) Not in existence or not reported in 1890. Total number in 1906, (2) Not in existence or not reported in 1890.

TABLE VI.—Showing Net Gains in Communicants in the Twenty Years, 1890-1910, in the Order of Increase, 5,000 and Upward.—Continued.

|       | DENOMINATIONS.                               | Net ( | inia. | Per Cent. |
|-------|--|-------|-------|-----------|
| 106.  | Advent Christians                            |       | 983   | * *       |
| 107.  | Buffalo Synod, Lutheran                      |       | 958   |           |
| 108.  | Heavenly Recruit (Faith Association)         | -(z)  | 938   |           |
| 109.  | Church of Christ in God (Colored) .          |       | 858   |           |
| IIO.  | General Church (New Jerusalem)               | (1)   | 814   |           |
|       | Bohemian and Moravian Union                  | (1)   | 771   |           |
| 112.  | Apostolic (Churches of Living God).          | (1)   | 752   |           |
| 113.  | New Congregational Methodist                 |       | 723   |           |
| 114.  | Zion Union Apostolic (Methodist)             |       | 713   |           |
| 115.  | Peniel Mission, Faith                        | (1)   | 703   | 4 +       |
| 116.  | Plymouth Brethren I                          |       | 644   |           |
|       | African Union Methodist Protestant           |       | 585   | 4 2       |
| 118.  | Schwenkfelders                               |       | 544   |           |
| 119.  | Apostolic Faith Movement                     | (1)   | 538   |           |
| 120.  | United Baptist                               |       | 489   | 6.4       |
| ISI.  | Plymouth Brethren III                        |       | 489   |           |
| 122.  | Metropolitan Church Association              | (1)   | 466   |           |
|       | Plymouth Brethren IV                         |       | 439   |           |
|       | American Salvation Army                      | (1)   | 436   |           |
|       | Voluntary Missionary (Colored)               | (1)   | 425   |           |
|       | Reformed Mennonite                           |       | 424   |           |
| 127.  | Christian Congregation, Faith                | (1)   | 395   |           |
|       | Social Brethren                              |       | 349   |           |
| 129.  | Hepzibah Faith                               | (1)   | 293   |           |
| 130.  | United Zion's Children, River Breth-         |       |       |           |
|       | ren  |       | 224   |           |
| -     | Old Order, River Brethren                    |       | 200   |           |
|       | Amana Society                                |       | 156   |           |
|       | Christadelphian                              |       | 135   | * *       |
| 134.  | Defenceless Mennonite                        |       | III   |           |
| 135.  | Churches of God in Christ, Men-              |       |       |           |
|       | nomite                                       |       | 91    |           |
|       | Seventh-Day German Dunkards                  |       | 46    |           |
|       | Old, Mennonite                               |       | 45    |           |
|       | Friends of Temple                            |       | 36    |           |
| 139.  | Reformed Presbyterian Covenanted.            |       | 3     | * *       |
| (r) I | Reported since 1890. Census returns of 1906. |       |       |           |

# TABLE VII.—Showing Net Losses in the Twenty Years, 1890-1910, by Decrease and by Dissolution.

| By 1 | Dissolution:                                  |            |
|------|---|------------|
|      | Michigan Synod, Lutheran                      | 11,482     |
| 2.   | German Augsburg Synod, Lutheran               | 7,010      |
|      | Evangelist Missionary (Methodist)             | 2,010      |
| Δ.   | Christian Missionary Association.             | 754        |
| ξ.   | Old Catholic                                  | 665        |
| 6.   | Old Catholic Church Triumphant (Schweinfurth) | 384        |
| 7.   | Congregational Methodist (Colored)            | 319        |
| 8.   | Harmony (Communistic)                         | 250        |
| 0.   | Harmony (Communistic) Apostolic, Mennonite    | 200        |
| 10.  | Church Triumphant (Communistic)               | 205        |
|      | Separatist (Communistic)                      | 200        |
| 12.  | Christian Commonwealth (Communistic).         | 80         |
| 13.  | Altrust (Communistic)                         | 25         |
|      | New Icaria (Communistic)                      | 21         |
|      | Adonai Shomo                                  | 20         |
| ~    |   |            |
| By 1 | Decrease:                                     |            |
| I.   | Cumberland Presbyterian                       | (1) 46,940 |
|      | Evangelical Association                       | (2) 24.647 |
|      | Primitive Baptist                             | (3) 10,036 |
|      | Free Baptist                                  | 17,018     |
|      | Christian                                     | 16,244     |
| 6.   | Independent Congregations, Lutheran           | 15,953     |
|      | Old Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Baptist            | 12,070     |
| 8.   | Christian Union                               | 4,309      |
| 9.   | United Brethren (Old Constitution)            | 3,170      |
| 10.  | Immanuel Synod, Lutheran                      | 3,080      |
| TI.  | Amish, Mennonite                              | 2,461      |
| 12.  | "Hicksite," Friends                           | 2,397      |
| t3.  | Baptist Church of Christ                      | 1,838      |
| 14.  | German Evangelical Protestant                 | 1,452      |
|      | Independent Methodist                         | 1,408      |
| 16.  | Shakers (Communistic)                         | 1,212      |
| 17.  | Reformed Presbyterian (General Synod)         | 1,202      |
|      | Reformed Presbyterian (Synod)                 | 1,119      |
| 19.  | Seventh-Day Baptist                           | 1,024      |
|      | Churches of God in Jesus Christ (Adventist)   | 748        |
| 21.  | Evangelical Adventists                        | 666        |
|      | Life and Advent Union, Adventist              | 509        |
| 23.  | "Wilburite" Friends                           | 449        |

<sup>(1)</sup> Many united with Northern Presbyterian Church, 1906-7. (2) Due to division.

<sup>(3)</sup> Due to separate report of Colored Primitive Baptists.

| TABLE VII SHOWING    | NET    | Losses   | IN  | THE   | TWENTY   | YEARS, |
|----------------------|--------|----------|-----|-------|----------|--------|
| 1890-1910, BY DECRE. | ASE AP | ир ву Ді | SSO | LUTIO | N.—Conti | nued.  |

| 24. | Old Order Dunkards                        | 411 |
|-----|---|-----|
|     | Associate Presbyterian                    | 267 |
| 26  | Six Principle Baptist                     | 206 |
| 27  | Bruederhoef, Mennonite                    | 77  |
| 28. | Primitive Friends                         | 61  |
| 29. | Church of God, Adventist                  | 36  |
| 30. | Reformed Presbyterian in U. S. and Canada | 2   |

# TABLE VIII.—Showing Gains in Communicants by Denominational Families or Groups in the Twenty Years, 1890–1910.

|     | DENOMINATIONS.                     | Gain.       | Per- |
|-----|------------------------------------|-------------|------|
| ı.  | Adventist                          | 35,155      | 58   |
|     | Baptist                            | 1,885,168   | 51   |
| 3-  | Brethren (Dunkards)                | 49,052      | 66   |
| 4.  | Brethren (Plymouth)                | 3,905       | 59   |
| 5.  | Brethren (River)                   | 1,420       | 41   |
|     | Buddhists,                         | (1) 3,165   | · .  |
|     | Catholic Apostolic                 | 3,533       | 253  |
|     | Catholic, Eastern Orthodox         | (1) 371,061 |      |
|     | Catholic, Western                  | 6,199,588   | 99   |
| IO. | Church of the Living God (Colored) | (1) 4,286   |      |
|     | Churches of the New Jerusalem      | 2,219       | 31   |
| 12. | Communistic Societies              | d 1,777     |      |
| 13. | Disciples of Christ                | 823,723     | 128  |
| 14. | Evangelical bodies                 | 48,752      | 37   |
| 15. | Faith Associations                 | (1) 9.572   |      |
|     | Friends                            | 16,510      | 15   |
| 17. | Latter-Day Saints                  | 234,525     | 141  |
|     | Lutherans                          | 1,012,414   | 82   |
| IQ. | Scandinavian Evangelical           | (1) 62,000  |      |
| 20. | Mennonite                          | 13,257      | 32   |
| 21. | Methodist                          | 2,025,768   | 44   |
|     | Moravian                           | 6,930       | 60   |
| 23. | Pentecostal bodies                 | (1) 21,420  |      |
| 24. | Presbyterian                       | 642,433     | 50   |
| 25. | Protestant Episcopal               | 397,881     | 74   |
| 26. | Reformed                           | 138,732     | 45   |
|     | Salvationists                      | 17.533      | 201  |
| 28. | United Brethren                    | 78,038      | 35   |
|     |                                    |             |      |

<sup>(</sup>r) Either entirely new or of such large growth by recent immigration as to give percentage no significance. If Decrease.



# TABLE IX.—New Bodies not in Existence or not Reported in 1890.

|     | DENOMINATIONS.  | Communicants<br>in 1910. |
|-----|---|--------------------------|
| 1.  | Primitive Baptist Colored probably included   | in                       |
|     | Primitive Baptists (White) in 1890  | . 35,076                 |
| 2.  | Churches of God and Saints in Christ (Colored   |                          |
| -   | Baptist, 1896   | 1,823                    |
| 3   | Japanese Buddhists New Apostolic, 1862 (in Germany)   | 2,020                    |
| 5.  | Syrian Orthodox, by immigration   | 40,000                   |
| 6.  | Servian Orthodox, by immigration  | . 35,000                 |
| 7.  | Roumanian Orthodox, by immigration  | . 20,000                 |
| 8.  | Bulgarian Orthodox, by immigration  | . 20,000                 |
|     | Polish National Catholic, out of Roman Catholic, 190  |                          |
|     | Christian Catholic (Dowie), 1896  |                          |
| 11. | Christian Workers for Friendship (Colored), 1899 Apostolic Church of the Living God (Colored) | 2,676                    |
| 13. |   |                          |
| -   | General Church, New Jerusalem, 1892   |                          |
|     | Churches of Christ, by division of Disciples of Chri  |                          |
|     | United Evangelical Church, by division of Evangelic   | al                       |
|     | Association, 1804   | 73,399                   |
| 17. | Apostolic Faith Movement, 1900  |                          |
|     | Peniel Missions   |                          |
| 19. | Metropolitan Church Association, 1894 Hepzibah Faith Association, 1892                        | 466                      |
| 21. | Missionary Church Association, 1898   | . 293                    |
| 22. | Heavenly Recruit Church, 1885   | 938                      |
| 23. | Apostolic Christian Church  | 4,558                    |
| 24. | Christian Congregation, 1899  | . 395                    |
| 25. | Voluntary Missionary Society (Colored), 1900  |                          |
|     | Free Christian Zion Church (Colored), 1905  |                          |
|     | Eielsen's Lutheran Synod, 1846  |                          |
| 20, | Texas Lutheran Synod, 1895  | 2,800                    |
| 30. | Finnish National Lutheran Synod, 1900   | . 6,000                  |
| 31. | Slovakian Lutheran Synod, 1901  |                          |
| 32. | Church of the Lutheran Brethren, 1900   | 1,800                    |
| 33, | Lutheran Jehovah Conference   | 1,100                    |
| 34- | Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant, by immigr   |                          |
|     | tion and withdrawal from Lutheran bodies, 1885  | 40,000                   |

# TABLE IX.—New Bodies not in Existence or not Reported in 1890.—Continued.

| DENOMINATIONS.                                       | Communicants<br>in 1919. |
|--|--------------------------|
| 35. Swedish Evangelical Free Mission, by immigration |                          |
| and withdrawal from Lutheran bodies, 1885            |                          |
| 36. Norwegian Evangelical Free, very recent          |                          |
| 37. Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church, 1896  |                          |
| 38. Union of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren, by in   | 1-                       |
| migration, 1903                                      |                          |
| 39. Non-Sectarian Churches of Bible Faith            | - 100 5                  |
| 40. Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene, 1907         |                          |
| 41. Hungarian Reformed, by withdrawals from Germa    |                          |
| Reformed, Presbyterian, Congregational Churche       | s,                       |
| 1904   |                          |
| 42. American Salvation Army, by division, 1884       | . 436                    |

### GROWTH OF COLORED ORGANIZATIONS.

### TABLE X.—SUMMARY OF COLORED BODIES AND CHURCHES.

| COLORED DENOMINATIONS.                | Ministers. | Churches. | Communi-<br>cants. |
|---------------------------------------|------------|-----------|--------------------|
| Colored Baptist                       | 12,637     | 17,323    | 1,700,165          |
| Colored Primitive Baptist c           | 1,480      | 797       | 35,076             |
| United American Freewill Baptists c   | 136        | 247       | 14,489             |
| Church of God and Saints of Christ c  | 75         | 48        | 1,823              |
| Churches of the Living God c          |            | 68        | 4,286              |
| Voluntary Missionary Society c        |            | 3         | 425                |
| Free Christian Zion c                 |            | 15        | 1,835              |
| Union American Methodist Episcopal    |            | 255       | 18,500             |
| African Methodist Episcopal           |            | 5,527     | 500,000            |
| African Union Methodist Protestant    |            | 125       | 4,000              |
| African Methodist Episcopal Zion c    |            |           | 547,216            |
| Colored Methodist Episcopal           |            | 2,857     | 234,721            |
| Zion Union Apostolic c.               | 33         | 45        | 3,059              |
| Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal c. | 40         | 58        | 4,000              |
| Cumberland Presbyterian Colored c     | 450        | 400       | 30,000             |
|                                       |            |           | _ ^                |

Total colored denominations.. 28,063 31,066 3,189,595

c Census of 1906.

### TABLE X.—SUMMARY OF COLORED BODIES AND CHURCHES.— Continued.

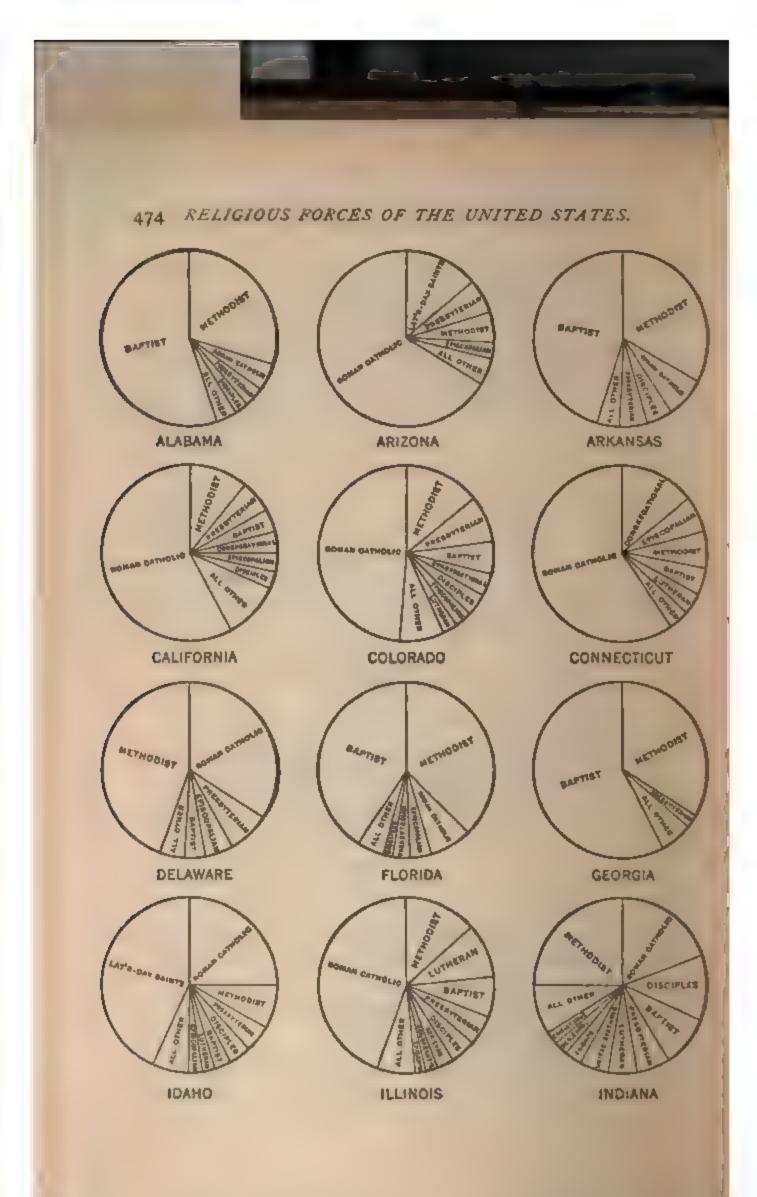
| Continues.                                 |                |           | _                   |
|--|----------------|-----------|---------------------|
| COLORED CHURCHES IN OTHER DEMONINATIONS.   | Ministers.     | Churches. | Communi-<br>cants.  |
| Adventist bodies                           | IO             | 31        | 364                 |
| Northern Baptist                           | 753            | 905       | 112,874             |
| Free Baptist                               | 69             | 195       | 10,876              |
| Christians                                 | 30             | 91        | 7,545               |
| Churches of God                            | 5              | 14        | 329                 |
| Congregational                             | 72             | 170       | 11,233              |
| Disciples of Christ                        | 71             | 120       | 9,705               |
| Churches of Christ                         | 20             | 41        | 1,528               |
| Lutheran bodies                            | 3              | 7         | 239                 |
| Methodist Episcopal                        | 2,179          | 4,438     | 299,402             |
| Methodist Protestant                       | 91             | 65        | 3,144               |
| Wesleyan Methodist                         | g              | 19        | 1,258               |
| Presbyterian Northern                      | 279            | 417       | 27,799              |
| Presbyterian Southern                      | 20             | 40        | 1,183               |
| Protestant Episcopal                       | 98             | 193       | 19,098              |
| Reformed Episcopal                         | 21             | 38        | 2,252               |
| Roman Catholic                             | 20             | 36        | 35,235              |
| Miscellaneous                              | 19             | 31        | 1,670               |
| Total colored churches in other            |                |           |                     |
| denominations                              | <b>*</b> 3,778 | †6,860    | †545,734            |
| SUMMARY.                                   | Ministers.     | Churches. | Communi-            |
| Colored denominations                      | 28,063         | 31,066    | 3,189,595           |
| Colored churches in other denominations    | 3,778          | 6,860     | 545,734             |
| Total                                      |                |           |                     |
|  | _              |           |                     |
| Compared with the returns of the cen       | sus of 18      | sgo, thos | se of 1910          |
| show increases as follows:                 | Ch             | urches.   | Communi-            |
| Colored denominations, 1910                | 2              | 1,066     | cants.<br>3,189,595 |
| Colored denominations, 1890                |                |           |                     |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·      |                |           | 2,303,351           |
| Increase                                   | 11             | ,435      | 886,244             |
| Colored churches in other denominations,   |                | ,860      | 545,734             |
| Colored churches in other denominations,   | 1890 4         | ,139      | 370,826             |
| Increase                                   | -              | ,721      | 174,908             |
| Colored denominations, increase            | **             | 425       | 886,244             |
| Colored churches in other denominations    |                | ,435      | 000,244             |
| increase                                   |                | 721       | 174,908             |
|  |                |           |                     |
| Total increase in twenty years.            | 14             | ,150      | 1,061,152           |
| 9 Manu Serves in this column are estimated |                |           |                     |

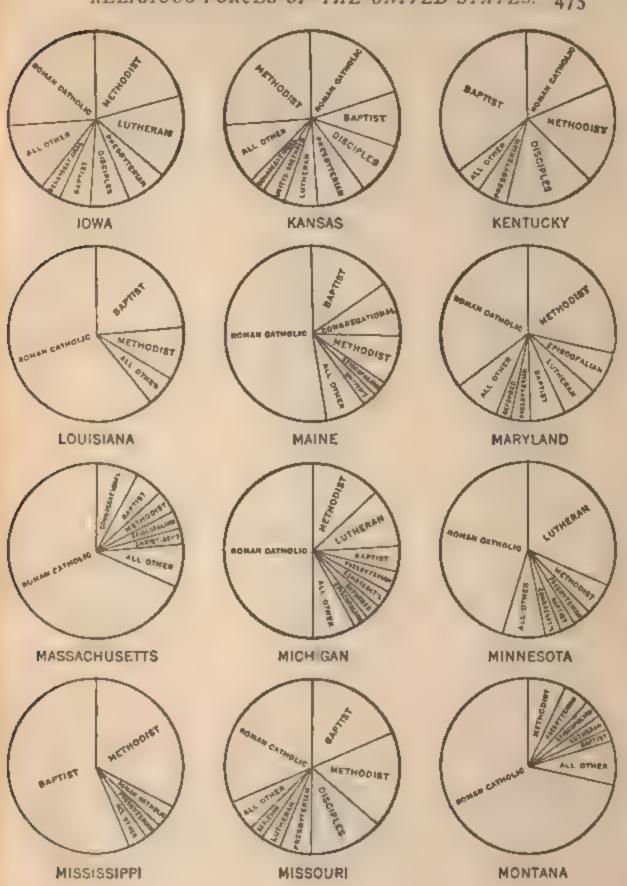
<sup>\*</sup> Many figures in this column are estimates.
† Many of the entries are from the census of 1906.

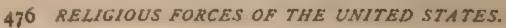
### MEMBERSHIP OF THE LEADING RELIGIOUS BODIES IN THE UNITED STATES ACCORD-ING TO THE LATEST CENSUS.

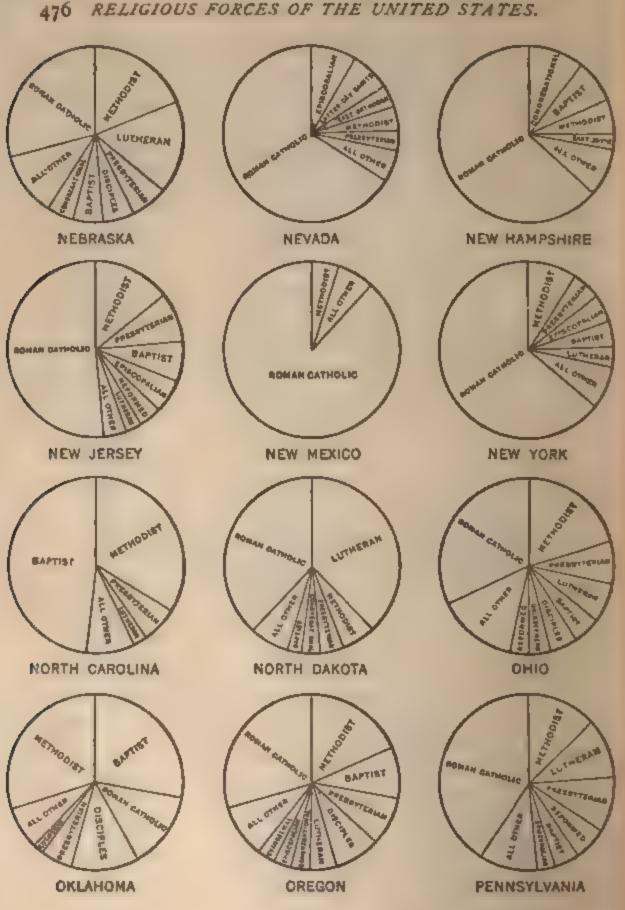


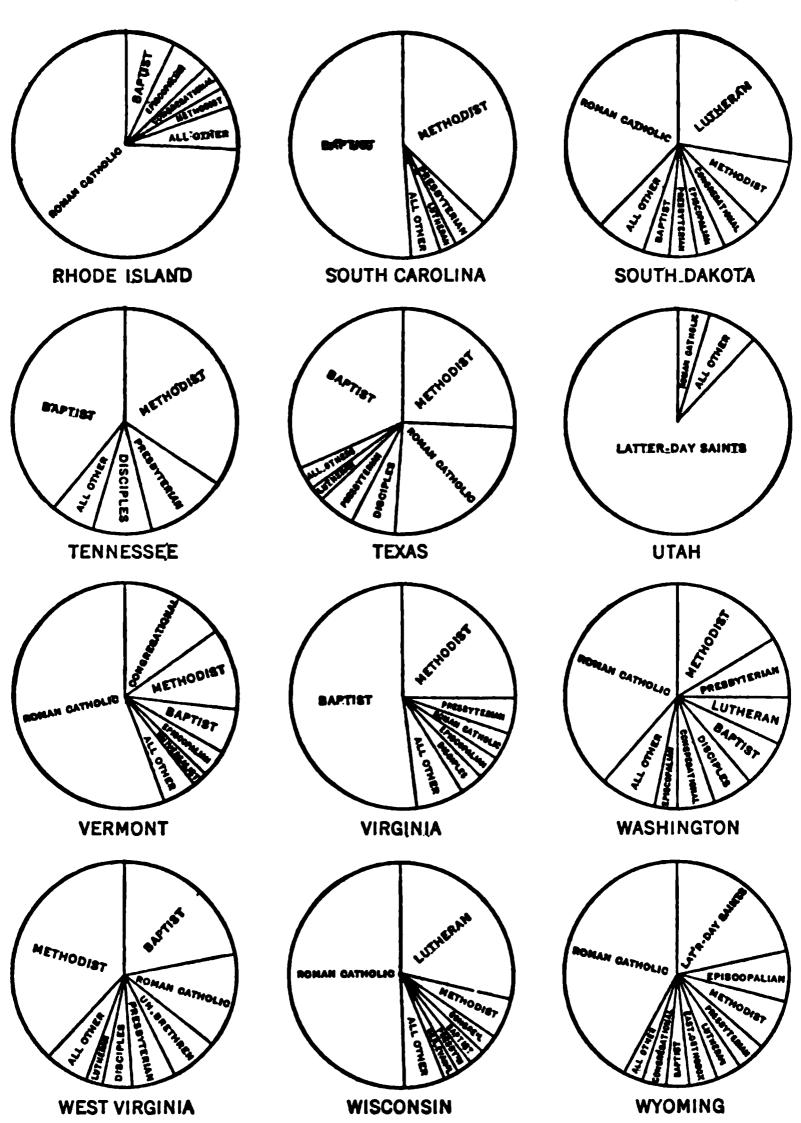
THE AREA OF THE CIRCLE REPRESENTS THE CHURCH MEMBERSHIP OF THE COUNTRY, THE SEVERAL SECTORS THE PROPORTIONAL STRENGTH OF THE SEVERAL DENOMINATIONS.











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